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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

ol. 41 — No. 1 OCTOBER 1, 1962

ulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Meetings

The Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League, this the fortieth, was held as scheduled on Thursday, September 27th, in the Grand Ball Room of the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans. It immediately followed the Annual Awards Luncheon in the same room.

The charter of the League provides that the members elect the Executive Committee and the Executive Committee elects the officers. This makes it necessary to have a meeting of the newly elected Executive Committee immediately following the annual meeting. Obviously, Thursday, September 27th was a day of meetings.

Luncheon

Taking first things first, we will begin with the luncheon. It was a good one. This yearly event is under the sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service of L.S.U. and the American Sugar Cane League. It is primarily for the award winners and their families and it takes on a very festive atmosphere with the flash bulbs flashing, the cameras for T.V. and the movies rolling, the radio announcers, and the men from the press circulating around interviewing the celebrities. Dr. John A. Hunter, President of Louisiana State University, was the featured speaker.

In his very fine talk, Dr. Hunter stressed the part that research has played in the progress of agriculture and stated, "Select any phase of Louisiana agriculture—dairy cattle, rice, cotton or sugar cane—all have been aided immeasureably because of the direct and lasting contributions which the agricultural extension arm of Louisiana State University has made. But I would hasten to point out that this assistance is not and never has been a one-way street. Just as LSU has played a vital role in supplying the knowledge, the know-how so necessary to production, so have you of the sugarcane industry been quick to accept and implement successfully the ideas, the methods and the concepts which your University has devised and perfected. Certainly this partnership—sugar cane and LSU agricultural research—has been a mutually profitable one, one that has been molded even closer together by many decades of combined progress."

In another part of his speech, Dr. Hunter said, "All of you either remember or are familiar with the sugar cane crisis of the 1920s, when the life of your industry was seriously threatened by the invasion of the mosaic disease, the red rot and the root rot. It was so serious that in 1926 only 47,000 tons of sugar were produced. If ever the arm of research received a stern test, it was then. But you know that new varieties were tested. Several were found to be adaptable to Louisiana conditions and resistant to the disease which had swept through the industry. Thus, the sugarcane industry was preserved and, perhaps for all time, research had proven its worth."

Awards

Our personal award winner was Mrs. Allen Dowling, the "Miss Nellie"

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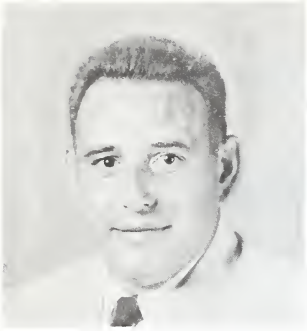


IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Estimate

Although it is almost impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy the production of any Louisiana sugar cane crop, this article will attempt to estimate this one and give a running account of some of the factors which are believed to have influenced it.

To begin with, spring stands of cane following the January freeze were good only in the Lower Bayou Lafourche area from Raceland down, in Terrebonne Parish, and in the lower Teche. Stands were fair on the upper Bayou Lafourche and on the lower Mississippi River areas. From St. James Parish up River to Plaquemine, La. and in the St. Martinville, Breaux Bridge areas, stands were somewhat worse than fair. Stands in the West Baton Rouge - Pointe Coupee area were worse than those mentioned but not nearly as bad as the poor stands in the Bunkie-Meeker area and in the Lafayette area. The outlook for a good crop this spring was not at all good.

By the middle of June the crop had made much progress. Stands had filled in to some extent. The crop had been well cultivated and it was fairly clean of grass. The general feeling among growers was that the crop as a whole would not be too bad although there were many poor fields of cane scattered throughout the belt.

Following the rains in late June the grass began to grow. By the middle of July much of the crop had already gotten grassy and with the exception of lower Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes, a severe drought had set in over most of the belt. Growth was very slow. The crop took on a yellow color. Some cane actually died. Leaves died out all the way to the top of the plant in many fields. Many fields were brown. Several long-time growers reported that this had not occurred since 1924.

It was not until early September that rain began to fall, almost generally over the belt. The word "almost" is used because there were several small sections that did not receive rains until middle September. Following the rains, the crop took on a new green color very rapidly. The crop grew rapidly and the overall general appearance was much improved in a short length of time. An inch of growth per day was reported by many growers. An inch of growth per day is unusual for this time of year. At the time of this writing, September 24, the belt has experienced a few days of cool weather which undoubtedly will retard growth to some extent.

Because of the expected short crop many factories are not planning to begin grinding until after October 22. If grinding starts a little later than usual the crop will have a little more time to grow. It is hoped that once grinding starts, weather favorable for sucrose formation will prevail.

In general, it can be said that there is more poor cane in the belt this year than in many years. There is also some very good cane in the belt. The crop in Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, and Iberia Parishes is not bad at this time. These four parishes make up a good part of the sugar belt

(Continued on page 10)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Research Appropriations May Be Delayed

Funds for the proposed USDA study of varietal decline of sugar canes and for sugar beet research may not be available in 1963. The Agriculture Appropriations Bill passed by the Senate is so different in many respects from the one passed by the House of Representatives that it seems almost impossible for the conferees to reach agreement on the many disputed items before Congress adjourns about October 5.

The sugar cane and sugar beet research funds apparently were not singled out for the axe. Practically all research projects were eliminated by the House of Representatives. The Senate, however, included in its bill some twenty-five items which were not in the House bill. That aroused the ire of Representative Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, who for some reason has soured on all basic agricultural research. So far Mr. Whitten and his fellow members of the House conference committee have withstood efforts by Senator Ellender and his colleagues to persuade the House to accept the Senate proposal.

Representative Whitten and his colleagues went back to the House once for further instruction at which time the House voted to support his position. During the debate on that question Representative Ed Willis of Louisiana engaged Whitten in a colloquy during which Mr. Whitten virtually agreed to not oppose the sugar cane and sugar beet research funds. Although the conference committees have met several times since then there is still no agreement and it now looks as though Whitten will again go before the House for additional instruction.

The area of disagreement between the two appropriations committees is much larger than the amount of monies involved. The feud between the House and Senate Appropriations Committees was started by a seemingly childish spat between the octogenerian Chairmen of the respective Committees. For the past year those distinguished gentlemen have been fighting each other because they could not agree on a place for the conference committees to meet. Under Congressional procedure all appropriations bills originate in the House of Representatives. If the Senate passes an appropriations bill which differs in certain respects from the bill passed by the House a conference committee is appointed by each body and the conferees traditionally meet in a room in the Senate wing of the Capitol. This year Mr. Cannon, revered Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, decided that inasmuch as the appropriations bill originated in his committee and was passed by the House first, conferees therefore should meet in the House instead of the Senate.

Representative Cannon's distinguished counterpart, Senator Hayden, flatly refused to break tradition and walk from the Senate through the Capitol to a meeting room in the House of Representatives. This situation went on for months without appropriations being made for any of the Government departments. Peacemakers in both camps suggest-

(Continued on page 10)

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT THOMAS M. BARKER AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1962

Gentlemen:

When in your generosity one year ago, you did me the great honor of electing me President of the American Sugar Cane League, we were in the midst of long negotiations which have since culminated in the adoption, by the Congress, of the "Sugar Act Amendments of 1962".

For the second time in less than thirty years, our industry is confronted with a situation involving ideas, plans and theories which are new to all of us. We have rightly chosen the course of a "wait and see" attitude for only time will reveal the flaws, if any, in the new approach.

As a result of these amendments, we came to appreciate anew the doctrine of a united front. To the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, to our General Manager and to our Washington representative we owe much, and quite naturally to the members of our Congressional delegation, we will be forever indebted for the counsel which they furnished in guiding us through the legislative process.

Because of our successful effort, we in Louisiana are assured, consistent with our ability to produce, of the right to supply a sizeable quantity of our domestic sugar requirements, considerably greater than we have ever experienced in the past.

As a result of this effort and of the efforts of every other committee of the American Sugar Cane League, there exists today, in the Louisiana sugar industry, an optimism which is greater than at any time in our past history.

We have suffered minor setbacks during this year in the form of a very severe freeze and an extended drouth; however, I am confident that our industry will quickly recover from these scourges of nature and regain the high state of productiveness which was attained in 1961.

Unfortunately today, due to a scandal in our sister state to the West and to much adverse publicity in the news media, we of the farm community of this country are experiencing a loss of prestige principally because of factors beyond our control, but also because we have failed to tell our story to the American consuming public.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in a recent speech, stated that the real reason for the success of the American farmer in producing consumer needs, lies in the fact that the vast majority of our farms are operated by family units. This is unquestionably true; however, it is fairly well known that the present farm program has resulted in prices for almost every farm commodity at levels barely above cost.

In a recent editorial appearing in a large daily, the following statement appeared: "Preservation of the family farm evokes emotion—but the truth is that many small farms barely pay out under the best of circumstances. If they are uneconomic, the only way they can be perpetuated is by taxpayer subsidy of which the taxpayer is excessively weary".

This statement echoes again the much talked of vast subsidies paid to farmers; however, the truth of the matter is that whereas the taxpayer might be subsidizing the farmer to a limited extent, the fact is that the largest subsidy paid in America today is the subsidy which the farmer pays by way of lower prices for his commodities. It has been estimated by one authority that in 1959, because of low prices for farm commodities, the farmer subsidized the housewife to the tune of $6,230,000,000.

This reverse subsidy by farmers to consumers represents the largest single contribution by any single group of Americans to our overall economy.

The fact is that we Americans pay ss for our food in proportion to r incomes than do any other people the world.

Labor is protected by minimum age laws and unemployment compnsation laws, business by investent credits and tax incentives and tailers have fair trade laws and yet nile almost every other large nation the world is suffering from want food and consequent hunger, the merican consumer has available to m surplus quantities of food at ices in many instances barely above ose which prevailed during World ar II.

Sugar is no exception to the rule. ne record clearly shows that only ce since the end of World War II s the average sugar price, during e Louisiana season, exceeded the ice at the time price controls were ted in 1947.

The average retail price of sugar the United States is nearly five ¢) cents a pound below the medial gar price in one hundred twenty-e (121) nations around the globe. we measure the retail price of gar on the basis of wage rates, we nd that sugar prices in the United ates are the lowest in the world. ne average American works three) minutes to earn enough to buy a und of sugar, the Englishman ten 0) minutes, the Frenchman nineen (19) minutes and the Russian ne hundred forty-seven (147) inutes.

It is our hope and prayer that the cretary of Agriculture will follow e guide marks established in the 62 amendments to the Sugar Act d permit the price of sugar to atin at least the minimum objective proved by the Congress and the resident.

Sugar is important to the economy our State. The value of the 1961 ouisiana crop, at retail level, nounted to $156,000,000. The instment in Louisiana sugar cane rms and factories is well in excess $250,000,000.

The whole story of economic progress in America is the story of constantly increasing efficiency. In this respect, our record speaks for itself.

On the occasion of this Fortieth Annual meeting of our organization, we have every reason to turn with pride and view our past accomplishments and to reverently remember today those who guided our organization in the past and who are no longer with us. However, we must face the future with its many challenges and uncertainties.

We must face the fact that by 1975 our population will have increased by approximately fifty (50,000,000) million. We must be prepared to provide our share of the sugar requirement for these Americans. This, at present consumptive levels, means an increase of 2,500,000 tons of sugar annually.

If the same growth relationship in the 1962 amendments were to continue, the Mainland Cane Area in 1975 would have an area quota of approximately 1,450,000 tons. The Louisiana share of this quota would approximate 900,000 tons annually. In order to produce this added quota, we in Louisiana must increase output on present acreage, prepare additional acreage for cultivation and provide added processing capacity to handle the additional amount of sugar cane which our farmers will produce.

In order to meet this objective, it will be necessary for us to further expand our research activities with a view of developing better varieties of high yielding capacity (both as to tonnage and sucrose content) varieties with greater resistance to disease. At the same time we must keep abreast of developments in the fields of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides. Of equal importance is the development of specialized equipment for use in all of our Agricultural operations.

Through the development of better methods, coupled with more efficient specialized equipment, we can and must continue the present trend of reduced man hour requirement and

we can and must also continue to pay wages as high as our ability to pay permits.

Today we hear and read much on the subject of reapportionment. Every proposal suggested so far has the effect of reducing rural representation in our own State Legislature. If there must be reapportionment to provide equal representation according to population, I personally think this should be limited to the House of Representatives. The Senate should provide equal representation according to geographical areas, as does the United States Senate.

When this changing condition then is viewed in its proper perspective, we can anticipate some of the legislative problems of the future. We suddenly become acutely aware of the need for better farmer-consumer relationship.

In all of these changing conditions we must look to our organization for the consolidated leadership which will be necessary. The addition of these constantly increasing burdens will require expanded activities by our League and this expansion will in turn create new demands on our various committees and will undoubtedly require additional financial support from the industry.

There is much conjecture today among nations of the world when comparing the relative capabilities of a free economy such as ours with the absolute tyranny of communism.

The record of farm production in the communist controlled nations has been one of failure. Famine and disease, due to lack of proper diet and sufficient food, is rampant.

The record of American farm production is well known. True we have by plentiful production, created a problem. Since farming does not lend itself to push button control and since we are subject to the whims of mother nature, we, the farmers of America, realize that we can never establish the desired balance between farm production and consumer demand; therefore, we leave it to others to decide which is best: a problem of too little and consequent want or a problem of too much and consequent surplus.

Farmers recognize that the products of their labor are destined to satisfy the needs of all members of society and therefore the price for their products must be such that all can afford to purchase them.

However, we feel that any program, the effect of which places the farmer in an inferior economic and social status, violates the American tradition and is opposed to the common good.

To use, as a criteria, the price of sugar produced in countries where wage rates are as low as nine (9¢) cents per hour places the sugar cane and sugar beet grower in a most difficult competitive position.

In closing may I again extend my thanks to the employees of the League and to the Chairmen and members of our many standing and special committees.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

of the American Sugar Cane League. She received a sterling silver sugar bowl and cream pitcher in recognition of the important part she has played in the life of the American Sugar Cane League.

In making the presentation the President of the League said: "Miss Nellie, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, it is my pleasure to present to you this token of our high esteem with the hope that it will convey to you our thanks for your many years of loyal and faithful service to the Louisiana Sugar Industry. You were the Miss American Sugar Cane League of 1922 and are the Miss American Sugar Cane League of 1962. We are looking forward to you being the Miss American Sugar Cane League for many years to come."

Winners

The 1961 Louisiana cane crop was a record breaker and, naturally, the award winning yields were, too. The

les say that to qualify a farmer's eld per acre must have been twenty ercent above the average yield per re in his district. This meant that District I composed of Vermilion, afayette, and St. Martin Parishes a rmer had to produce better than .16 standard tons of cane per acre get into the contest.

The qualifying production in District II, composed of St. Mary and eria Parishes was 32.70 tons per re. In District III, composed of Assmption, Lafourche and Terrebonne arishes it was 35.17 tons. In District IV, composed of Ascension, Ibville, St. James, St. John, St. harles and West Baton Rouge Parhes, the magic number was 35.51 ns per acre, and in District V, mposed of Rapides, Avoyelles, ointe Coupee and West Feliciana arishes, the 20% above the average eld needed to qualify, was 30.62 andard tons of cane per acre.

The acreage groups were (1) 5 to .9 acres, (2) 50 to 99.9 acres, (3) 0 to 199.9 acres, (4) 200 to 499.9 res, (5) 500 to 999.9 acres, and) 1000 acres or more. Beating the erage apparently wasn't too much a trick in the farm categories bew 500 acres but above that figure e going got tough. A list of the inners follows:

District I — (Group 1) Aswell uval, 41.7 tons on 9.5 acres. (Group Aldes Boudreaux, 40.1 tons on .3 acres. (Group 3) Bennet Tally, .8 tons on 159.6 acres. (Group 4) xpadie Laperouse 33.2 tons on 0.4 acres. (Group 5) no winner. Group 6) Levert-St. John, Inc., 27.5 ns on 1,731.4 acres.

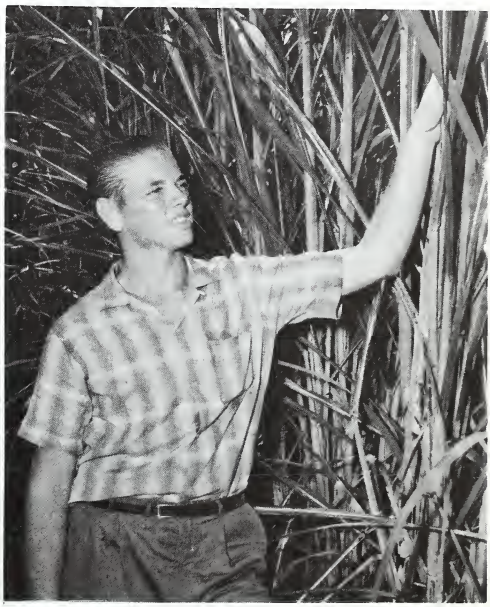
District II — (Group 1) Hartman ejeune, 52.3 tons on 17.3 acres. Group 2) Whitney Viator, 40.9 tons 54.6 acres. (Group 3) Nicholas aul, 43.74 tons on 127 acres. (Group Frank Martin, Sr., 44.29 tons on 3.7 acres. (Group 5) Clarence J. amaire, 34.03 tons on 558.1 acres. Group 6) no winner.

District III — (Group 1) Earlis dams, 46.0 tons on 7.4 acres. (Group Ruffin Bergeron, Jr., 44.2 tons on 59.1 acres. (Group 3) Joseph C. Dugas & Sons, 42.3 tons on 121.6 acres. (Group 4) Thibodeaux Brothers, 37.6 tons on 319.9 acres. (Group 5) no winner. (Group 6) no winner.

District IV — (Group 1) Sterling Daigle, 47.7 tons on 30.8 acres. (Group 2) John B. & Herd Daigle, 46.5 tons on 57.9 acres. (Group 3) Webre & Becnel, 39.71 tons on 140.5 acres. (Group 4) Louis Martin & Sons, 39.2 tons on 375.8 acres. Goldmine Plantation 39.2 tons on 440.2 acres. (Group 5) Everett Caballero, 36.08 tons on 508.1 acres. (Group 6) Poplar Grove Pltg. and Ref. Co., Inc., 38.8 tons on 1208.5 acres.

District V — (Group 1) Theophila Jarreau, 43.0 tons on 22 acres. (Group 2) Oliver Jarreau, Jr., 34.0 tons on 63 acres. (Group 3) Y-Bar Farm, 37.0 tons on 165 acres. (Group 4) Major Brothers, 34.0 tons on 498 acres. (Group 5) no winner. (Group 6) no winner.

4-H Winner



TOMMY RICHARD

The big winner was 17 year old 4-H Club Member Tommy Richard, son of Roland Richard of Raceland. He came out on top in the really hot competition that exists each year

among the young farmers of the sugar district for the $150 prize presented by the American Sugar Cane League to the winner of the cane growing contest sponsored by the Extension Service.

Tommy's 4-H Sugar Cane project consisted of 1.6 acres of first year stubble C.P. 44-101. His average production was 53.1 standard tons per acre. As plant cane, the project yielded an average of 49.4 standard tons per acre.

League Meetings

When the last award had been presented and the luncheon was over, it was time to convene the Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League. Among the distinguished guests present was Josiah Ferris, Manager of the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League.

League President, T. M. Barker, called the meeting to order at approximately 2 P.M. A goodly number of the luncheon quests remained to hear Mr. Barker's annual report. This is printed in its entirety beginning on page 6 of this issue.

Then came the balloting for membership on the Executive Committee, after which the newly elected Executive Committee held its meeting and elected the League officers.

It is the policy of the League to change officers every two years. This is one of the in between years and all the officers were re-elected, except that, regretfully it was necessary to choose a new Secretary to replace the deceased J. J. Shaffer, Jr. The Committee unanimously selected J. J. Munson, of Houma, Louisiana, to fill this position.

The mast-head of this issue lists the names and addresses of all the officers and members of the Executive Committee. The new members of the Committee are Sterling Bain, of Bunkie, Lawrence Dugas, of St. Martinville, Wallace Ellender, Jr., of Bourg, and John Thibaut, of Napoleonville.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 4)

from an acreage standpoint. It i certain that many growers who hav poor crops will think that the follow ing estimate is high and those wit good crops will believe it to be low.

If growth can continue at a goo rate for about three more weeks be fore the cool nights set in, it is th writer's belief that this crop can sti produce about twenty and one-hal net tons of cane per acre for the Stat Average and from this the State ca make approximately 450,000 tons o sugar, raw value.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 5)

ed the old Supreme Court chambe in the center of the Capitol as a fai compromise, but both Representativ Cannon and Senator Hayden refuse to accept it, claiming that the dis tance was too great for them to walk It was then suggested that Congres provide the venerable chairme transportation to the conferenc room by either motor scooter or se dan chair. The fiscal position of th Government finally became so acut that Messrs. Cannon and Hayde were practically forced to agree to half-way meeting place, the old Su preme Court chamber — withou transportation other than their peda extremities.

What started out as a teapot tem pest has now developed into a full scale whirlwind with members o both committees involved in individ ual and collective battles over wh gets what. Unfortunately, the suga cane and sugar beet research fund are in a cross-fire, but Senator El lender and Representative Willis ar hopeful that some way, somehow agreement will be reached and th funds for this important work wi be forthcoming.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

41 — No. 2 OCTOBER 15, 1962

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A

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Determination Of Commercially Recoverable Sugar For The 1962 Crop Of Louisiana Sugarcane (Table) 27

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Grinding About To Start, Deliver Fresh Cane

Reports at this time indicate that many sugar mills in Louisiana will start grinding operations a little later than usual this year. The dates most frequently mentioned are October 22nd and 24th. At least two mills are not planning to start grinding until about November 1st. A few mills are considering October 18th as the starting date. The reason given for starting a little later than usual is that the crop will not be a big one and, therefore, there is no urgent need to begin until the sucrose content of cane is near par. Most mill representatives say that the dates given now can change one way or the other depending upon sucrose content of cane.

Regardless of the date grinding starts, growers are reminded that fresh cane pays off to the grower as well as to the factory. The fact that cane loses weight after being cut is important. A number of experiments have shown that cane can lose about 10 percent of its weight in a week. Cane loses weight each week after it is cut and this can be proven on any farm that has a scale which will weigh one or two armloads of cane. Growers are asked to try this experiment.

Purity goes down with each day cane is cut. Occasionally a sample taken several days after cane has been cut will show a slight rise in sucrose over a sample taken the same day of cutting, but this is more than offset by the loss of weight and purity. It is important to point out that two samples taken from the same field on the same day by the same person can, and frequently will, show a difference in sucrose content. Often the difference is large. When a stale cane sample shows a higher sucrose content than a fresh sample, this generally means that the stale cane sample was higher than the fresh cane sample in sucrose to begin with and nothing was actually gained. It could also mean that had the stale cane been analyzed the same date it was cut it would have been better. Think about the above two statements.

Experiments conducted by the U.S.D.A. Station, the Audubon Sugar Factory at L.S.U., and the Southern Regional Laboratory of New Orleans prove beyond any doubt that the delivery of fresh cane to the mill will mean more dollars for the grower. The many experiments prove that an acre of cane cut today, burned and delivered to the mill tomorrow, is worth about $40.00 more than the same cane cut today but burned and delivered after seven days.

Clean cane is also important to both the factory and the grower. Proper topping will always reduce trash content. Although it is realized that the delivery of cane with a high trash content is sometimes unavoidable, growers should do everything in their power to keep trash down to a minimum.

Trashy and dirty cane increases total hauling costs. It reduces grinding rates. It increases factory costs and it reduces sugar recovery per

(Continued on next page)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

1963 Marketing Allotment Hearing

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is expected to announce soon a hearing to establish individual mill marketing allotments in the Mainland Cane area. The hearing is tentatively scheduled to be held in New Orleans, November 15, in the Queen Anne Ballroom, Hotel Monteleone.

Letters have been sent by the Department of Agriculture to all Mainland Sugar Cane Processors. The letter reads in part as follows:

"To enable us to have the necessary data for this hearing, please promptly furnish us your best estimate of the total quantity of sugar, in short tons, raw value, that you will produce from 1962-crop sugarcane. Also, identify the portion of that quantity that will be produced and marketed during the calendar year 1962."

The Department wants the information requested above to be furnished no later than October 19, 1962.

In making individual mill marketing allotments the Department of Agriculture recognizes no geographical location other than the Mainland Cane area. In other words, each mill, regardless of whether it is in Louisiana or Florida, must base its claim to a 1963 marketing quota in accordance with the provisions of the new Sugar Act amendments of 1962.

In making allotments the Secretary is required by the Act to take into consideration:

"the processings of sugar or liquid sugar from sugarbeets or sugarcane, limited in any year when proportionate shares were in effect to processings to which proportionate shares, determined pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of section 302, pertained; the past marketings or importations of each such person: and the ability of such person to market or import that portion of such quota or proration thereof allotted to him."

The Mainland Cane quota for 1963 is large enough to give every mill in that area just about all the quota it will be able to fill. Consequently, the only problem confronting mill owners is to agree on a formula which will result in a fair, even and equitable distribution of such quota to both old and new mills.

IN THE FIELD

ton of cane. Trashy, dirty cane hurts the whole industry, growers as well as mills.

The crop has made an almost surprising recovery from the severe drouth since the August rains. The many fields that were brown are now green. Although there has been some cool weather, cane has made good growth. Most growers are now more optimistic about yields of cane per acre than they were three weeks ago. In spite of the fact that many growers, in almost every area, have some very poor cane, many of these growers have some very good cane and it is still the writer's opinion that the crop, as a whole, will not be a bad one. The earlier prediction that the State average will be about

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THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE VARIETY CENSUS FOR 1962

By Leo P. Hebert, Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture[1]

Knowledge of the relative acreage ccupied by commercial varieties of ugarcane in the different areas of he Louisiana sugarcane district is f interest and value to the industry, o research and extension workers, nd to government agencies that re- uire statistics on the sugarcane crop. his information for 1962 is provided y a variety census completed in May. he percentage of the proportionate hare sugarcane acreage occupied by ach of 9 varieties as determined by he county agents in 17 sugar-pro- ucing parishes has been summarized or the state. The agents make indi- idual surveys on representative arms and their knowledge of condi- ions in their respective parishes reatly simplifies preparing the cen- us.

The results of this census are shown or each of the 3 generally recognized reas—northern, southeastern, and outhwestern—and for the state as whole (table 1). Soil and climatic conditions differ in the 3 areas and certain varieties show a preference for specific locations.

1962 Acreages

C. P. 44-101 leads in percentage of the planted acreage in each area and in the state as a whole for the ninth consecutive year. With 35.36 percent of the acreage devoted to C. P. 44-101 the Louisiana industry still depends on this all-purpose variety in each of the 3 areas.

N. Co. 310, with 23.63 percent of the acreage, ranks second, and C. P. 52-68, with 18.17 percent, is in third place in grower preference. N. Co. 310 is grown more extensively in the southwestern and northern areas and C. P. 52-68 occupies more acreage in the southeastern and southwestern areas. In 4 of the parishes, St. Mary, Iberia, Pointe Coupee and Rapides, N. Co. 310, occupies more acreage than C. P. 44-101 (data not shown).

C. P. 48-103 is in fourth place in the

TABLE 1. Results of the 1962 Sugarcane Variety Census in Louisiana

Variety	Southeastern Area 1/ (%)	Southwestern Area 2/ (%)	Northern Area 3/ (%)	Louisiana (total) (%)	Change 1958-62 (%)	Change 1961-62 (%)
.P. 44-101	38.82	32.98	32.50	35.36	-15.65	-2.85
. Co. 310	20.09	29.24	23.15	23.63	+12.47	-1.33
.P. 52-68	19.27	19.60	13.10	18.17	+18.17	+5.64
.P. 48-103	9.44	2.48	5.80	6.30	+ 3.35	+0.48
.P. 36-105	3.65	2.61	10.05	4.32	-10.89	-2.52
.P. 47-193	3.74	1.08	8.77	3.62	+ 0.97	+0.38
.P. 44-155	1.28	5.22	3.44	3.01	- 3.39	+0.01
.P. 36-13	1.23	4.68	1.99	2.55	- 0.23	-0.12
.P. 43-47	1.63	1.08	1.13	1.34	- 1.07	-0.09
thers	0.85	1.03	.06	0.78		
ercent of State acreage 4/	47.29	35.05	16.74	99.08		

/ Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, and Terrebonne.

/ Iberia, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion.

/ Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, and West Baton Rouge.

/ Anon. Cropland-Proportionate share-Planted acres of Louisiana sugarcane farms participating in the sugar program by parishes. The Sugar Bulletin 39(22):257. August 15, 1961.

state, with 6.3 percent of the cane acreage. The variety is more widely grown in the southeastern area (9.44 percent) and in the northern area (5.8 percent), primarily because it matures early and growers in those areas take advantage of this quality to provide cane for early milling. Tolerance of the variety to mosaic is another important consideration where that disease is a problem.

C. P. 36-105, C. P. 47-193, and C. P. 44-155 rank fifth, sixth, and seventh with 4.32, 3.62, and 3.01 percent, respectively, of the acreage. C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 47-193 are grown more extensively in the northern area and C. P. 44-155 in the southwestern area. C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 43-47 occupy less than 4 percent of the acreage in the aggregate and except for C. P. 36-13 in the southwestern area, they are grown on a very low percentage of the area in all parishes. Other varieties, including C. P. 29-116, C. P. 44-154, and C. P. 34-120, occupy only 0.78 percent of the acreage, and only in the southwestern area, where C. P. 44-154 and C. P. 29-116 occupy 1.03 percent of the cane land, are these minor varieties of much importance.

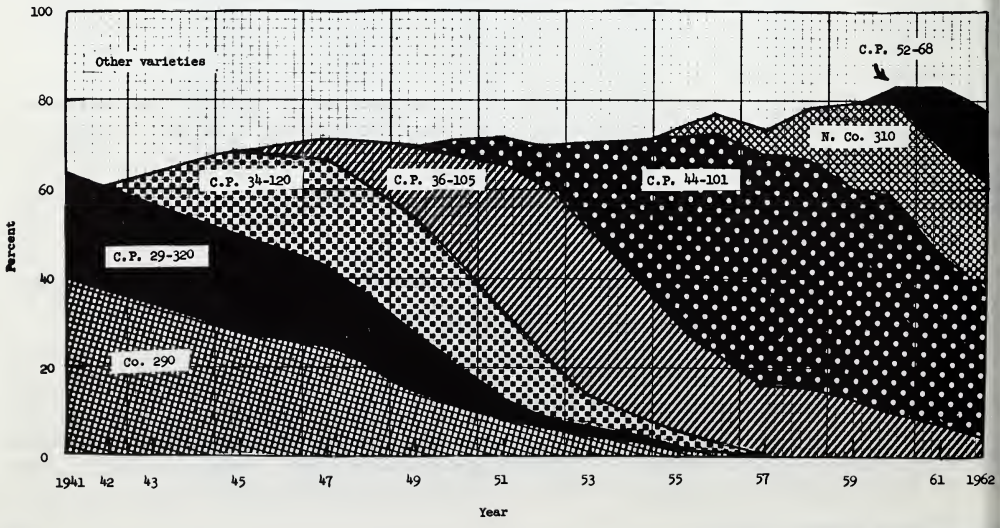
Time Related Changes in Varietal Utilization

The percentage of the cane acreage occupied by C. P. 44-101, the most widely grown variety, has decreased gradually in the past few years (table 1 and figure 1). From 1958 to 1962 the acreage devoted to C. P. 44-101 dropped from a high of 50.91 to 35.26 percent of the total. The relative decrease is essentially the same in all 3 areas. Although grown on 2.85 percent fewer acres than in 1961, C. P. 44-101 is still the major variety. As a result of the good yields obtained with the variety in 1961 and good stubble stands following the January 1962 freezes the acreage devoted to C. P. 44-101 will probably remain relatively high for some time.

Next to C. P. 44-101 in rate of decrease is C. P. 36-105. It occupied 2.52 percent fewer acres in 1962 than in 1961. From a high of more than 38 percent in 1952 it has decreased until only a very small percentage of the cane area is in this variety. Poor stubble stands following the January 1962 freezes and relatively low yields of cane and sugar in recent years will cause still more reduction in acreage devoted to this once-popular variety. Tolerance of the variety to mosaic will be justification for keeping some acreage in certain areas where the disease is a serious problem.

N. Co. 310 is now planted on slightly less acreage than in 1961. This is partly due to its susceptibility to mo-

Fig. 1.--Changes in the distribution of Louisiana sugarcane among leading varieties during the period 1941-1962



FFECTS OF SUMMER AND FALL PLANTING ON YIELDS OF SUGARCANE IN WESTERN LOUISIANA SUGAR BELT

T. J. Stafford, Associate Professor, Dept. of Outfield Sugars, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and R. J. Matherne, Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Introduction

Cooperative sugarcane variety ield experiments are conducted anually on representative soil types in ifferent geographic areas of the ouisiana sugarcane district by the ouisiana Agricultural Experiment tation and the U. S. Sugarcane Field tation, Houma, La. Experiments at he extreme western portion of the ugarcane district showed that yields f cane in stubble crops averaged igher than those in plant cane crops. or example, in the Youngsville test ield for the 5-year period 1953-1957, . P. 44-101 averaged 4393 pounds f sugar per acre in all plant cane rops and 6203 pounds in first-year tubble crops. A similar, but less prounced, trend was noted in the near- y Billeaud test field where the yields f C. P. 44-101 in plant cane and first tubble crops were 4194 and 4572 pounds, respectively. Lower yields in the plant cane crops for other varieties were noted also. Commercial fields of plant cane in this area have been observed to be generally inferior to those in stubble cane. In contrast in other areas the plant cane crop is usually equal to or better than the stubble crops.

Since it appeared that stubble cane thrived better than plant cane it was thought that earlier planting might improve the yields of plant cane crops. Cane planted in August, commonly referred to as summer-planted cane, usually makes considerable growth before a freeze in the fall and winter, and consequently the plant cane crop the following year is in reality a "stubble" crop. Experiments by Arceneaux[1] and Hebert and Matherne[2] demonstrated the advan-

(Continued on next page)

aic but also because yields of cane er acre in stubble have been low. he variety has shown definite evi- ence of yield decline in recent years[2] nd that fact, in addition to its su- ceptibility to mosaic, will probably esult in further decrease in the acre- ge of N. Co. 310.

The percentage of the acreage de- oted to C. P. 52-68 increased by 5.64 ercentage points since the 1961 cen- us.[3] This is an increase of nearly 50 ercent over the 12.53 percent ob- erved in the previous census. With nore than 18 percent of the acreage, t is increasing rapidly, and there are ndications that more land will be levoted to it. Stubble stands are good ollowing the January freezes. Mill ane withstood cold weather with less lamage than early experimental data ndicated, and, in spite of its susceptibility to mosaic, C. P. 52-68 is becoming an increasingly important variety.

No important changes in the relative acreage of the other varieties occurred. Minor changes on individual farms because of disease or special adaptation accounted for the slight shift of varieties such as C. P. 36-13, C. P. 44-154, or others of minor importance.

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[1] The author is indebted to the following agents who supplied the information on varietal plantings in the various parishes: Claude Songy, E. J. Losteau, K. J. Ducote, W. E. Williams, Edward Burleigh, S. J. Bowles, A. J. Brackin, C. J. Arceneaux, Sterling Deville, Ben T. Simpson, A. J. Melancon, Jr., Kermit J. Coulon, V. O. Calandro, Stanley Angelle, Minos Granger, Richard Sonnier, Murphy Veillon and H. A. Webb.

[2] Matherne, R. J., Stafford, T. J., and Hebert, L. P. 1961. Results of Sugarcane Variety Tests in Louisiana during 1961. To be published in The Sugar Bulletin.

[3] Hebert, Leo P. 1961. The Louisiana Sugarcane Variety Census for 1961. The Sugar Bull. 39(20):236-238.

tages of summer-planted cane in other areas of Louisiana. Since none of these experiments was conducted in the western area, it was decided to study the effect of early planting there.

Arceneaux[1] concluded the best time for summer planting was early August, whereas late August or early September planting was hazardous. However, since sugarcane stalks are usually short in the western area in early August and the environmental conditions there are different, late August was selected as the early planting date. Normally, most of the sugarcane in that area is planted in September and October.

Procedure

In 1957 on soil of the Richland silt loam type, the first experiment was planted on the property of the Bilieaud-Reaux Land Co. Four important commercial varieties, C. P. 29-116, C. P. 44-101, C. P. 48-103, and N. Co. 310, were selected for study. In 1958, C. P. 52-68 was added. Two dates of planting were used: (1) late August (hereafter referred to as summer planting) and (2) October (hereafter referred to as fall planting). In 1957, the summer planting was made on August 26 and the fall planting on October 5. In 1958, th dates were August 30 and Octobe 16, respectively. A split-plot desig with 4 replications was used, wit the planting dates assigned alte nately to main plots. The varietie were assigned at random to sub-plot Normal plantation cultural method were followed in controlling weed and insects.

At harvest time the sugarcane i each plot was cut and topped b hand. All cane in each plot wa weighed, and an appropriate deduc tion was made for leaves still at tached. The plot weights were con verted into tons of cane per acre Twenty-stalks were taken at randon from each plot and sent to the Hou ma laboratory for Brix and sucros analyses, from which yields of suga per ton of cane were computed Yields of sugar per acre were esti mated by multiplying tons of can per acre by pounds of sugar per to of cane.

Results

Yields of Cane per Acre

The results are reported as differ ences between the average yields ob tained in summer- and fall-planted plots. A positive figure indicates that summer planting gave the high

Table 1. Average increase (+) or decrease (-) in yields of cane per acre (tons) due to summer planting, 1958-1960.

Variety	Plant cane			First stubble			Second stubble	All tests
	1958	1959	2-yr. ave.	1959	1960	2-yr. ave.	(1960)	1958-1960
C. P. 29-116	+2.68	+6.28	+4.48	+0.55	+3.42	+1.98	+0.18	+2.62
C. P. 44-101	+4.45	+9.61	+7.03	-1.05	+4.08	+1.51	-1.60	+3.10
C. P. 48-103	+4.76	+7.27	+6.02	-3.61	+3.81	+0.20	-2.01	+2.04
C. P. 52-68	-----	+10.35	-----	-----	+6.84	-----	-----	+8.60
N. Co. 310	+7.06	+7.24	+7.15	+0.27	+2.32	+1.29	-2.33	+2.91
Average	+4.74	+8.16	+6.17	-0.96	+4.09	+1.24	-1.43	+2.92
L.S.D. 1/ .05	N.S.	3.06	3.31	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	-----
.01	N.S.	5.62	6.07	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	-----

1/ Averages of all varieties only.

Table 2. Average increase (+) or decrease (-) in yields of sugar per ton of cane (pounds) due to summer planting, 1958 - 1960.

Variety	Plant cane			First stubble			Second stubble	All tests
	1958	1959	2-yr. ave.	1959	1960	2-yr. ave.	(1960)	1958-1960
C. P. 29-116	+ 5.9	+15.2	+10.5	- 6.4	+ 2.5	- 1.9	-16.8	+ 0.1
C. P. 44-101	- 6.6	+13.3	+ 3.3	- 2.5	+ 1.1	- 0.7	-12.6	- 1.5
C. P. 48-103	+ 6.1	+15.1	+10.5	- 7.2	+ 4.6	- 2.6	- 9.0	+ 1.9
C. P. 52-68	-----	- 2.0	-----	-----	+ 0.7	-----	-----	- 0.5
N. Co. 310	+32.9	+ 2.2	+17.5	-12.2	+ 8.7	- 1.7	- 6.8	+ 5.0
Average	+ 9.6	+ 8.8	+10.4	- 7.1	+ 3.5	- 1.7	-11.4	+ 1.3
L.S.D. 1/ .05	7.96	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	
.01	14.60	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	

1/ Averages of all varieties only

est yield, whereas a negative figure indicates that fall planting (table 1) gave the highest yield.

In plant cane for 1958 and 1959, summer planting averaged higher than fall planting for all varieties. The average difference for the 2 years was statistically significant. Differences in plant cane were more striking in 1959 than in 1958, and the average difference for all varieties was statistically significant. In 1959, the average yield for C. P. 52-68 in summer planting was 10.35 tons higher than that for fall planting. N. Co. 310 apparently responded better to summer planting than the other varieties in the 1958 plant cane crop, but was exceeded by 2 other varieties in 1959 plant cane. However, the interaction was not statistically significant.

In contrast with the sizeable differences in the plant cane in favor of summer planting, differences in the first-stubble crops of 1959 were relatively small. Early-planted C. P. 48-103 averaged 3.61 tons per acre less than fall-planted in first-year stubble tests in 1959. However, averages for first-year stubble in 1960 indicated an advantage for early planting in all varieties. Again, C. P. 52-68 responded best to summer planting. Differences in the second-stubble crop were small but indicative of slightly better yields from fall planting, although differences in stubble crops were not statistically significant.

Yields of Sugar Per Ton of Cane

In sugar per ton of cane only slight differences occurred between summer and fall plantings except in the plant cane crop of N. Co. 310 in 1958 (table 2). In the stubble crops the results were variable from year to year. The average difference for all varieties showed significantly earlier maturity for the summer planting in the plant cane crop of 1958. Although not statistically significant, the average for all varieties in the early planting was higher than in the late planting in 1960. The difference for N. Co. 310 in the plant cane crop of 1959 was much less than in that of 1958, showing that year-to-year variations may be expected. In the first-stubble crop of 1959 and second-stubble crop of 1960 all varieties averaged slightly higher for the fall planting. Differences in first-year stubble crops in 1960 were relatively small but in favor of summer planting.

Table 3. Average increase (+) or decrease (-) in yields of sugar per acre (pounds) due to summer planting, 1958 - 1960.

Variety	Plant cane			First stubble			Second stubble (1960)	All tests (1958-1960)
	1958	1959	2-yr. ave.	1959	1960	2-yr. ave.		
C. P. 29-116	+ 551	+1356	+ 953	- 128	+ 590	+231	-157	+442
C. P. 44-101	+ 708	+2022	+1365	- 254	+ 779	+262	-596	+532
C. P. 48-103	+1189	+1760	+1474	- 929	+ 941	+ 6	-576	+477
C. P. 52-68	-----	+2120	-----	-----	+1629	----	----	+1874
N. Co. 310	+2275	+1386	+1830	- 348	+ 487	+ 69	-537	+653
Average	+1180	+1729	+1405	- 415	+ 939	+142	-466	+796
L.S.D. 1/: .05	1113	500	401	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	471	----
.01	2044	917	736	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	864	----

1/ Averages of all varieties only.

Yields of Sugar per Acre

Differences in yields of sugar per acre from summer and fall plantings are presented in table 3. In the plant cane crop for 1958 and 1959 all varieties averaged higher in the early planting than in the late. The differences ranged from 551 pounds per acre for C. P. 29-116 in 1958 to 2275 pounds for N. Co. 310 in 1958; for C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 52-68 the differences exceeded 2000 pounds. The average differences in both plant cane crops as well as the average for the 2 years were statistically significant. The difference in the second-stubble crop was barely significant. The reverse was true for the first-stubble crop of 1960, in which all varieties yielded higher from summer planting. The greatest difference was 1629 pounds per acre for C. P. 52-68 in favor of summer planting.

Discussion

The results based on only 2 plantings or crop cycles are not conclusive. The experimental error was high and, consequently, few differences were statistically significant. However, in most cases the data strongly suggest that the plant cane crop in this area can be improved by summer planting. These results are, generally speaking, in agreement with those previously reported (1).

There are many factors to be considered before deciding on summer planting. Since sugarcane stalks are usually short in August, more are required for summer than for fall planting. This disadvantage can be partially overcome by extra fertilization and care of the seed plots. Cane planted in the fall should be cultivated to control weeds. In July or early August land preparation is required and this is often hampered by rains. Borers overwinter to a greater extent in summer- than in fall-planted cane.[3] Early-fall freezes sometimes damage stands of summer-planted cane. A freeze in November 1957 damaged stands of summer-planted cane in the eastern portion of the Louisiana sugarcane district,[2] where summer planting is commonly practiced. However, in some years poor stands of fall-planted cane also occur.

Advantages of summer planting include more efficient utilization of the labor supply since the planting period is extended. Less seed cane is required since germination is better

1962 CROP FAIR PRICE DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301(c)(2) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and as further amended by Public Law 87-535 and Public Law 87-539, (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and due consideration of the evidence presented at the public hearing held in Houma, Louisiana, on July 27, 1962, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 874.15 *Fair and reasonable prices for the 1962 crop of Louisiana sugarcane.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana who is also a processor of sugarcane (herein referred to as "processor") shall have paid or contracted to pay, for sugarcane of the 1962 crop grown by other producers and processed by him, in accordance with the following requirements.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this determination the term:

(1) "Price of raw sugar" means the price of 96° raw sugar quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc. except that if the Director of the Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of raw sugar.

(2) "Price of blackstrap molasses" means the price per gallon of blackstrap molasses quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., except that if the Director of the Sugar Division determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses.

(3) "Weekly average price" means the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar or blackstrap molasses, for the week (Friday through the following Thursday) in which the sugarcane is delivered.

(4) "Season's average price" means the simple average of the weekly prices of raw sugar or of blackstrap molasses for the period October 5, 1962 through February 28, 1963.

(5) "Net sugarcane" means the quantity of sugarcane obtained by deducting the weight of trash from the gross weight of sugarcane as delivered by a producer.

(6) "Trash" means green or dried leaves, sugarcane tops, dirt, and all other extraneous material delivered with sugarcane.

(7) "Standard sugarcane" means net sugarcane, containing 12 percent sucrose in the normal juice with a purity of at least 76.00 but not more than 76.49 percent.

(8) "Salvage sugarcane" means any sugarcane containing either less than 9.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice or less than 68 purity in the normal juice.

(Continued on next page)

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nd more rapid. At harvest the following year the sucrose content is sually higher in summer- than in all-planted cane.

[1] Arceneaux, George, 1942. Summary of esults of the time-of-planting tests with igarcane in Louisiana. Sugar Bull. 20 22):196-199.

[2] Hebert, L. P. and R. J. Matherne, 1959. ffect of depth of placement of seed piece nd date of planting on yields of cane and igar from C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 44-101 Houma, Louisiana.

[3] Ingram, J. W., and E. K. Bynum, 1941. he Sugarcane Borer. U. S. Dept. Agr. armers' Bulletin 1884, 17 pp.

(9) "State Office" means the Louisiana State Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service Office, 528 Monroe Street, Alexandria, Louisiana.

(10) "State Committee" means the Louisiana State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

(b) *Basic price:*

(1) The basic price for standard sugarcane shall be not less than $1.06 per ton for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar determined on the basis of the weekly average price or the season's average price in accordance with whichever period was used by the processor during the 1961 crop, or the processor may use the alternate period upon written approval by the State Office: *Provided,* That the average price of raw sugar as determined above shall be increased 0.03 cent for all mills located in Freight Area (a); shall be unchanged for all mills in Freight Area (b); and may be decreased 0.03 cent in Freight Area (c).[1]

[1] Freight Area (a) includes all mills except those located in Areas (b) and (c) below:

Freight Area (b) includes all mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southeast of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

Freight Area (c) includes all mills located north and west of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

(2) The basic price for salvage sugarcane shall be determined in accordance with the method of settlement used by the processor for the 1961 crop, except that the processor and producer may agree upon a different method of settlement subject to written approval by the State Office upon a determination by the State Committee that the method of settlement and the resultant price are fair and reasonable.

(c) *Conversion of net sugarcane to standard sugarcane.* Net sugarcane (except salvage sugarcane) shall be converted to standard sugarcane as follows:

(1) By multiplying the quantity of net sugarcane by the applicable quality factor in accordance with the following table:

Percent sucrose in normal juice	Standard sugarcane quality factor [1]
9.5	0.60
10.0	.70
10.5	.80
11.0	.90
11.5	.95
12.0	1.00
12.5	1.05
13.0	1.10
13.5	1.15
14.0	1.20
14.5	1.25

[1] The quality factor for sugarcane of intermediate percentages of sucrose in normal juice shall be interpolated and for sugarcane having more than 14.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice shall be computed in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

and,

(2) By multiplying the quantity determined pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph by the applicable purity factor in the following table: (table on page 25)

(d) *Payment for frozen sugarcane.*

(1) The payment for sugarcane determined pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section may be reduced upon certification by the State Office that sugarcane has been damaged by freeze and that the processing of such sugarcane has adversely affected boiling house operations. Deductions from the payment for such frozen sugarcane shall be at rates not in excess of 1.5 percent of the payment for each 0.1 cc. of acidity above 2.50 cc. of N/10 alkali per 10 cc. of juice but not in excess of 4.75 cc. (intervening fractions are to be computed to the nearest multiple of 0.05 cc.). No payment is required for the amount of sugar recoverable from sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity.

(2) In the event a general freeze causes abnormally low recoveries of raw sugar by a processor in relation to the sucrose and purity tests of sugarcane, payment for

Percent Purity of ormal Juice		STANDARD SUGARCANE PURITY FACTOR[1] Percent Sucrose in Normal Juice															
At least 9.50		9.70	9.90	10.10	10.30	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	
At ast	But not more than	But not more than 9.69	9.89	10.09	10.29	10.49	10.99	11.49	11.99	12.49	12.99	13.49	13.99	14.49	14.99	15.49	15.99
3.00	68.24	1.000	.989	.978	.967	.956	.945	.936	.929	.922	.915	.908	.901	.894	.887	.880	.873
3.25	68.49	1.005	.993	.982	.971	.960	.949	.941	.934	.927	.920	.913	.906	.899	.892	.885	.878
3.50	68.74	1.010	.998	.987	.976	.965	.954	.945	.938	.931	.924	.917	.910	.904	.897	.890	.884
3.75	68.99	1.016	1.003	.992	.981	.970	.959	.950	.943	.936	.929	.922	.915	.909	.902	.896	.890
0.00	69.49	1.021	1.009	.997	.986	.975	.964	.955	.948	.941	.934	.927	.920	.914	.908	.902	.896
0.50	69.99	1.025	1.013	1.001	.990	.979	.968	.960	.953	.945	.938	.931	.924	.918	.912	.906	.900
0.00	70.49	1.030	1.018	1.005	.995	.984	.973	.965	.958	.950	.943	.936	.929	.923	.917	.911	.905
0.50	70.99	1.035	1.023	1.011	.999	.988	.977	.969	.962	.954	.947	.940	.933	.927	.921	.915	.909
1.00	71.49	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.993	.982	.974	.966	.959	.951	.945	.938	.932	.926	.920	.914
1.50	71.99	1.045	1.033	1.021	1.009	.998	.987	.978	.970	.963	.955	.949	.942	.936	.930	.924	.918
2.00	72.49	1.050	1.038	1.026	1.014	1.003	.992	.983	.975	.967	.960	.954	.947	.940	.934	.928	.922
2.50	72.99	1.055	1.043	1.031	1.019	1.007	.996	.987	.979	.971	.964	.958	.951	.944	.938	.932	.926
3.00	73.49	1.060	1.048	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.000	.991	.984	.976	.968	.962	.955	.948	.942	.936	.930
3.50	73.99	1.065	1.052	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.995	.988	.980	.972	.966	.959	.952	.946	.940	.934
4.00	74.49		1.057	1.044	1.032	1.020	1.008	1.000	.992	.984	.977	.970	.963	.956	.950	.944	.938
4.50	74.99		1.062	1.049	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.004	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.960	.954	.948	.942
5.00	75.49			1.054	1.041	1.028	1.016	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.964	.958	.952	.946
5.50	75.99			1.059	1.046	1.033	1.020	1.011	1.004	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.961	.955	.949
6.00	76.49				1.051	1.038	1.025	1.015	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.965	.959	.953
6.50	76.99				1.057	1.044	1.028	1.019	1.011	1.004	.996	.989	.981	.975	.969	.963	.957
7.00	77.49					1.045	1.032	1.023	1.015	1.008	1.000	.993	.985	.979	.973	.967	.961
7.50	77.99					1.049	1.035	1.027	1.019	1.011	1.003	.996	.989	.982	.976	.970	.964
8.00	78.49						1.039	1.031	1.023	1.015	1.007	1.000	.993	.986	.980	.974	.968
8.50	78.99						1.042	1.035	1.026	1.018	1.010	1.003	.996	.989	.983	.977	.971
9.00	79.49							1.039	1.030	1.022	1.014	1.007	1.000	.993	.987	.981	.975
9.50	79.99							1.043	1.033	1.025	1.017	1.010	1.003	.996	.990	.984	.978
0.00	80.49								1.037	1.029	1.021	1.014	1.007	1.000	.994	.988	.982
0.50	80.99								1.040	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.010	1.003	.997	.991	.985
1.00	81.49									1.036	1.028	1.021	1.014	1.006	1.000	.994	.988
1.50	81.99									1.039	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.009	1.003	.997	.991
2.00	82.49										1.035	1.027	1.020	1.013	1.007	1.000	.995
2.50	82.99										1.038	1.030	1.023	1.016	1.010	1.004	.998
3.00	83.49											1.033	1.027	1.019	1.013	1.007	1.000
3.50	83.99											1.036	1.030	1.022	1.016	1.010	1.004
4.00	84.49												1.033	1.025	1.019	1.013	1.007
4.50	84.99													1.028	1.022	1.016	1.010

[1] Factors applicable to higher or lower sucrose and purity of the normal juice than shown in this table shall be determined by the same method of calculation used to compute the factors specified and shall be furnished by the State Office upon request.

such sugarcane may be made as mutually agreed upon between the producer and the processor, subject to written approval by the State Office: *Provided,* That the payment for each ton of net sugarcane shall be not less than an amount equal to the total returns from raw sugar and molasses actually recovered from such sugarcane, determined on the basis of the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses less an amount not to exceed $3.00 per gross ton of sugarcane for processing and less the actual costs of hoisting, weighing, and transporting such sugarcane.

(e) *Molasses payment.* The processor shall pay an amount equal to the product of 6.6 gallons times one-half of the average price per gallon of blackstrap molasses in excess of 6 cents for each ton of net sugarcane processed except for (1) salvage sugarcane where settlement is based on the so called "Java Formula", (2) frozen sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity, and (3) sugarcane damaged by a general freeze which is tolled by the processor and settlement is based on the net proceeds from the sugar and molasses recovered from such cane. The average price of blackstrap molasses shall be the weekly average price or the season's average price in accordance with whichever period was used by the processor during the 1961 crop, or the processor may use the alternate period upon written approval by the State Office.

(f) *Hoisting, weighing, and transportation.* The price for sugarcane established by this section shall be

(Continued on next page)

applicable to sugarcane delivered by the producer (1) to a hoist for loading into the conveyance for transportation to the mill, or (2) from the farm directly to the mill. With respect to sugarcane delivered to a hoist, the costs of hoisting, weighing, and transporting sugarcane from the hoist to the mill shall be paid by the processor or the processor shall make allowances to the producer for such services, based on net sugarcane, at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to sugarcane of the 1961 crop: *Provided,* That the processor shall not be required to make hauling allowances to the producers in excess of the rates charged by a contract or commercial carrier or the rates which such carrier would have charged for performing such service. With respect to sugarcane delivered directly from the farm to the mill the processor shall pay the cost of transportation or shall make an allowance to the producer for such service, based on net sugarcane, at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to the 1961 crop: *Provided,* That the processor shall not be required to make an allowance to the producer for hauling sugarcane directly from the farm to the mill at rates in excess of 30 cents per ton for distances of one mile or less, 40 cents per ton for distances of 1.1 to 2 miles, plus 5 cents per ton for each mile or fraction thereof in excess of 2 miles; *Provided, further,* That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as prohibiting negotiations between the processor and the producer, any change to be approved in writing by the State Office upon a determination by the State Committee that the change results in allowances which are fair and reasonable.

(g) *Mutual plan for improving harvesting and delivery.* If a processor and the producers delivering sugarcane to such processor mutually agree upon a plan for improving harvesting and delivery operations, the processor may deduct from the price per ton of sugarcane an amoun equal to one-half of the per ton cos of such plan. Such deduction may no be made until the plan has the writ ten approval of the State Office an it has been determined by the Stat Committee that the plan is fair an reasonable.

(h) *Applicability.* The require ments of this section apply to tha sugarcane grown by a producer with in the proportionate share for th farm and processed by the processo for the extraction of sugar or liqui sugar.

(i) *Subterfuge.* The processor shal not reduce the returns to the pro ducer below those determined in ac cordance with the requirements o this section through any subterfug or device whatsoever.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 16)

twenty and a half net tons of cane per acre with a total sugar production of about 450,000 tons, raw value, still looks good. If there should be any revision in the estimate at this time, it would be for the better.

A few growers have weighed seed cane during the last week. These growers say the cane is heavy and it is not too difficult to make a three ton bundle. This is a good sign.

———o———

UP FRONT

21 weeks

If you read the first few paragraphs of the Fair Price Determination you know by now that the 1962 cane pricing period began on October 5th, 1962 and will end on February 28, 1963. This is a period of 21 weeks.

Last year the pricing period began with the first Friday in October and ended with the last Thursday in February, just like this one does. However, in January of this year (1962) there were four Thursdays whereas next January (1963) has five Thursdays. This is the reason why there are 21 weeks in the pricing period this season compared with 20 weeks last season.

DETERMINATION OF COMMERCIALLY RECOVERABLE SUGAR FOR THE 1962 CROP OF LOUISIANA SUGARCANE

Hundredweights of Sugar, Raw Value, Commercially Recoverable Per Net Ton of Sugarcane for Percentages of Sucrose in Normal Juice from 8.0% to 18.0% inclusive

% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Ton Cane
8.0	0.923	11.4	1.554	14.8	2.177
8.1	0.942	11.5	1.572	14.9	2.196
8.2	0.961	11.6	1.591	15.0	2.214
8.3	0.979	11.7	1.609	15.1	2.233
8.4	0.998	11.8	1.627	15.2	2.251
8.5	1.017	11.9	1.646	15.3	2.270
8.6	1.036	12.0	1.664	15.4	2.288
8.7	1.055	12.1	1.682	15.5	2.307
8.8	1.073	12.2	1.701	15.6	2.326
8.9	1.092	12.3	1.719	15.7	2.344
9.0	1.111	12.4	1.737	15.8	2.363
9.1	1.130	12.5	1.755	15.9	2.381
9.2	1.149	12.6	1.774	16.0	2.400
9.3	1.168	12.7	1.792	16.1	2.419
9.4	1.187	12.8	1.810	16.2	2.437
9.5	1.205	12.9	1.829	16.3	2.456
9.6	1.224	13.0	1.847	16.4	2.475
9.7	1.243	13.1	1.865	16.5	2.493
9.8	1.262	13.2	1.883	16.6	2.512
9.9	1.281	13.3	1.902	16.7	2.531
10.0	1.300	13.4	1.920	16.8	2.550
10.1	1.318	13.5	1.938	16.9	2.568
10.2	1.336	13.6	1.956	17.0	2.587
10.3	1.354	13.7	1.974	17.1	2.606
10.4	1.372	13.8	1.993	17.2	2.625
10.5	1.390	13.9	2.011	17.3	2.644
10.6	1.409	14.0	2.029	17.4	2.663
10.7	1.427	14.1	2.047	17.5	2.681
10.8	1.445	14.2	2.066	17.6	2.700
10.9	1.463	14.3	2.084	17.7	2.719
11.0	1.481	14.4	2.103	17.8	2.738
11.1	1.499	14.5	2.121	17.9	2.757
11.2	1.518	14.6	2.140	18.0	2.776
11.3	1.536	14.7	2.158		

Funds for Research

Word is received from Washington just as we go to press that, after much expert maneuvering, the Louisiana Congressional Delegation, headed by Senators Ellender and Long, and Congressmen Willis and Boggs has been successful in having seventy-five thousand dollars in the Agricultural Appropriations Bill earmarked for research to determine why new cane varieties seem to peter out after a few years of commercial planting. The domestic cane industry had originally requested two hundred thousand dollars for the study but the House and Senate leaders got into a wrangle (see Joe Ferris' report in the October 1st issue) and our people in Washington were probably lucky to get out of the mess with the $75,000. The League has sent a telegram to Senators Ellender and Long and Congressmen Boggs and Willis thanking them for their good work.

Again, just as we go to press, word is received from Congressman Willis that H.R. 13290 providing additional funds for Agricultural Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Stations, was not acted upon before the 87th Congress adjourned. Mr. Willis wired, "I hope something can be worked out early in the next Congress".

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Our Old Mule

The showdown over the Russian missile bases in Cuba has been the big news everywhere during the past two weeks, but you could never prove it by the actions of our Old Mule. Back a few weeks ago we said that he had become an "international" character. His reactions to the Cuban situation have caused us to change our minds.

While the rest of us were shivering in our boots and our Old Mule's foreign cousin was taking off like a rocket, this market character continued to graze contentedly in his own bailiwick apparently oblivious to the world shaking events taking place around him. The Cuban missile bases, the naval blockade, the Chinese invasion of India, did not disturb him. In fact, it seemed to relax him. The price of sugar in our domestic market is thirteen points less today than it was before the serious sword rattling began two weeks ago.

This proves something, but right now we are not sure just what. Perhaps it demonstrates the worth of the new Sugar Act. This legislation is supposed to keep the price of domestic sugar on an even keel, and it appears to have accomplished its purpose during the Cuban crisis. Our worry, however, is that Mr. Myers and his Sugar Division may have turned on too many facets in their efforts to keep our Old Mule from taking off after his foreign cousin. Past experience has proven that there is no trick to letting sugar into our market, but stopping it after permission has been granted for its importation is a different matter. Here are a few of the moves that have been made during the past month to keep the price of our sugar down.

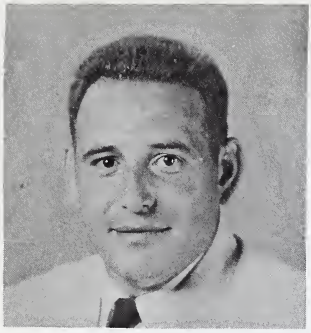
(October 3, 1962)—"The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the determination of domestic sugar requirements (total quota) to a total of 10,000,000 tons for the calendar year 1962.

"The Department also determined that the domestic areas, Mexico, British Honduras, Panama, and the Netherlands will be unable to supply their share of the quota increase, amounting to 67,780. Accordingly, this quantity plus the quota of 6,029 tons previously established for Panama and 4,557 tons previously withheld from the net importing countries (Netherlands, United Kingdom, Canada and Hong Kong) is reallocated to Western Hemisphere countries. The remainder of the increase in quota is distributed 12,001 tons as individual foreign country quotas and 20,219 tons to all foreign countries as a group (global quota)."

(October 9, 1962) "The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced reallocation to Western Hemisphere countries of the recently determined sugar quota deficits totaling 78,366 short tons, raw value. Assignment of approximately 19,000 tons of global quota was also announced.

"In reallocating the 78,366 tons of sugar quota deficits which were announced on October 3rd, consideration was given to offers to purchase

(Continued on page 39)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Late Planting

Although grinding operations began later than usual this year, many growers are reporting that the amount of cane planted is somewhat short of their desires. The main reasons given for this are that the Proportionate Shares Determination was issued at a date which did not allow sufficient time for growers to prepare as much land for planting as would have been desired and the extended drought caused seed cane in many areas to be too short to use for summer planting. A large percentage of growers had an above normal amount of cane to be planted this year because of the damage done to both plant and stubble cane by the Big January Freeze. Some of the freeze damaged cane was plowed out in the spring following the freeze. A considerable amount of this damaged cane was kept and it will be destroyed after harvest this year.

Don't Destroy Stubble Too Early

Planting during the harvest season is always a hard job. Both operations require a large labor force and a large number of tractors. In spite of this fact a few growers plant a small amount of cane during the harvest each year. November planted cane has generally produced excellent stands. Growers are cautioned not to plant N. Co. 310 late. The variety has not responded well to late planting. From observation, C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 52-68 have responded very well to November planting. Growers who have not planted as much cane as desired should give some consideration to the planting of a small amount of cane in November. Growers are reminded that it is always a good idea to hold for insurance a sizable amount of stubble intended to be destroyed until rather late in the spring. This stubble cane, if good enough, can be kept and used in the event some acreage of plant cane fails to make a satisfactory stand.

Sugar Production Estimate

Of particular interest is a pre-season survey of the estimated sugar production of all 46 Louisiana factories for 1962. This survey made by Mr. W. S. Chadwick, Chairman of the Mill Marketing Allotment Committee, shows that this crop is estimated to produce 478,000 tons of sugar, raw value. This amount of sugar would about equal the sugar production of each of the years 1953 and 1954 and it would be larger than all other years since 1900 with the exception of the years 1938 and 1961. The 1938 crop produced 491,000 tons and the production of 650,000 tons of sugar in 1961 established an all time record.

If this estimate is correct it will prove beyond most doubt that growers are doing a much better job of farming today and the varieties now in use are superior to those of the past. It can be said without fear of contradiction that the 1962 crop was not produced under favorable weather conditions. This crop received the worst freeze of the century and suffered as severe a drought as most growers can ever remember.

(Continued on page 38)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

An Unusual Crisis

During thirty years of residence in the Nation's Capital we have lived through many varieties of crises; political, economic, and war - time, nerve - wracking, breath - taking and blood-letting — but this Cuban crisis is the most unusual of our lifetime.

Several days before President Kennedy delivered his forceful, historic declaration of the plan to quarantine Cuba, practically everyone in Washington knew that a crisis of some kind was approaching but whether it would be in Berlin, Havana, Vietnam, India or Timbuctu, no one seemed to know. That in itself is not too unusual because there always are so many crises coming and going all the time in Washington you never realize you are in one until you find you have passed through it by listening to a radio or television broadcast from Miami or London.

But this Cuban crisis secret, however, was kept secret until the President himself divulged it.

Normally, if you want to learn everything about anything you simply go to a fashionable bistro, where, 10 to 1, you will run into a "government spokesman". If you should fail to find your man—or woman—in the public cocktail lounge then you go to the bar at the National Press Club—where the martinis are the largest and the cheapest.

But this Cuban crisis was unusual —it was entirely different. The "reliable sources" dried up and we mean completely. Believe it or not, the Cuban quarantine plan was kept secret in a city where there are no secrets.

In trying to find out this secret we made the usual rounds without result. Then while drowning our disappointment in the NPC bar we overheard a conversation between a "government spokesman" and a newspaperman:

Spokesman to newspaperman, "Hi, Joe, what do you know?"

Joe replied, "Hi, something big, what do you know?"

Spokesman, "It's tremendous".

Joe, "Who told you?"

Spokesman,"You know I can't tell you that."

Joe, "O.K., I know. It's the same guy I heard it from, and thanks for the confirmation".

Spokesman, "Thank you too,—for the martini. By the way, I understand the President is bringing members of Congress back today for a briefing at 5:00 p.m."

Joe, "Yes, thank goodness. By 5:30 there will be a leak."

But this was the unusual exception. There were members of Congress in Washington from 5:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. — but there was no leak. Yes, indeed, this recent Cuban crises was the most unusual of our lifetime.

WAGE RATE DETERMINATION

(Published in the Federal Register and Effective October 26, 1962)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301(c)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and as further amended by Public Law 87-535 and Public Law 87-539 (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Houma, Louisiana, on July 27, 1962, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 864.9 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana.* (a) *Requirements.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana shall be deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the act if all persons employed on the farm in production, cultivation, or harvesting work shall have been paid in accordance with the following:

(1) *Wage Rates.* All such persons shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the worker, but not less than the following:

(i) *For work performed on a time or piecework basis:*

Class of Worker or Operation	Rate Per Hour
Harvest Work	
Operators of mechanical loading or harvesting equipment	$ .90
Tractor drivers, truck drivers, and harvester bottom blade operators	.85
Loaders, spotters, ropemen, grabmen, and teamsters	.80
Cutters, toppers, strippers, scrappers behind loaders, cutters and loaders, pilers, and hoist operators	.75
All other harvesting workers	.70

	Rate Per Ton
Cutting top and bottom:	
Large barrel varieties[1]	$1.10
Small barrel varieties[2]	1.30

[1] Large barrel varieties: Co. 290; C.P. 29/103; C.P. 29/116; C.P. 32/243; C.P.36/13; C.P. 36/105; C.P. 29/120; C.P. 4347; C.P. 44/101; C.P. 44/155; N. Co. 310; C.P. 47/193; C.P. 48/103; and C.P. 52/68.

[2] Small barrel varieties: All other.

Production and Cultivation Work	Ra Pe Ho
Tractor drivers	$ .8
All other production and cultivation workers	.7

(ii) *Workers between 14 and 1 years of age when employed on time basis.* For workers between 1 and 16 years of age, the wage ra per hour (maximum employment 8 hours per day for such worke without deduction from Sugar A payments to the producers) shall b not less than three-fourths of the a plicable hourly wage rates for adult provided under subdivision (i) o this subparagraph.

(iii) *Other piecework rates.* Fo any piecework performed on a uni basis for which a rate is not specifie in subdivision (i) of this subpara graph, the rate shall be as agree upon between the producer and work er: *Provided,* That the hourly rat of earnings of each worker employe on piecework during each pay perio (such pay period not to be in exces of two weeks), shall average for th time worked at piecework rates dur ing such pay period not less than th applicable hourly rate prescribed in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this sub paragraph.

(2) *Compensable working time.* For work performed under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, compensable working time includes all time which the worker spends in the performance of his duties except time taken out for meals during the work day. Compensable working time commences at the time the worker is required to start work and ends upon completion of work in the field. However, if the producer requires the operator of mechanical equipment, driver of animals, or any other class of worker to report to a place other than the field, such as an assembly point or a tractor shed, located on the farm, the time spent in transit

rom such place to the field and from he field to such place is compensable vorking time. Any time spent in per- orming work directly related to the principal work performed by the vorker, such as servicing equipment, s compensable working time. Time f the worker while being transport- d from a central recruiting point or abor camp to an assembly point lo- ated on the farm, or from a central ecruiting point to the field, is not ompensable working time.

(3) *Equipment necessary to per- orm work assignment.* The producer hall furnish without cost to the vorker any equipment required in he performance of any work assign- ent. However, the worker may be harged for the cost of such equip- ent in the event of its loss or de- truction through negligence of the vorker. Equipment includes, but is ot limited to hand and mechanical ols and special wearing apparel, uch as boots and raincoats, required o dischargè the work assignment.

(b) *Workers not covered.* The re- uirements of this section are not ap- licable to workers performing serv- es which are indirectly connected vith the production, cultivation, or arvesting of sugarcane, including ut not limited to mechanics, weld- rs, and other maintenance workers nd repairmen.

(c) *Proof of compliance.* The pro- ucer shall furnish, upon request, to he appropriate Agricultural Stabili- ation and Conservation County Com- ittee acceptable and adequate proof vhich satisfies the Committee that ll workers have been paid in accord- nce with the requirements of this ection.

(d) *Subterfuge.* The producer shall ot reduce the wage rates to workers elow those determined in accord- nce with the requirements in this ection through any subterfuge or de- ice whatsoever.

(e) *Claim for unpaid wages.* Any erson who believes he has not been aid in accordance with this section ay file a wage claim with the lo- cal County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at the local County ASCS office. Upon receipt of a wage claim the County office shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the worker. The County ASC Committee shall arrange for such investigation as it deems necessary and the producer and worker shall be notified in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If either party is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, 528 Monroe Street, Alexandria, Louisiana, which shall likewise consider the facts and notify the producer and worker in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State ASC Committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Director of the Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the respective committee, otherwise such recommended settlement will be applied in making payments under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Director of the Sugar Division, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned.

(f) *Effective period.* The provisions of this section applicable to harvest work shall become effective on the date of publication of this section in the Federal Register and the provisions for production and cultivation work shall become effective on January 1, 1963, and the provi-

sions of this section shall remain in effect until amended, superseded, or terminated.

Statement of Bases and Considerations

(a) *General.* The foregoing determination establishes fair and reasonable wage rates to be paid for work performed by persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana as one of the conditions with which producers must comply to be eligible for payments under the act.

(b) *Requirements of the act and standards employed.* Section 301(c)(1) of the act requires that all persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane with respect to which an application for payment is made shall have been paid in full for all such work, and shall have been paid wages therefor at rates not less than those that may be determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable after investigation and due notice and opportunity for public hearing; and in making such determinations the Secretary shall take into consideration the standards therefor formerly established by him under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (i.e., cost of living, prices of sugar and by-products, income from sugarcane, and cost of production), and the differences in conditions among various producing areas.

(c) *Wage determination.* This determination differs from the prior determination in that time rates for workers employed in harvest work are increased 5 cents per hour and the rates for workers employed in production and cultivation work, after January 1, 1963, are increased 10 cents per hour. Other provisions of that determination continue unchanged.

A public hearing was held in Houma, Louisiana on July 27, 1962, at which interested persons were afforded the opportunity to testify as to whether the wage rates establishe by the determination which becan effective November 2, 1961, continu to be fair and reasonable or whethe the determination should be amen ed. The notice of hearing specificall requested interested parties to pr sent views on the elimination of th differentials in the determinatio wage rates between harvesting wor and production and cultivation wor for tractor drivers and for unskille workers.

An agricultural economist with th Louisiana State University testifie regarding economic studies of th costs and returns from the operatio of sugarcane farms in Louisiana. H stated that the 1960 crop was rel tively profitable for Louisiana pr ducers; that total returns for larg scale farms averaged approximatel $190 per acre in 1960 compared t $191 per acre for the period 1955-5 while total expenses averaged $18 and $191 per acre for the two per ods, respectively; that return on tot capital invested in the farm busines averaged 8.3 percent in 1960 and 4. percent for the period 1955-59; tha estimated total labor requirement per ton of cane sold declined fro about 10 hours in the 1947-49 perio to about 5 hours in the period 195 58; that labor costs in producing sug arcane have not decreased in propor tion to the reduction in labor require ments; and that for the period 195 60 labor costs represented 48 percen of total direct costs of producing sug arcane compared with 51 percent fo the period 1937-60. He also state that for family-type farms the re sults were essentially the same as fo large-scale farms; that returns to th small farm operator averaged $2,49 in 1960 and $1,322 for the 5-yea period 1955-59; and that the ne profit amounted to 1.8 percent on in vested capital for the 23-year perio 1938-60, 3.7 percent for the perio 1953-57, and 2.1 percent for the peri od 1958-60. The witness made n recommendations regarding wag rates, but he stated that a large

are of the benefits of increased hnology have gone to the laborer an to the farm producer. He point- out that the data collected reflect e risks involved in sugarcane pro- ction and emphasized the desira- ity of considering 3 to 5 years av- age data as the basis for analysis ther than individual years.

The Chairman of the Employee Re- ions Committee of the American garcane League testified and rec- mended that the determination en in effect be continued without ange. In support of his recommen- tion he stated that the higher min- um wage rates paid for harvesting rk as compared with non-harvest rk are justified because the har- sting job is more difficult and is rformed under working conditions uch less favorable than those dur- g the production and cultivation ason; and that if the differential tween harvesting and production d cultivation work is eliminated the determination producers would ill have to pay higher wage rates r harvesting work because work- s would expect and demand it. e stated that since 1947 the rates escribed by the wage determina- ns have increased 82 percent while e Consumers Price Index published the U. S. Department of Labor in ay of 1962 was 29.1 percent above e 1947-49 base period; that since 47 the price of raw sugar has fluc- ated slightly and today is approxi- ately 2 percent above the 1947 ice; that a smaller number of man- urs is required today to produce d harvest an acre or ton of sugar- ne; and that it has only been rough such reductions in man-hour quirements that producers have en able to pay the more than 90 rcent increase in hourly earnings workers since 1947-49.

The representative of the Louisi- a Farm Bureau Federation recom- ended that there be no change in age rates and that the differential tween production and cultivation d harvesting wage rates, as estab- lished in prior determinations, be continued. The witness stated that higher wage rates for work during harvesting, as compared with pro- duction and cultivation, are justified because of the urgency of completing harvesting before damaging freezes; that workers perform their tasks in more undesirable weather during harvesting, and work a good deal harder than during the production and cultivation season; that workers are accustomed to this differential and if minimum wage rates for pro- duction and cultivation work were fixed at the same level as the har- vesting rates, producers would have to increase the wage rates for har- vesting to obtain labor; and that by offering higher wage rates for har- vesting work producers are able to attract additional workers during the harvest season. He testified that the 1961 crop of sugarcane was excep- tionally good, but because of a severe freeze early this year the prospects for the 1962 crop were exceptionally poor; that as indicated by the Con- sumer Price Index the prices of goods farmers must buy have increased, while the prices paid for sugarcane have remained relatively constant; that the most important factor in es- tablishing wage rates is ability to pay, but rates should not be set at levels which would put a number of producers out of business; and that most farmers pay some of their workers higher wages than the mini- mum rates.

A representative of the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Work- ers, AFL-CIO, recommended that the minimum wage rate for sugarcane fieldworkers be increased to $1.15 per hour. The witness pointed out that the U. S. Department of Labor's Worker Family Budget for a family of four in New Orleans is around $5,200 per year: that 1961 per capi- ta income in the State of Louisiana was $1,624, while a cane worker em- ployed at a rate of 60 cents an hour would earn only $1,248 working 40 hours a week for 52 weeks. He stated

that labor has not shared equitably in the labor productivity gains experienced by the Louisiana sugarcane industry; that if all workers were paid $1.15 per hour the additional labor cost would be about $9 million; that the record crop year of 1961 would be a proper basis for determining wage levels; and that sugarcane producers are entitled to a profit on their operations even though this might preclude the payment of the recommended minimum of $1.15 per hour.

Consideration has been given to the recommendations presented at the hearing, to the returns, costs, and profits of producing sugarcane obtained by field survey in a prior year and recast to reflect prospective conditions for the 1962 crop, and to other pertinent factors. This analysis indicates that the wage rates provided in this determination are within producers' ability to pay.

Net income of sugarcane producers in Louisiana varies substantially from crop to crop, primarily because of the impact of changes in the volume of production of sugarcane and sugar recovery on production costs. The season's average prices of raw sugar to which sugarcane returns are related have been higher for the past two crops than at any time during the past decade. Producers realized favorable profits from the 1960 crop and the record 1961 crop is estimated to have been more profitable than the 1960 crop. The 1962 crop has been adversely affected by freeze and drought. However, the Crop Production Report issued October 10, 1962 by the Department, showed that crop conditions had improved substantially over those indicated a month earlier, although yields of sugarcane per acre and production of sugarcane are estimated to be lower than for either the 1960 or 1961 crops. Present prospects, therefore, are that profits for the 1962 crop will be lower than for either of the prior two crops.

However, on a trend basis profits have been steady since 1954 at a le substantially higher than for the p vious six years, and labor producti ty has improved steadily since 19 the first year for which such data a available. Producers and worke have shared the benefits accrui from this development. According in the light of current prospects f the 1962 crop and the trends in pr its and in labor productivity gai during recent years, it is deem equitable to increase the wage rat for workers employed in harve work on the 1962 crop and in produ tion and cultivation work, effecti January 1, 1963, for the next crop.

The minimum wage rates provid in this determination range from cents per hour for unskilled fiel workers to 90 cents per hour for o erators of mechanical loading a harvesting equipment.

This determination is issued on continuing basis but the Departmen in order to keep informed on curre conditions in the area, will condu the customary investigations, a will afford interested persons the o portunity to present testimony at hearing to be held annually.

Accordingly, I hereby find an conclude that the foregoing wage d termination will effectuate the wag provisions of the Sugar Act of 194 as amended. (Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 93 7 U.S.C. 1153. Interprets or appli Sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929, as amende 7 U.S.C. 1132, Act of Congress a proved July 13, 1962.)

Signed at Washington, D. C. on:

October 23, 1962

/s/ Orville L. Freema Secretary

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 32)

Recent reports from mills alread grinding show that the sucrose ana ysis is par now and an improvemen has taken place since pre-harves tests. Both C. P. 48-103 and N. C 310 are somewhat lower and a littl

more erratic in sucrose content this year than usual. Reports also indicate the variety C. P. 52-68 is maturing somewhat earlier than usual this year. In general, reports of analyses of sucrose in C. P. 44-101 have not been as good as the varieties already mentioned. Continued cool and dry weather is now required to hasten further maturity. Growers should check the general sucrose level of all varieties in the field regularly in an effort to deliver the best quality variety to the mill for greater profits.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 31)

U. S. agricultural commodities in addition to ability to make prompt delivery."

(October 25, 1962) "The U. S. Department of Agriculture determined today that domestic areas and the Republic of the Philippines will fail by a total of 200,000 short tons to fill their current sugar quotas. These deficits will be reallocated to Western Hemisphere countries.

"Today's determination establishes additional deficits of 100,000 tons for the Domestic Beet Sugar Area and 50,000 tons for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. Fifty thousand tons of a deficit of 70,000 tons previously allocated to the Republic of the Philippines is also being reallocated.

"The 200,000 tons made available as quota deficits by today's action will be allocated to Western Hemisphere countries on the basis of the scheduled date of importation of sugar from these countries. Applications that are received before the close of business October 30th, covering sugar to arrive on or before December 15, will be considered together. Applications covering sugar to arrive between December 15 and 31 will not be eligible for consideration until the opening of business November 6."

The moves listed above have resulted in making a large quantity of sugar eligible for shipment to the United States that otherwise would have been sold on the "world" market. The spot price of raw sugar at New Orleans today (October 30th) as we go to press is 6.40. Three days ago the spot price at New Orleans was 6.53.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of The Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, La., for October 1, 1962, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Gilbert J. Durbin, who, having been duly sworn the Editor of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor. Andrew W. Dykers; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; T. M. Barker, Lockport, La., President; Ed. Schexnayder, White Castle, La., Vice President; J. J. Munson, Houma, La., Secretary; F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La. Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

4. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 6,000.

GILBERT J. DURBIN,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1962.

BRITTMAR P. LANDRY,
Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires at death.)

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Champions

Starting on page 48 of this issue e are printing the pictures of the igh Yield Award winners of the 61 crop. The pictures have been ouped according to districts. One missing. It is that of Bennet Tally, Breaux Bridge, who was the win- r in group 3 of District I. Mr. Tally eraged 32.8 tons of cane on 159.6 res in St. Martin Parish.

We reported on the high yield vards in our October 1st issue. How- er, in case a few of us have forgot- n what it takes to be an award win- r, we are repeating a few para- aphs from that issue.

The 1961 Louisiana cane crop was record breaker and, naturally, the vard winning yields were, too. The les say that to qualify a farmer's eld per acre must have been twenty rcent above the average yield per re in his district. This meant that District I composed of Vermilion, afayette, and St. Martin Parishes a rmer had to produce better than .16 standard tons of cane per acre get into the contest.

The qualifying production in Dis- ict II, composed of St. Mary and eria Parishes was 32.70 tons per re. In District III, composed of As- mption, Lafourche and Terrebonne arishes it was 35.17 tons. In Dis- ict IV, composed of Ascension, Ib- ville, St. James, St. John, St. harles and West Baton Rouge Par- hes, the magic number was 35.51 ns per acre, and in District V, composed of Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana Parishes, the 20% above the average yield needed to qualify, was 30.62 standard tons of cane per acre.

The acreage groups were (1) 5 to 49.9 acres, (2) 50 to 99.9 acres, (3) 100 to 199.9 acres, (4) 200 to 499.9 acres, (5) 500 to 999.9 acres, and (6) 1000 acres or more. Beating the average apparently wasn't too much of a trick in the farm categories below 500 acres but above that figure the going got tough.

Marketing Allotments

A very important Government hearing will be taking place in New Orleans at about the time this issue of The Sugar Bulletin is being printed. It is the Mill Marketing Allotment Hearing for the Domestic Cane Sugar Area which means the 49 Louisiana and Florida sugar cane processors. The hearing is the first in several years. It is for 1963 marketings.

Unfortunately, right now this thing shapes up like another civil war. A preliminary survey conducted by the Mill Marketing Allotment Committee of the American Sugar Cane League shows that, despite the substantial quota increase granted in the new Sugar Act, the Florida production explosion will not only make marketing quotas for the mainland cane mills necessary in 1963, but will, in fact, be a serious threat to the old established processors in both states. This is a startling development.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Keep Stubble—Cane Breeding—Nutria Contro

Growers are again urged not to be in a hurry to plow out all stubble intended to be destroyed before the 1963 crop. Although experience has shown that cane cut for seed and cane cut for early milling usually produce stubble the following year not as good as cane cut for later milling there are many exceptions to this generally accepted rule. As a matter of fact there were many exceptions to this rule this year. Many growers reported that cane cut during the Christmas time last year produced poor stubble stands this spring. These growers as well as others reported that fields from which seed was taken produced the best stands this spring. The big January freeze could have been responsible for this turn of events this year, but this has occurred during years when severe freezes did not exist. To be on the safe side growers should hold some stubble to be destroyed until stands begin to develop in the spring. This practice doesn't cost much and it is excellent insurance.

Growers should be interested to hear that the expanded cane breeding program which was begun several years ago at L. S. U. and at the U. S. D. A. is now beginning to show the results of the greater effort and money put into the program. This is illustrated by the fact that this year more than twice the usual number of varieties were selected to receive a permanent number both at L. S. U. and at the U. S. D. A. Both the L. varieties of L. S. U. and the C. P. varieties of the U. S. D. A. Houma Station showed a general over-all improvement in quality.

Some of the L. and C. P. varieties numbered this year showed very good sucrose quality. The sucrose analyses of a few of these went as high as 125 to 135 per cent of the C. P. 44, 101 and C. P. 36-105 checks. Many of the varieties numbered showed excellent vigor, both in the number of stalks per stool and in size of barrel. More than a few maintained a large size barrel high into the top similar to C. P. 52-68. Several of these varieties had average stalk weights in excess of three and one half pounds. This is progress.

Growers will also be pleased to learn that three additional men have been added to the Nutria Control Project now headquartered at the Houma-Terrebonne Air Base. Until this time only two scientists have been working on the control of this pest. Plans are already underway for another man to be added to the project in the very near future.

The Nutria Control Project was begun through the encouragement of the League. A committee composed of Mr. Clay Terry, of Franklin, Mr. M. L. Shaffer, of Houma, and Mr. Wallace Ellender, of Bourg, meets with representatives and scientists of the U. S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service to help plan the program.

The work plan has a double-barrel aim. Work is already underway on different study methods to destroy the pest by any means, which include

(Continued on page 55)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

During the recent Cuban crisis every department of the Executive Branch of the government worked day and night formulating plans and issuing press releases on a wide variety of subjects. The White House and the Defense Department vied with each other in their efforts to keep the public fully informed of the progress of our plans for circumventing Castro and the Russians and getting the atomic missiles out of Cuba.

The Department of Agriculture, although not directly involved in the Cuban quarantine, was not idle. Officials there also burned midnight oil, formulating plans and issuing determinations of far-reaching importance to farmers throughout the land. Some of those determinations, which directly affect farmers and processors of sugar cane in the Mainland Cane area, were the wage hikes in Florida and Louisiana; and Fair-Price determinations for both Florida and Louisiana sugar cane. Then they announced a proposed formula for allotting quotas to Mainland Cane mills for consideration at the hearing held in New Orleans November 15. Next came the allotment of 200,000 tons of sugar quota deficits, announced November 1 which has had and will continue to have a depressing effect on the domestic raw sugar market.

The Agriculture Department also announced a modification of regulations to permit sugar testing above 99° to be imported during the balance of 1962 as raw sugar for further refining. The Department also announced the proposed change in regulations for determining how quota provisions of the Sugar Act as recently amended apply to sugar containing products and mixtures.

Some sugar people will be happy with some of those actions taken by the Department of Agriculture. Some will be unhappy.

Fear of a nuclear war with Russia did not divert the deep thinkers in the Department of Agriculture from their objective, namely, revolutionary changes in our national farm policy. We understand changes are contemplated, which if put into effect, may entirely eliminate mandatory crop controls and price supports. Under the new concept farmers will be encouraged to raise fewer foodstuffs and to convert their farms into recreational facilities. For instance, if these far-reaching plans are applied to cane fields in Louisiana and Florida, the Sugar Division, in a few years, might find itself supervising rural playgrounds instead of checking quotas and allotments.

There may be no more strictly farm legislation because there does not appear to be enough farm influence to get it enacted. The old so-called farm bloc in Congress is fast nearing extinction due to the shift in population from rural to urban areas. The re-districting resulting from those population shifts will effectively stop any farm bill unless it contains just as much, or more, for the city folks as it does for the farmer.

All of the determination makers in the Department of Agriculture are

(Continued on page 55)

A TALK BY GILBERT DURBIN

It is a pleasure for me to take part in this program honoring the past presidents of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association. You are fortunate, and the Louisiana sugar industry is fortunate, that you have had such public spirited, capable men to guide the destinies of your Association through the twenty-five years that it has been in existence. The glorification of the Louisiana sugar industry is a very worthwhile undertaking of which you can be justly proud.

The year 1937, when the Festival was born, was a very significant one for Louisiana sugar. It was, in fact, the beginning of a new era for our industry. Here are some of the good things that happened to us in 1937.

Your Association was formed.

Congress passed a new Sugar Act giving us a much larger marketing quota and, as if to celebrate, Louisiana produced its largest crop up to that time.

The Federal Government made a substantial increase in its annual appropriation to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's sugar experiment station at Houma in 1937. The American Sugar Cane League donated twenty acres of land and a new building to the Station that year and the Station grew to maturity.

In 1937, the American Sugar Cane League helped to finance a trip to Central Asia by Dr. E. W. Brandes of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Brandes made the trip in search of new varieties of sugar cane for use in breeding new commercial canes for Louisiana.

The Audubon Experimental Sugar Factory at Louisiana State University needed modernizing in 1937 and the American Sugar Cane League helped finance the modernization.

Of particular interest to those of you from this immediate area, the Iberia Sugar Cooperative factory was built in 1937 and, as we reported earlier, the first Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair was held i New Iberia in 1937.

Continuing our trip down memor lane, it will be recalled that back i 1937 we were harvesting all of ou cane by hand. Now practically all o it is harvested by machines. The va rieties being grown were Co. 281, Cc 290, C. P. 28-11, C. P. 28-19, C. P 29-116, C. P. 29-320, and even a littl of the famous P.O.J. canes that ha been used to save our industry te years before.

Any time you wish to remind your self how much the world has changed or any time you wish to get a feelin of nostalgia, spend a little time re viewing some twenty-five year ol magazines and newspapers.

While preparing this talk, I re viewed the 1937 issues of *The Suga Bulletin*, the official publication o the American Sugar Cane League which has been issued twice a montl every month for forty years. It i interesting to note the names of some of the advertisers.

C. C. Mattingly, whom many of you remember, was advertising mules fo sale. Now about the only mule left i the business is that much maligned horribly mistreated Old Mule that A. W. Dykers writes about in *The Sugar Bulletin*.

There were two manufacturers advertising mule wagons. One of them was the A. M. Bernard Wagon Works here in New Iberia. The American Cyanamid Company was advertising Cyanamid, a very popular fertilizer in Louisiana at one time. Other fertilizers advertized were Red Steer Brand by Swift and Company, Bulldog Brand by Davidson-Pick Company, and sulphate of ammonia by the Barrett Company. Gay, Sullivan & Company, and Elton Boudreau were selling cow peas, and the Fulton Bag Company was selling bags for raw sugar.

One other reminder about 1937. Our Senators were John Overton and Allen Ellender. The Congressman

rom this district was Robert Mouton. All were friends of the Louisiana ugar industry.

Now, let us see where we are now s compared to where we were in 937.

First, let me hasten to state that ve still have an excellent Congressional Delegation. The sugar industry could not have better friends than Senators Ellender and Long, and Congressmen Boggs and Willis.

Our last crop, like the 1937 crop, vas a record one. However, our new ecord is quite a bit larger than the 937 record. In 1937 we produced 01,000 tons of sugar, raw value, and n 1961 we produced 650,000 tons. Our yield of cane per acre is up since 937 when we produced 19.7 tons per cre. The 1961 crop was 25.7 tons, record high yield.

Our sugar recoveries per ton of ane are higher. In 1937 we recovered 154.40 pounds of sugar per ton f cane. From the last crop we recovered 182.26 pounds of sugar per on of cane, which was a record high ecovery.

Our acreage of sugar cane in Louisiana is now larger. In 1937 we harvested 285,400 acres of cane for sugar and seed. The acreage last year was 299,300 acres. This year's acreage, which was reduced by the January freeze, is 290,000 acres. Next year we expect to have approximately 320,000 acres which would be the largest we have ever had.

The number of farms growing sugar cane is much smaller. There were 10,260 farms growing cane in 1937 and only 2534 in 1961. The acreage of sugar cane per farm is considerably larger, 28 acres in 1937 and 118 acres in 1961.

There were 69 sugar cane factories in Louisiana in 1937 and only 46 in 1961.

Louisiana sugar cane growers have become much more efficient in the use of labor, thanks primarily to mechanization. In 1937 it required 15 man hours of labor to produce and harvest a ton of sugar cane and only 5 hours in 1961.

Louisiana cane growers have become efficient in many other ways and the benefits of the increased efficiency have been reflected in higher wage rates for cane field workers. In 1937, cane field workers were receiving about 17 cents per hour and now they average about 79 cents per hour.

There has been an improvement in the price of sugar since 1937, too. That year the price of raw sugar per hundred pounds was $3.19 as compared to $6.32 received for our last crop. All of this increased price occurred between 1937 and 1947. Since 1947 the price of raw sugar has remained at about the same level. In fact, the $6.32 per hundred pounds received for our last crop of raw sugar was exactly the same as the price at the time O. P. A. price controls were removed in the fall of 1947. There has also been improvement in the price of our principal by-product, blackstrap molasses, since 1937, when we were getting only 5.33 cents per gallon. Our last crop brought 12.07 cents per gallon.

Sugar cane farmers' gross income from sugar cane increased from $3.84 per ton in 1937 to $8.74 in 1961. The sugar cane processors' share of the income per ton of cane increased from $2.37 for 1937 to $4.88 in 1961. The total value of the Louisiana cane crop at the first processing level was $33,000,000 in 1937 compared with a total value at the first processing level of $97,000,000 for the 1961 crop.

Now that we have taken a look at where we were 25 years ago and where we are now, allow me to do some guessing about the Louisiana Sugar Industry 25 years from now. That would be 1987.

Perhaps I am too optimistic but I predict we will be making 35 to 40 tons of cane per acre in 1987 to far surpass the record high of 25.7 we made in 1961. We will be producing between 200 and 220 pounds of sug-

(Continued on page 54)

High Yield Award Winners

Aswell Huval, Breaux Bridge
41.7 tons per acre on 9.5 acres
(District #1)

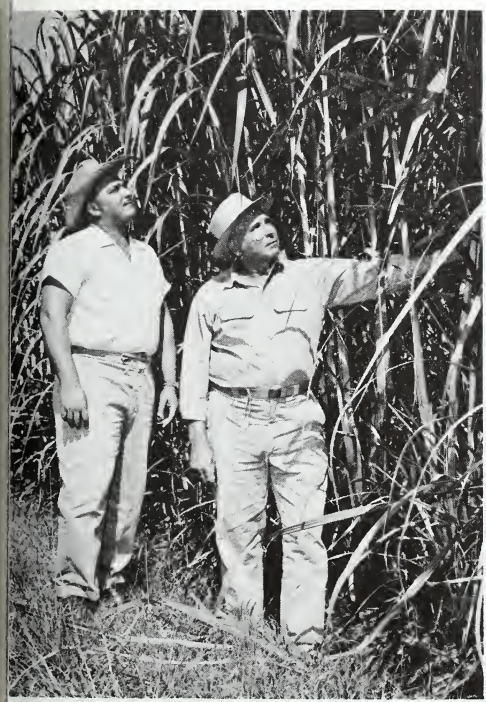
Aldes Boudreaux, Sr., St. Martinville
40.1 tons per acre on 62.3 acres
(District #1)

Expadie Laperouse, St. Martinville
33.2 tons per acre on 210.4 acres
(District #1)

Harold Aubry and Norman Boudreaux,
Levert-St. John, Inc., St. Martinville
27.5 tons per acre on 1,731.4 acres
(District #1)

Hartman Lejeune, Jeanerette
53.2 tons per acre on 17.3 acres
(District #2)

Whitney Viator, New Iberia
40.9 tons per acre on 54.6 acres
(District #2)



Andrew and Nicholas Paul, Franklin
43.74 tons per acre on 127.0 acres
(District #2)

Frank Martin, Sr., Franklin
44.29 tons per acre on 243.7 acres
(District #2)

Clarence J. Lemaire, Jeanerette
34.03 tons per acre on 558.1 acres
(District #2)

Earlis Adams, Lockport
46.0 tons per acre on 7.4 acres
(District #3)

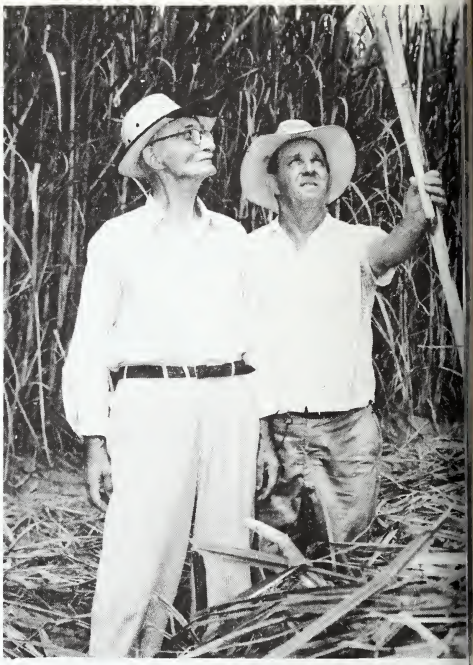
Joseph C. Dugas and Sons, Belle Rose—Patrick, Lynn, Mr. Dugas and Percy
42.3 tons per acre on 121.6 acres (District #3)

Ruffin Bergeron, Jr., Gibson
44.2 tons per acre on 59.1 acres
(District #3)

Sterling Daigle, White Castle
47.7 tons per acre on 30.8 acres
(District #4)

Thibodaux Bros., Thibodaux
Front Row, L to R—Lester, Alcide Cancienne, Jr. & Charles
Back Row, L to R—Rudolph, Joycelyn, Gilbert, Albert & Gary
37.6 tons per acre on 319.9 acres (District #3)

John B. & Herd Daigle, White Castle
46.5 tons per acre on 57.9 acres
(District #4)



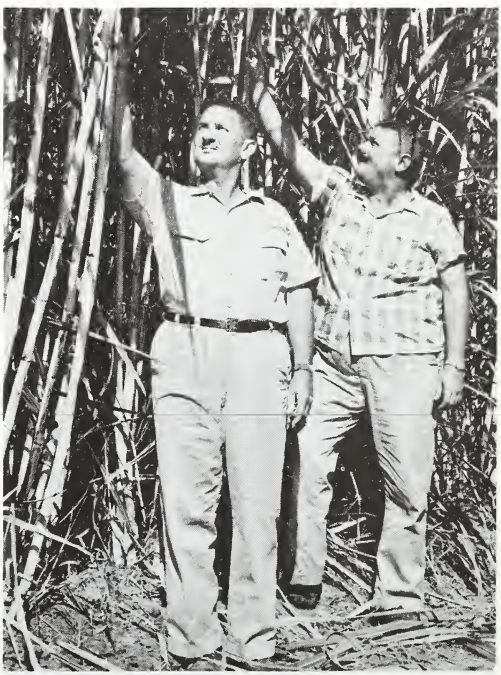
Etienne Rayne and Raymond Becnel, Edgard
39.71 tons per acre on 140.5 acres
(District #4)

Louis Martin & Sons, Paulina. Jerrel, Mr. Martin, Patrick and Mark
39.2 tons per acre on 375.8 acres (Tie) (District #4)

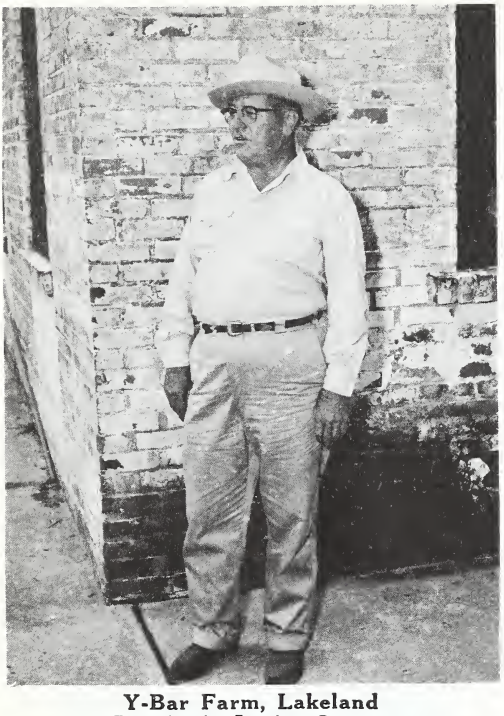
Goldmine Plantation, Edgard
S. J. Rodrigue, Manager
39.2 tons per acre on 440.2 acres (Tie)
(District #4)

Everett Caballero, Donaldsonville
36.08 tons per acre on 508.1 acres
(District #4)

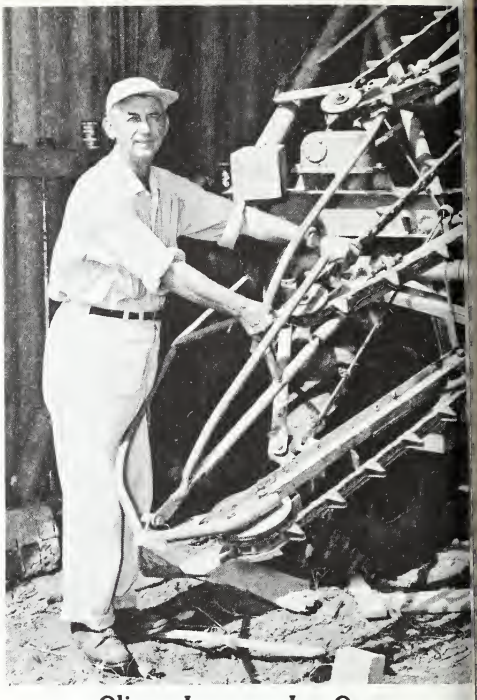
Poplar Grove Pltg. and Ref. Co., Inc.,
Port Allen, Chauvin Wilkinson, Manager
38.8 tons per acre on 1,208.5 acres
(District #4)



Albin and Oliver Major, New Roads
(District #5)
34.0 tons per acre on 498.0 acres



Y-Bar Farm, Lakeland
Dr. C. A. Lorio, Owner
37.0 tons per acre on 165.0 acres
(District #5)



Oliver Jarreau, Jr., Oscar
34.0 tons per acre on 63.0 acres
(District #5)

Theophile Jarreau, Oscar
43.0 tons per acre on 22.0 acres
(District #5)

A TALK

(Continued from page 47)

ar per ton of cane as compared to th 182 pounds of the 1961 crop. Th acreage of cane per farm will b around 300 acres rather than th present 118 acres. The number o cane farms will be around 1300 a compared to 2534 at present. Th total cane acreage in the state wil be about 390,000 acres as compare to last year's acreage of 299,300.

The number of sugar cane facto ries will be about 35 as compared t 46 at present. The length of th grinding season will be close to 10 days as compared to 77 days for th last crop. Total production of suga in Louisiana will be about 1,500,00 tons which will be a good million ton more than we will produce this year.

Since I have already stuck my neck pretty far out, I may as well make a few other predictions. Most of ou sugar cane fields will be precision graded and we will have far fewer ditches. We will be using three row

uipment to prepare land for plant-
g and to cultivate cane. We will
ve cane combines which will har-
st and load cane in one continuous
eration without the cane ever
uching the ground.

Our insect pests will be brought
der control by methods of sterili-
tion of the males or the females.
e will have some new uses for
emicals such as the application of
emicals to hasten maturity of sug-
cane and to promote greater
owth of the cane. Weed control
emicals will be much more effec-
ve than those we have at the mo-
ent.

There will be long range weather
recasting, much more accurate
an we have at the present time.
eather modifications such as cloud
eding to increase rainfall will be
ore widely practiced. Transporta-
on methods 25 years from now
ill appear quite revolutionary from
ose presently in use. We may be
sing pipelines to transport sugar
d molasses. If this sounds like a
ules Verne travelogue look back and
member that in the field of science,
day's dreams could easily be to-
orrow's realities.

Some of you may not agree with
me of my predictions. However,
think we all agree on two points:
1) The Louisiana sugar industry
ade much progress in the last 25
ars and (2) we will make much
ogress during the next 25 years.
he exact extent and nature of that
ogress is, of course, open to debate
d speculation.

There are some good sound reasons
hy we will continue to improve our
dustry. We have excellent research
nderway, some of it being conduct-
d by federal scientists, some by sci-
ntists who are employees of our
tate Government, and some by pri-
ate firms. We have the County
gents and other professional agri-
ultural workers to help us. There
re many commercial firms working
n our behalf, such as the machinery
anufacturers and the chemical com-
panies who develop and manufacture insecticides and herbicides.

Most important of all, however, we have the world's most progressive farmers — farmers who cooperate with one another and with the scientists to solve our problems and to make the Louisiana sugar industry an industry of which we all can be proud.

I am optimistic about the future of the Louisiana sugar industry. I am sure that all of you are, too.

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 44)

poisons, traps, barriers, shooting etc. This work is aimed toward immediate control of the pest. Other work is aimed toward studies which will point the way to some type of selective poison which will kill the nutria but which will not harm other animals. Different poisons, dosage rates, as well as times to poison must be studied. The study will also yield further information on the nutria habits. In order to control this pest it is important to learn more about their rate of increase, the animal's food preferences, migration habits and other vital information which can help in the control of this menace to the cane fields.

Growers who have not yet had their cane fields visited by the nutria find it difficult to believe the amount of damage this pest can do. It is hoped that this project will yield information which will prevent these growers from ever learning the truth through experience.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 45)

not working exclusively on major farm policy changes. A few of the more dedicated public servants like our good friend, Larry Myers, Director of the Sugar Division, are concentrating on just how to keep our imports of sugar arriving on schedule from far distant sources of supply should Mr. Khrushchev have a change of heart and start a shooting war with the U. S.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Edito

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

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by A. W. Dykers

Sugar Cane Short Course

It will be recalled that last January, at the request of the American Sugar Cane League, a sugar cane short course was held at Louisiana State University to keep the Louisiana sugar people up-to-date on the ever changing methods of agriculture. The course, which lasted a week, was a resounding success. One hundred and sixty farmers finished the course and received their diplomas.

Another Sugar Cane Short Course will be held in January 1963. The dates are January 21st through January 25th. The place, as it was last January, will be Pleasant Hall, on the L.S.U. Campus. Dr. Denver T. Loupe has supplied us with the following information regarding the 1963 course.

"The scheduling of this short course comes as a result of the successful completion of the first short course in January of 1962, and requests from the industry for another one. Dean Efferson and our own Extension Administration wholeheartedly support this endeavor."

"It is being offered primarily for growers, managers and overseers, but is open to anyone interested in learning more about the technical practices required in producing a sugarcane crop. It is not intended to replace any of our many Extension activities, but to supplement our efforts of keeping our sugarcane producers the best informed group in Louisiana agriculture."

"The course will be designed similarily to that which we held in January. However, even though many of the general topics will be the same, our instructors will modify their presentation such that anyone attending will benefit immeasurably. Although we are primarily concerned in reaching others, those people who attended our first short course will find that another week at L.S.U. this coming January will be well worth their time."

Dr. Loupe goes on to say that housing accomodations will be available, as they were last year, and that meals may be taken at regular times at one of the University's cafeterias at reasonable costs. The registration fee of $5.00 is the same as last year and this should accompany the application for registration. We suggest that you get in touch with Dr. Loupe, or your County Agent, for further information.

The Old Mule

A lot has happened since we last reported on the activities of our market character, The Old Mule. To begin with, he has displayed more stamina than we expected. After slipping to a low of 6.33 on November 1st because of deficit reallocations by the big boss, he is back to the 6.48 mark today, November 28th, and apparently feeling pretty chipper.

Speaking of the "big boss" there seems to be a little confusion at present as to who's who in the high echelons of agricultural government. The Sugar Division is no more and from what Joe Ferris says in this issue our friends in that now defunct department are scheduled to

(Continued on page 67)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Florida Sugar Cane Field and Research To

Again this year the League is making plans for Louisiana cane growers and processors to visit the Florida sugar cane industry and the U.S.D.A. Canal Point Cane Breeding Station. The tour will begin Sunday morning January 6, 1963 at 8:15 in the morning from the Greyhound Bus Station at 1710 Tulane Avenue and will return to New Orleans Saturday afternoon, January 12, 1963 at about 4 o'clock afternoon.

St. Joseph Catholic Church is located within one block of the bus station at 1802 Tulane Avenue and Masses are offered at 6 and 7 A.M.

The tour will last one day longer than the League's Florida tours of the past. The extra day will be spent visiting the new developments in the Florida Sugar Industry. There are several new and modern sugar mills being operated for the first time this year. In addition there are approximately 80,000 acres in cane that have never been in cane before.

One of the very interesting features of a trip is the visit to the United States Sugar Corp. This is by far the largest sugar operation in the state of Florida. This company owns two mills, one with a grinding capacity of about 7000 tons per day located at Clewiston, and the other with a daily grinding capacity of about 5500 tons located at Bryant. The company has approximately 40,000 acres in cane. This company has its own research staff. Cane breeding is done on the plantation specifically for United States Sugar Corporation although other companies also used these varieties. Their major variety is Clewiston 4 223. It is a big barrel, sweet, lo fiber cane. It was bred by Dr. B. Bourne who heads up the resear staff of U. S. Sugar Corporation. addition to Dr. Bourne, members the tour will meet Mr. Harry Vaugh President of U. S. Sugar Corporatio and other members of his compan

The Okeelanta Refining Compan the United States Sugar Corporatio and independent cane growers Florida have gone out of their w during past trips to show Louisia visitors the entire Florida sugar i dustry. In addition to having be invited this year by the long-tir members of the Florida sugar i dustry, the Louisiana group has be invited to visit with some of the ne members of the industry.

The tour will go to as many of t other growers and factories as tir will allow. Actually, the tour can arranged so that members who pr fer to spend more time in mills w have that opportunity and those wl care to spend more time in the fie can do just that.

The major part of one day will allotted to a visit to the U.S.D. Canal Point Breeding Station. Gro ers will have the opportunity to s canes being crossed and the ma canes used in a cane breeding pr gram. There are many thousand v rieties at the Station, some very ti pencil size canes and some giant si canes. This world collection of can is one of the most interesting iten on the Station. At the Station, t tour will be sub-divided into sma

(Continued on page 67)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Reorganization of ASCS

On November 15, last, Secretary f Agriculture Orville L. Freeman nnounced a reorganization of the epartment's Agricultural Stabaliza- on and Conservation Service, the gency which supervises major farm rogram administration including ne production of sugar from sugar ane and sugar beets.

According to Secretary Freeman ne reorganization will:

1. Consolidate the present five operational groups within ASCS into three.
2. Create a new group of Program Policy staffs which will have broad policy formulation responsibility.
3. Consolidate the seven regional Commodity Offices into four.
4. Combine the Internal Audit and Investigation Divisions into one, attached directly to the ASCS Administrator.
5. Assign all marketing agreement and order programs, primarily those in milk and tobacco, to the Agricultural Marketing Service.

"The realignment of functions and operations within ASCS will offer stronger direction and supervision of farm programs, better communication, and provide better training for field personnel," said Secretary Freeman.

"At the same time," said the Secretary, "more discretion will be given to field operations which are now burdened by excessive detail in program operations and instructions. Farm programs which affect individual farmers cannot be administered solely from Washington. We are seeking to provide local and State levels with greater responsibility."

Under the reorganization as outlined by the Secretary, the Sugar Division, as a unit, has been eliminated. As far as is known at the moment the same people within the Division will continue to perform the same work but will report in a different way to different administrators. It is reliably understood that Messrs. Lawrence Myers and Tom Murphy, formerly Director and Deputy Director of the Sugar Division, have been assigned to a Policy Staff along with the Directors and Deputy Directors of other former commodity divisions, and will serve as advisers to Assistant Secretary Godfrey, Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Al Greenwood and his staff, Herbert Folken and his staff, and Donald Swartz and his staff have been assigned to a Policy and Program Appraisal Division headed by Messrs. Murray Thompson and Everett Felber.

Mr. Ole Homstead and his staff have been assigned to the Farmer Programs Division under Mr. R. V. Fitzgerald, Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations.

It is understood that State and County ASC Offices will continue to function substantially as in the past and will report through area directors to the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations. This ASCS reorganization is only one of

(Continued on page 67)

SUGARCANE MUD FILTRATION

By W. F. Guilbeau, E. E. Coll, and J. T. Jackson, Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, New Orleans, Louisiana

The necessity for efficient mud filtration to obtain a good clear juice, equal to or better than the clarifier juice, cannot be over estimated. The inefficient method for handling the mud, by screening instead of filtering with rotary vacuum filters, has caused reduction of processing rates and resulted in a poorer grade of raw sugar. Before the adoption of rotary vacuum filters for separating juice from the mud, the plate and frame pressure filters were used and still are being used with satisfactory results as reported by Jacobs(1).

In the sugarcane industry all over the world the procedure for handling the mud for the filter presses was to dilute with water, add lime, and heat, and in some cases to decant clear juice after settling. The residual settled mud was diluted, heated, and filtered in the plate and frame presses using square weave or twill cotton cloth. The filtrate was sent directly to the evaporator. The addition of lime was necessary for good filtration in the presses, and today with the rotary vacuum filters the use of lime has improved the filtration of mud(2) ; Jensen reported that "it was impossible to achieve efficient washing due to low permeability, resulting in 3.5% pol in cake. It was considered that the soil colloids introduced with the cane could be a cause of this difficulty and that these colloids might be flocculated by liming the muds to a high pH value. The results exceeded expectation and the pol of the cake was reduced to 1.8%."

An excessive amount of lime in the mud may be helpful occasionally, but is objectionable most of the time as the filtrate must be returned to the clarification system in order to prevent precipitation when the juices differing considerably in pH are mixed. With the adoption of the rotary filter using copper screens, the procedure used in plate and fram press filtration was not followe closely. This resulted in poor pe formance of the filter, producin high sugar losses in mud cake an cloudy filtrate. This condition nece sitated return of the juice to th clarification system and the resul ant overloading of this system fr quently required a grinding slow down or mill stoppage. Loss of tim was eventually eliminated by increa ing clarifier capacity and installatio of more rotary filters, but juice qua ity was not improved.

The installation of cloth(3) on r tary vacuum filters helped to im prove the filtration of the mud an has enabled a factory to increase i milling by not returning the filtere juice to the clarification system. I order to show the extent of improv ment in the filtration of mud wit cloth on the rotary vacuum filte and also help determine the effectiv ness of a polyelectrolyte in filtratio this paper reports on a series of lab oratory scale experiments conducte during the 1961 grinding season. leaf type filter, 4½" in diameter wit 0.10 sq. ft. of filtering area furnishe by Dorr-Oliver, Inc.,[1] was used fo the experiments. The filter was con nected to a graduated cylinder an operated under vacuum, using clot for a filtering medium. Readings o volumes filtered were taken at inte vals of 3, 6, 10, 15, and 20 minutes.

The processing of sugarcane an filtering rates of muds are affecte by the variety of the sugarcane an differences in its composition. Th weather conditions, harvesting meth ods used, and foreign impurities in troduced with the cane are othe

[1] Use of a company and/or produ named by the Department does not imp approval or recommendation of the pro uct to the exclusion of others which ma also be suitable.

TABLE I

Juice Constituents

	Percent of Soluble Solid		
ugar	Min.	-	Max.
Sucrose	70.0		88.0
Glucose	2.0		4.0
Fructose	2.0		4.0
ineral Constituents			
Calcium (CaO)	0.19		0.45
Magnesium (MgO)	0.11		0.22
Sulphate (SO_2)	0.10		0.73
Chloride (Cl)	0.12		0.36
Silica (SiO_2)	0.10		0.18
rganic (Non-sugar) Constituents			
Starch	0.001		0.050
Wax, fats, phosphatides	.05		0.15
Gums	.30		0.60
Protein	.50		0.60
oreign matter introduced with the sugarcane.			
Trash - Leaves and cane-tops - % cane	2.0		20.0
Soils, clay, sand, muck - pounds per T cane	1.3		80.0

ictors affecting juice clarification nd mud filtration. Table 1 shows he composition, with approximate anges of concentrations of the prin- pal constituents of raw juice solids hat may affect filtration. This vari- tion in composition will have some elationship to the processing char- cteristics of the sugarcane juices.

In Table 2, the filtered volumes are iven for some mud samples collected uring pilot plant processing tests (4) n sugarcane juices during the 1961 crop. The large difference between the low and high filtered volume is undoubtedly due to a large extent to the differences in composition shown in Table 1 and the other previously mentioned conditions. The volumes of filtrate collected during the first ten minutes have been used for comparison in all tests. This 10-minute period is long for the filtration cycle of a rotary filter, as the cycle is usually between 3 and 10 minutes. The readings for a period

TABLE II

Filtration Rates of Clarifier Muds

ariety	Run No.	c.c. Filtered Time Minutes 3	6	10	15	20	Variety	Run No.	c.c. Filtered Time Minutes 3	6	10	15	20
.P. 44-101	27	8	20	31	39	46	C.P. 36-13	14	13	18	26	32	40
" "	19A	19	29	35	46	55	" "	16	23	30	35	42	47
" "	29	19	30	48	57	65	" "	28	36	45	55	64	70
" "	20	21	32	49	64	84	N Co. 310	9	22	32	42	51	58
" "	5	26	40	53	66	77	" "	7	34	51	67	80	90
" "	1	30	45	55	67	78	C.P. 52-68	11A	32	42	51	60	74
" "	6	30	46	60	72	81	C.P. 55-30	3A	36	52	57	67	72
" "	13	35	45	56	67	76	" "	18	33	50	72	88	102
" "	15A	46	51	66	70	75	" "	4	39	60	76	90	105
" "	2	38	56	70	86	96	" "	26	61	82	100	106	110

TABLE III

Filtration Rates of Clarifier Muds - With and Without Separan in Juice

Without Separan in Juice						With Separan in Juice					
Run No.	c.c. Filtered Time Minutes 3	6	10	15	20	Run No.	c.c. Filtered Time Minutes 3	6	10	15	20
1	31	47	57	69	79	1A	35	48	59	72	79
3A	36	47	51	54	55	3	64	86	106	125	139
5	32	42	57	70	81	5A	44	60	76	92	106
7	35	52	66	77	87	8	31	49	62	71	86
11A	30	40	48	57	65	11	54	74	92	108	122
Ave.	30	46	56	65	73	Ave.	46	63	79	94	105
Percent	100	100	100	100	100		139	137	141	145	144

TABLE IV

Filtration Rates of Mud

Run No.	Pure Mud Time Minutes - c.c. Filtered 3	6	10	15	20	Bagacillo Lime Added Time Minutes - c.c. Filtered 3	6	10	15	20	Bagacillo Separan Lime A Time Minutes - c.c. Filte 3	6	10	15
20	21	32	49	64	84	34	48	73	94	123				
26	61	82	100	106	110	72	102	128	152	164				
27	8	20	31	39	46	11	27	41	52	62				
28	36	45	55	64	70	32	42	54	66	74				
Ave.	32	45	59	68	78	37	55	76	91	106				
20						34	48	73	94	123	42	64	98	110
21A						54	80	103	126	146	60	87	113	138
24						33	48	62	76	88	32	48	65	80
26						72	102	128	152	164	74	108	136	164
28						32	42	54	66	74	38	50	64	76
30						41	59	72	83	94	41	65	78	91
Ave.						40	58	76	93	107	44	66	87	104
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	114	121	129	133	135	126	138	148	149

TABLE V

Filtration Rates of Mud

Run No.	Cotton Twill Cloth Time Minutes - c.c. Filtered 3	6	10	15	20	Nylon 304 Cloth Time Minutes - c.c. Filtered 3	6	10	15	20	Dacron Cloth Time Minutes - c.c. Filter 3	6	10	15
25	47	76	98	120	138	55	80	103	124	142	54	78	100	120
23A	39	56	71	87	100	48	64	79	94	108	55	72	87	102
22	51	79	108	134	155	63	95	121	151	175	58	86	111	137
21A	38	68	96	124	148	46	72	95	118	138	60	87	113	138
Ave.	44	70	93	116	135	53	78	99	122	141	57	81	103	124
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	120	111	107	105	104	130	116	111	107

over 10 minutes would not be applicable to vacuum rotary filters but could be used for other types of filters with very much longer cycles. These indicate that there is as much as 323 percent difference in the filtered volume between the lowest and the highest volumes for the muds tested. This large difference between the volumes of the mud tested should make one hesitate before undertaking any large scale factory tests before some pilot plant investigations were made.

Filtration tests were made on mud alone, mud with addition of bagacil and lime, and mud with addition bagacillo lime and Separan[1](5). T filtered volumes are given in Table and the average values are plotted Figure 1. The volumes filtered in minutes were converted to percen ages for comparison. Addition of ba acillo and lime showed an improv ment of 27%, while the bagacill lime-Separan combination show still better improvement of 48% the average filtered volume. On e amining the three curves of Figure it will be observed that the use

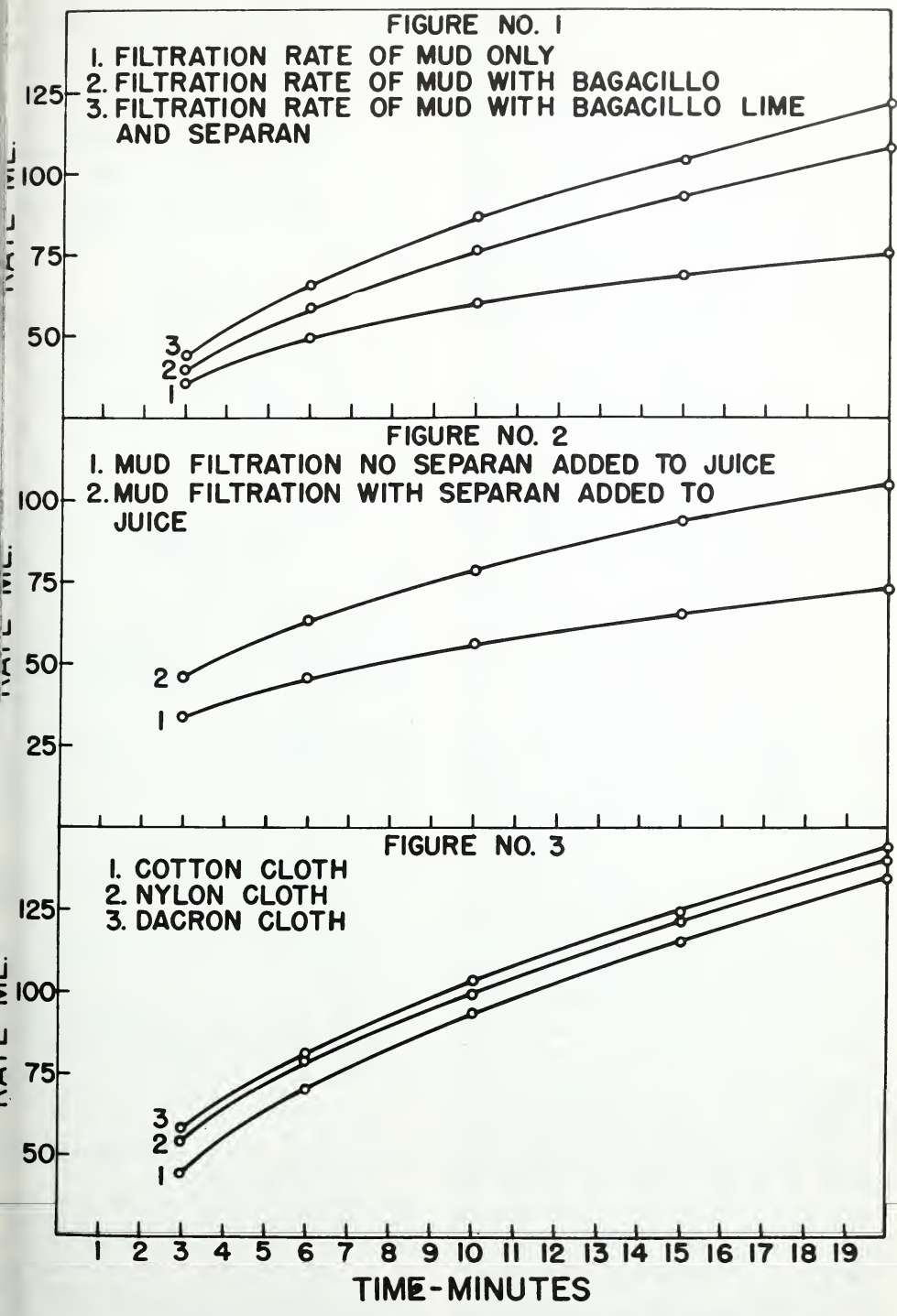
FIGURE NO. 1
1. FILTRATION RATE OF MUD ONLY
2. FILTRATION RATE OF MUD WITH BAGACILLO
3. FILTRATION RATE OF MUD WITH BAGACILLO LIME AND SEPARAN
125
100
75
50
3
2
1
FIGURE NO. 2
1. MUD FILTRATION NO SEPARAN ADDED TO JUICE
2. MUD FILTRATION WITH SEPARAN ADDED TO JUICE
100
75
50
25
2
1
FIGURE NO. 3
1. COTTON CLOTH
2. NYLON CLOTH
3. DACRON CLOTH
125
100
75
50
3
2
1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
TIME-MINUTES

sufficient bagacillo and the bagacillo-lime-Separan combination results not only in higher filtered volumes, but makes much longer filtering cycles possible or more juice filtered during the same time. In the filtration tests 6 pounds of bagacillo and .003 pound of Separan were added to the mud before filtering. The longer cycles would be very beneficial where plate and frame presses or other filters (6) are used. All filtrate clarities were good enough to send directly to the evaporators and in no case would have to be returned to the clarifiers.

During the 1961 season experiments were performed using Separan in the processing of sugarcane juices (7). Mud samples were taken from these experiments and filtration tests on the muds were made. No bagacillo or Separan was added to the mud before filtering. The results are given in Table 3, and the averages are plotted in Figure 2. The filtration rates of the muds when Separan was added to the heated juice in the flash chamber before entering the clarifier were 41% higher than for muds without Separan. Again it can be noted from the slope of the curve that a longer cycle can be obtained by using Separan in the juice.

Another group of mud filtration tests was made using three types of cloths—(1) cotton twill cloth of the type usually used with plate and frame presses; (2) nylon No. 304 cloth supplied by Mr. Vrablik of the Eimco Corp.;[1] and (3) Dacron Fabric cloth used on Dorr-Oliver, Rapi-floc Filter supplied by Mr. Richard, representative of the Dorr-Oliver Co.[1] All three cloths gave good filtration, and all filtered juices had clarities better than the clarified juices. In these tests all muds were treated with bagacillo lime and Separan. In Table 5 are tabulated the results obtained with the three different cloths, and the averages of the results are plotted for comparison in Figure
All of the tests were made with cl
new cloths. How much the rates
change with used cloths has noe b
determined. A fabric cloth which
not binding and capable of bei
thoroughly washed by direct ste
or hot water is absolutely necessa
for the efficient performance of a
filters, especially rotary type filt
where cloth cannot be removed
washing.

Summary

Experiments were conducted to
termine filtration rates under va
ous conditions with the addition
bagacillo, lime, and Separan of t
muds from sugarcane juice clarifi
tion. The results indicated that t
rates were affected by composition
the sugarcane and by foreign mat
(soil and trash) introduced with t
sugarcane, the type of filter me
(cloths) used, and the use of Separ
AP-30. Large variations were
served in volume filtered due to t
composition of the sugarcane and f
eign matter. The volume filtered w
higher with the use of Separan A
30 and the filtering cycle was
creased. The type of cloth used h
some effect on filtration of the mu

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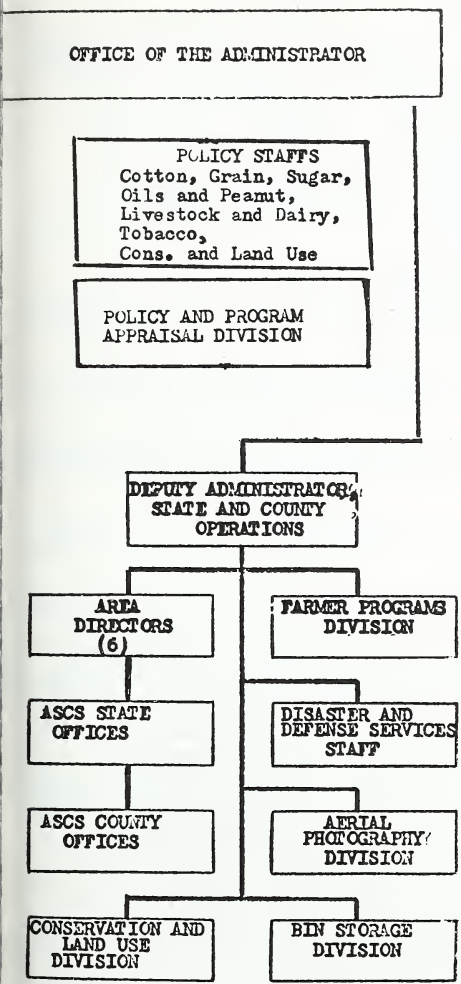
N WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 61)

number of major changes which e contemplated in the operation the Department of Agriculture.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Prepared by:
Classification and Organization Branch
Supersedes chart dated March 19, 1962
APPROVED November 13, 1962

—o—

N THE FIELD

(Continued from page 60)

oups and each group will be es- rted through each of the different pes of research by a specialist in at particular field. Each member the tour will spend some time with each scientist of the Station staff.

Although the tour is designed primarily as a sugar tour there are a few side trips. The tour goes through the famous orange county of the Sunshine State. Oranges will be seen on both sides of the highways for as far as the eye can see and for mile after mile. The tour also makes three very interesting pleasure stops. Silver Springs, Cypress Gardens and Marineland are Florida's most featured attractions. Members of past tours have recommended that these stops be included in future tours.

The cost of the tour which includes transportation, rooms, and admission fees for the special pleasure stops is 95 dollars. This is a good bargain. It is going to be a good tour. Growers and processors who are interested should get in touch with the American Sugar Ca League in the very near future.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 59)

be spread among a lot of other pe ple in various new divisions. (se chart). Right now we don't know who to fuss with when our Old Mule is clobbered. It is all very vexing.

Pretty Tough

While on the subject of sugar markets, things apparently can get pretty tough in other places, too. As an example of the perils connected with sugar around the world, we quote from a recent market report:

"On a Morocco tender for 17,500 Whites it is reported 10,000 Russians were offered but late reports say a counterbid was not accepted and a new tender will be announced on the 60,000 tons of Russians to West Germany plus 40 million from France and Poland for cattle feed." Apparently a lot of Russians—and cows—are in a heap of trouble.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

41 — No. 6 DECEMBER 15, 1962

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

NOTICE

On page 73 of this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* you will see a notice of a special meeting of the membership of the League. The primary purpose of this meeting is to amend the League's Charter to create a new class of membership to be known as "Associate Member". If the Charter is amended as proposed, each cane grower member and each processor member will be permitted to designate one or more of his salaried executive, administrative, or professional employees, for Associate Membership. No dues shall be required of this class of membership, other than the regular dues paid by the grower or processor designating the Associate Member.

We suggest that you sign the proxy form and mail it to the League office. If you attend the meeting, the form will be returned to you.

T. M. Barker,
President

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Mule Business

Just for the record, we would like state that those Georgia mules that e moonshiners have been using to ot approaching revenuers are not lated to our critter. It would never ter old Old Mule's head to hide be- nd a tree in the hills and use his rs to wigwag to the men in the ills that the revenuers were mov- g in.

With mules, like people, there are e good guys and the bad guys. These eorgia mules must be placed in the tter category. Acting as "stake its" to spot lawmen is a very shoddy isiness and our upstanding char- ter wouldn't stoop to it. And, any- ay, we don't have any hills.

The WSBT

After getting off to at least one lse start, the Washington Sugar rain Trust (hereinafter referred to the WSBT), composed of we don't now whom, has fixed the initial . S. sugar quota for 1963 at 9,800,- 00 tons and the global import fee at .40 a hundred pounds. The WSBT riginally announced that the global import fee would probably be $1.80 a hundred pounds. It found it necessary to back track because the Old Mule's foreign cousin failed to cooperate.

By way of explanation, the import fee is a charge imposed on foreign sugars. Sugars not in the regular quota system pay the full fee and, in 1963, those within the quota system, except the Philippines, must pay 20% of the full fee. The fee is supposed to result in a net price to the foreign producer, not in the quota system, that is about the same as the price of sugar in the so called "world" market. If, for instance, the spot price of quota raws in New York is $6.50 a hundred pounds and the spot price of "world" sugar is $4.00 a hundred pounds, the import fee system theoretically works like this: $6.50 minus $1.00 for tariff, freight and insurance, etc., minus an import fee of $1.50 equals $4.00.

The explanation above is the way the import fee works in theory. At the present moment, however, the

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The December 12 Freeze

At the time of this writing—December 12, 1962—the Louisiana sugar belt is blanketed with the first intense freeze of the year. An early morning report from Mr. Maurice Tassin of Whitney Plantation in St. John Parish indicates a low of 18 degrees Fahrenheit.

Early reports from Southdown, Inc. show 21 degrees Fahrenheit for all three factory locations, Greenwood at Thibodaux, Armant at Vacherie, and Southdown at Houma. Mr. Lester Davidson of the U.S.D.A. Houma Station reports 22 degrees on the front of the Station and 20 degrees in the back in the field.

Reports from Miss Mary Pearl Breaux and Mr. Arnaud P. Gaubert of Valentine Sugars at Lockport show 20 degrees near the Factory. Mr. Gaubert indicated there was ice near the shore in Bayou Lafourche. A report shows that the Georgia Factory, South Coast Corporation at Mathews, registered 22 degrees. Another report shows Supreme Factory at Labadieville registered 21 degrees. Tomorrow's prediction—December 13—for the Supreme area is a low of 17 degrees.

According to Mr. Chauvin Wilkinson of Poplar Grove at Port Allen, Lr., the temperature at the factory at 9:00 A. M. December 12 was 30 degrees. The low registered during the early morning was 18 degrees. Mr. Wilkinson also indicated that the back of the fields probably received temperatures of two to three degrees lower than the temperature at the factory.

Mr. Thomas H. Allen of Sterling Sugars on Bayou Teche at Frankl reported a low temperature of 22 d grees. Reports from South Coa Corporation indicate Oaklawn Fa tory also received a low of 22 degre

Dr. James Irvine of the Hour Station reported a temperature 26°F at 11:00 A. M. on December 1 The low for the Station on that da was 20 degrees. A survey of ca damage in the area made by Dr. I vine shows that some varieties ha as much as 20 inches of freeze da age in the tops. C. P. 44-155 show between 12 and 20 inches of damag C. P. 44-101 between 2 and 12 inch C. P. 52-68 between 6 and 12 inch C. P. 36-105 between 8 and 14 nch and N. Co. 310 showed between 2 a 8 nches of damage. Mr. Claude L lande of Valentine Sugars report more inside stalk damage than me tioned above. Damage will diff somewhat from place to place and b tween varieties depending on the te perature received and the durati of the cold. There can be, and usu ly is, a difference in damage within single variety on one farm dependi on the particular location of the v riety on the farm.

Although there are many growe who have already completed the ha vest, there is still a considerab amount of cane in the fields in Lo isiana. It is estimated that about per cent of the Louisiana crop still in the field as of this date, D cember 12. Growers should make good survey of each field immediat ly after each freeze to determine e actly how much damage has be done in the cane. The best way

(Continued on Page 75)

TO: THE MEMBERS AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A., INC.

Notice of Special Meeting

This is to notify you that with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, the President has called a special meeting of the members of this Corporation to be held on the 15th day of January, 1963, at 1:30 o'clock, p.m., at the office of the Corporation, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. The purposes of said meeting are:

I. To consider and adopt amendments to the Charter of this Corporation as follows:

(a) Amend Articles V and VII to create a new class of membership to be known as "Associate Member", and to define the right and privileges of such class of membership; and to name and clarify the definition of each of the remaining classes of membership.

(b) Amend and clarify any article or articles of the Charter which may be inconsistent with the proposed amendments set out under Paragraph (a), above.

II. To transact any other business which may lawfully come before said meeting.

If you cannot attend, you may vote by proxy. The form below may be used for that purpose.

GILBERT J. DURBIN
General Manager

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 15, 1962

PROXY

I, (We) _____, a member of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., do hereby constitute and appoint _____, or in his absence, _____, my (our) true and lawful proxy in my (our) name, place and stead, to vote upon the membership owned by me (us) and standing in my (our) name, as my (our) proxy, at the special meeting of the members of said American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., to be held on the 15th day of January, 1963, at 1:30 o'clock p.m., at the office of said corporation, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, or at any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, this _____ day of _____, 196____.

_____ _____

TONS OF CANE GROUND FROM 1962 CROP SIGNATURE

WITNESS:

_____

SUGAR QUOTAS AND PRORATIONS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1963

Area or Country	Quotas and Prorations	Direct Consumption Limit
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Domestic Beet Sugar	2,698,590	no limit
Mainland Cane Sugar	911,410	" "
Hawaii	1,110,000	33,516
Puerto Rico	1,140,000	147,000
Virgin Islands	15,000	0
Total Domestic Areas	5,875,000	180,516
Republic of the Philippines	1,050,000	59,920
Dominican Republic	322,152	0
Peru	192,152	0
Mexico	192,152	0
Brazil	182,416	0
British West Indies	91,351	0
Australia	40,378	0
Republic of China	35,510	0
French West Indies	30,355	0
Colombia	30,355	0
Nicaragua	25,200	0
Costa Rica	25,200	0
Ecuador	25,200	0
India	20,332	0
Haiti	20,332	0
Guatemala	20,332	0
South Afrida	20,332	0
Argentina	20,000	0
Panama	15,177	3,817
El Salvador	10,309	0
Paraguay	10,023	0
British Honduras	10,023	0
Fiji Islands	10,023	0
Ireland	10,000	10,000
Belgium	182	182
Global Quota: Authorized for Purchase	750,000	0
For later authorization	754,341	0
Withheld from Net-Importing Countries	11,173	0
GRAND TOTAL	9,800,000	254,435

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 72

examine cane for freeze damage is to split some stalks in half lengthwise. It is not necessary to wait several days after the freeze to be able to see the damage. The damage can be seen immediately and, in fact, the damage can be seen if the cane is still hardened from the freeze. Look for cell rupture. The cell rupture area will appear somewhat water-soaked the same morning of the freeze. This area will turn a brownish color later but is clearly visible immediately following the freeze. Cell rupture usually occurs first in the tops which are soft and low in sugar. As the temperatue goes down the damage becomes more severe. Examination of the eyes to determine whether they are soft or not and the pulling of tops to see if they will come off are two very poor methods to use to determine damage. Growers are urged to check the inside of the stalk to be sure of damage. Fields which show more damage should be harvested first. Usually the heavy lands are more severely damaged but this is not always the case. Check each field. Don't only check stalks on the outside of the field, but walk into the field past the quarter drain to examine the damage. Pay particular attention to C. P. 47-193 and C. P. 36-105. Both varieties usually are the first to be damaged and they are the first to go bad following a freeze.

The Florida sugar industry is also having this cold weather. Reports from Mr. Preston Dunckelman of the U.S.D.A. Canal Point Station show that temperature of as low as 22 degrees have been reported. Some mills have not yet started grinding operations. Another cold day is also predicted for them again tomorrow (December 13).

December 13th. Editor's Note:

As we go to press, reports from Mr. Lauden, and others who are making field inspections, indicate that most, if not all, of the cane remaining in the Louisiana fields has been badly split by the continuing freezing temperatures. Apparently this condition exists in all varieties. Needless to say, there will be a rapid deterioration in this cane when the weather returns to normal.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 71)

actual setup is this. The New York spot price is $6.50, the cost of tariff, freight and insurance, etc. is $1.00 and the announced import fee is $1.40. Six dollars and fifty cents, less two dollars and forty cents amounts to $4.10 per hundred pounds. The "world" price today, December 11th, is $4.15 a hundred pounds which means that global quota sugar is worth five cents a hundred pounds more in the "world" market than in our market. To make the situation even more complex, the "world" March future price is a strong $4.34.

The big questions now are: will our Old Mule move up, will his foreign cousin move down, or will the WSBT change the import fees? Obviously, something's gotta give.

The Florida Trip

Lloyd Lauden has asked us to remind those of you who intend taking the League sponsored Florida bus trip in January to get your reservations to him as soon as possible. It takes time to make arrangements for the trip and your speedy cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Season's Greetings

We close this report with the wish that all of you will experience a Merry Christmas and that the year 1963 will be as you like it.

Editor's Note:

We are very sorry to report that the mother of our good friend Joe Ferris is seriously ill in a Virginia hospital and that Joe has been too preoccupied to write his report for this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

We hope, as we know all of you do, that Joe's mother will speedily regain her health and that he and his family will enjoy a Happy Christmas.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

41 — No. 7 JANUARY 1, 1963

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

We are happy to announce a plan under which you may apply for life insurance at wholesale premium rates. Details of the plan have been sent in a letter to you. Further information is included in this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

This is an additional benefit available to you because of the mass purchasing power we have as League members acting through our organization. We hope you will take advantage of this opportunity, and we urge you to do so.

The League, its officers, and its employees will make no money from this insurance. We are offering this plan strictly as a service to you.

T. M. Barker,
President

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

by A. W. Dykers

Farm Forum

The Sixteenth Annual Southern rm Forum, sponsored by the Agri- tural Committee of the Chamber of mmerce of the New Orleans Area, ll be held on January 17th and 18th the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. e theme of the Forum this year is ressures, Problems, And Oppor- nities In Southern Agriculture". lbert J. Durbin, General Manager the American Sugar Cane League, Chairman of the Farm Forum mmittee.

The Southern Farm Forum is free all who wish to attend. There is registration fee but those attend- g are asked to register at the desk the record. The ladies in charge registrations will be on duty be- nning at 8:30 on the morning of nuary 17th. We list below some of e interesting events that are sched- ed for the Forum.

The program calls for the start of tivities on the morning of January th with Mr. Durbin introducing Mr. Dooley Dawson of Houston, Texas, o will preside over the opening ses- on beginning at 9:15 A.M. Mr. Daw- n is the Vice-President and Manager of the Agricultural Department of Houston's Bank of the Southwest. He is also the Chairman of the Southwide Farm Forum Advisory Committee. The subjects to be discussed under his guidance will be "The Place of Land-Grant Colleges In Modern Southern Agriculture" by Dr. E. V. Smith of Auburn, Alabama; "Production Of Livestock And Livestock Products In The South" by W. E. Monroe of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; "Are We Actually Facing A Surplus Of Timber" by Frank W. Bennett of Baton Rouge, Louisiana and J. K. Vessey of Atlanta, Georgia, and "The Farm Policy Choices" by Dr. C. E. Bishop of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The Farm Forum group will attend the luncheon of the Members Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area at 12:05 P.M. and hear S. R. Jeffers of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. speak on "Developing Industries In Rural Areas". At 2 P.M. the Forum will again assemble with Mr. Webster Pendergrass of Knoxville, Tennessee, presiding.

At this afternoon session there will

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Cane Splitting Freeze of 1962

The December 12, 13, 14, 1962 splitting freeze with temperatures in some areas of the belt as low as 12° F. caused an estimated loss of over 200,000 tons of cane and robbed Louisiana of the chance of producing the second largest crop in history. This loss was made up of cane left standing in the field, cane topped in half to reduce acidity, and losses through hurry-up or pressure type harvesting. In addition there was a loss of sugar during the last several days of grinding because of low recoveries while processing freeze-damaged, high-acidity cane. Without this freeze Louisiana could very well have produced 500,000 tons of sugar, raw value. It is now estimated that the production will be about 470,000 tons of sugar.

The loss on standing cane was suffered principally in the Lower Teche, but the Bayou Lafourche and Mississippi River areas also lost some standing cane. All three areas lost sugar as a result of low topping, low recoveries during the last days of grinding, and pressure type harvesting. The end result was a financial loss to many.

Listed below are temperatures reported at places where cane was still being harvested on the morning of December 13, 1962:

U.S.D.A. Houma Station 14°, Mathews, La., 15°, Lockport, La., 12°, Raceland, La., 14°, Labadieville, La., 14°, Leighton Factory at Thibodeaux, La., 12°, Greenwood Factory, 16°, Orange Grove Plantation, near Greenwood Factory, 13°, Elm Hall Plantation, 14°, Glenwood Factory at Napoleonville, La., 14°, Evan Hall Fa tory at Donaldsonville, La., 1 Baldwin, La., 15°, Oaklawn Factor Franklin, La., 15°, Edgard, La., 1 Franklin, La., 15°, Jeanerette, L 15°. Most of these temperatu measurements were taken on t front of properties and near sug mills. It is presumed that temper tures were lower in the rear of the properties and in cane fields. Ma of the measurements were made wi good quality temperature instr ments, erected in accordance wi Government standards. Inspectio made by the writer and Dr. Jam Irvine of the Houma Station show that cane was split to approximate the same degree in all areas. A varieties were split, including N. C 310. Splits could be found in ma stalks in the first joint near t ground in all varieties and in a areas. Cells were ruptured and da aged to the ground in every field e amined. Cane was split even alo heavy tree lines which normally o fer protection from intense freeze

This freeze, in addition to being i tense, was of long duration. Dr. E. Abbott of the U.S.D.A. Houma St tion reported that the temperatur fell to freezing at 1:00 A.M. December 12 and remained at or b low freezing until 3:00 P.M. th day. The low during this period w 22° F. Between 3:00 P.M. and 5:0 P.M. December 12 the high was 33 At 5:00 P.M. the temperature aga went below freezing and remain there until 2:00 P.M. December 1 During this period the low as 14°

(Continued on page 90)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Sugar and International Trade

Under Secretary of Agriculture harles S. Murphy addressed the gar Club in New York City Mon- y, December 17, 1962. Mr. Murphy, ong other things, said:

"I want to tell you of the pleasure had in working with representa- es of the sugar industry on the w sugar legislation last spring and mmer. I received at that time a ry intensive indoctrination in cer- in aspects of your industry. It was, can assure you, a very interesting perience; and one which I believe me to a reasonably satisfactory nclusion. Perhaps no one is al- gether happy with the outcome— can afford to admit it if he is. owever, we do have a Sugar Act, d it is working. There may be a tle creaking in the machinery here d there—the Act does present to in the USDA some new and not together simple problems—but it working."

"Actually, we think the new Act ll be very effective in helping us accomplish our major goal in gar legislation — which is, of urse, to secure a stable and de- ndable supply of sugar at prices at are fair to U. S. producers and asonable to U. S. consumers. Dur- g the last few months, we have erated under the two novel pro- sions of the 1962 Amendments: the -called global portion of the Cuban ota and the variable import fee."

"I believe that we have now had ough experience with these pro- sions to say that they do work. l sugar exporting countries with which we are in diplomatic relations and which have most-favored-nation status can now compete to supply a substantial portion of our sugar requirements. From the viewpoint of supply assurance, which is of particular interest to sugar consumers, much needed flexibility is added to our system. During the last half of this year, the global quota sugar on which the full fee was paid balanced the arrival schedules of refiners during periods when quota sugar was not being offered in sufficient quantities. It is my understanding that the mechanics for paying the fee, for earmarking quantities within the global quota, and for fixing the amount of the fee far enough in advance to accomodate the variety of commercial transactions which are prevalent in the sugar trade, have been worked out to the satisfaction of the merchants and other principals to sugar transactions."

"I believe the global quota provision by significantly broadening the market for world sugars, has contributed substantially toward the welfare of the countries of the world which depend upon sugar exports for a large part of their foreign exchange."

"During the last two years, sugar production has been lagging behind world consumption rates. This is understandable in view of the low prices which have prevailed for world sugars in recent years and the effects of political developments in some producing countries. Broadening the market for such sugar will

(Continued on page 89)

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After a member has been insured for at least five years, the Insured m convert this insurance to any form of individual Life or Endowment poli (without a medical examination), except a policy containing term i surance, double indemnity, disability Income or other supplementa benefits. The Company will issue an amount equal to but not great than the amount of your Term Life Insurance.

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Ages 30 through 34	14,500.00	49.50
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Ages 40 through 44	8,000.00	49.50
Ages 45 through 49	5,000.00	49.50
Ages 50 through 54	3,300.00	49.50
Ages 55 through 59	2,100.00	49.50
Ages 60 through 64	1,400.00	49.50
Ages 65 through 69	1,000.00	49.50

Amount of insurance is based upon age nearest birthday at entry and o renewal date.

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(Subject to Company approval)

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embers eligible to apply are those under 70, who are on active, full-time ıty at the time of application. The amount of Life Insurance available eligible persons is based upon the SCHEDULE OF BASIC AMOUNTS F INSURANCE on the preceding page.

Enrollment Provisions

50% or more of the eligible Members apply during the agreed upon enollment period, the Company agrees to accept all such applications for the ASIC AMOUNT OF INSURANCE, without regard to past physical hisory. After the minimum enrollment requirement of 25 persons who satisfy ıe underwriting requirements of the Company have applied, an individual olicy will be issued to each of these eligible persons coincident with date f application.

Special Renewal Features

n individual policy will be issued to each person and will not be termiated by the Company so long as:

1. Premium is paid when due.
2. The Insured is under 70 years of age.
3. The Insured is a member of the American Sugar Cane League.
4. The Plan remains in force.

Outstanding Features

or All Insureds:

Supervision by the American Sugar Cane League assures fair treatment for you.

The Company agrees to consult with the League when requested, on any matter of service or claims.

Waiver of Premium provision.

Conversion privilege provided.

Insurance available for all ages.

For the Beneficiary:

- Income Protection for family and dependents.
- No Income Tax on proceeds as a result of Death.
- Preserves Savings intended for special purposes.

Service Office

MARSH & McLENNAN, INCORPORATED
405 Hibernia Bank Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

WASHINGTON NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Evanston, Illinois

(Continued on next page)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE LIFE INSURANCE SPONSORED BY LEAGUE

Who may be insured?

Answer: Any League member in good health and under age 70.

What does it cost?

Answer: $49.50 per year, or $99.00 if you want twice the basic amount. Also, you may buy double indemnity for an aditional premium of $.80 per $1000 of insurance.

What is the amount of the insurance?

Answer: It depends on your age, as shown in the following table of basic amounts of insurance:

Age Nearest Birthday	Amount of Insurance
Under Age 30	$16,000.00
Ages 30 through 34	14,500.00
Ages 35 through 39	11,500.00
Ages 40 through 44	8,000.00
Ages 45 through 49	5,000.00
Ages 50 through 54	3,300.00
Ages 55 through 59	2,100.00
Ages 60 through 64	1,400.00
Ages 65 through 69	1,000.00

If, for example, a 48 year old member wants to buy the maximum amount of insurance, how much may he apply for and what will it cost him?

Answer: $5000 is the basic amount for him. He may apply for twice that amount, or $10,000. He may also apply for double indemnity, which means a policy issued for $10,000 would pay the beneficiary $20,000 in case of the *accidental* death of the insured. The premium, or the cost, would be:

(1) $ 49.50 for the basic amount, plus
(2) $ 49.50 for the additional insurance, plus
(3) $ 8.00 for double indemnity.

$107.00 total cost, in this case.

How does a League member apply for this insurance?

Answer: Full instructions were mailed to each member. If you failed to receive the instructions, contact the League office.

SUGARCANE FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS IN 1961

By L. G. Davidson, Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(Report to the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, June 21, 1962)

Twelve fertilizer experiments were onducted by the Houma Station at arious locations in the sugarcane rea of Louisiana during 1961. Six f these were nitrogen x variety in- eraction studies superimposed on ie outfield variety tests in coopera- on with agronomists at the Houma tation. In all the small-plot tests ie cane was hand-cut and weighed ith the station cane-weighing ma- ine, and the cane samples were illed and analyzed at the Houma Station. In the large-plot experiments at Oaklawn Plantation the cane was machine-cut and weighed on the factory scale, and the cane samples were milled and analyzed at the Oaklawn factory laboratory. Indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane, based on the crusher juice analyses shown in the tables, were calculated according to the Winter-Carp-Geerligs formula. Calculated recoveries were based on fresh clean cane and therefore are somewhat higher

TABLE 1.--Effects of nitrogen on yields of plant-, first-, and second-stubble cane on light soil in Louisiana during 1961 1/

Crop and plantation	Nitrogen per acre	Crusher-juice analysis			Cane per acre	Sugar per acre
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
	pounds	degrees	%	%	tons	pounds
Plant cane						
Georgia	40	17.51	14.81	84.58	30.39	6,124
	80	17.35	14.53	83.75	32.65**	6,478*
Oaklawn	40	18.72	16.53	88.30	26.55	6,147
	80	18.45	16.26	88.13	27.15	6,172
First stubble						
Georgia	80	16.58	13.43	81.00	24.83	4,423
	120	16.22	12.84	79.16	26.48*	4,442
Oaklawn	80	17.87	14.78	82.71	27.30	5,456
	120	17.97	14.88	82.80	26.93	5,389
Second stubble						
Raceland	80	16.31	12.90	79.09	25.44	4,255
	120	15.99	12.40	77.55	26.01	4,172
Oaklawn	80	17.52	13.91	79.39	26.12	4,801
	120	17.60	13.89	78.92	25.86	4,715

1/ Average data from 12 to 15 varieties in agronomy variety test ields. Differences between the two treatments significant at the % level (*) and at the 1% level (**).

than would be obtained by factories with machine-harvested cane.

Rate-of-Nitrogen Experiments

The effects of various rates of nitrogen on yields and on juice quality were studied in 2 experiments with plant cane, 4 with first-stubble, and 3 with second-stubble.

Table 1 shows the effects of 40 and 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre, using 26 to 30 replications, in 2 outfield agronomy variety tests on light soil. The higher rate of nitrogen significantly increased the yields of cane and sugar per acre in the experiment on Georgia Plantation.

This is in agreement with results for the last few years which show that significant yield increases are obtained from the 80- as compared to the 40-pound rate-of-nitrogen i about half of the experiments. Thes results are in good agreement wit the joint fertilizer recommendatior of the U. S. Department of Agricu ture and the Louisiana Agricultur Experiment Station which advise th use of 60-80 pounds of nitrogen pe acre on plant cane on light soil.

Data for rate-of-nitrogen exper ments on first-stubble cane ar shown in tables 1-3, and for secon stubble cane in tables 1 and 4.

The first-stubble test on Georg Plantation (table 1) showed a sig nificant increase in yield of cane pe acre from 120 as compared with 8 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Th yields of sugar per acre were no significantly affected by the highe nitrogen rate. These data are base

TABLE 2.--Effect of fertilizer on yield of C. P. 48-103 and N. Co. 310 as first-stubble cane on made land on the Houma Station, 1961.

Variety	Pounds of fertilizer per acre		Crusher-juice analysis			Cane per acre	Indicated available 96° sugar	
			Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
N	P_2O_5	K_2O	degrees	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
C.P. 48-103								
0	0	0	16.62	12.48	75.09	38.32	163.7	6,273
50	0	0	16.39	12.34	75.29	38.61	162.1	6,259
100	0	0	16.91	12.86	76.05	37.56	170.0	6,385
200	0	0	17.12	13.32	77.80	35.36	178.5	6,312
400	0	0	16.97	13.08	77.08	36.92	174.3	6,435
100	50	50	16.84	12.95	76.90	36.36	172.3	6,265
200	150	250	17.29	13.48	77.96	39.98	180.9	7,232
400	400	700	16.97	13.21	77.84	40.02	177.1	7,088
N. Co. 310								
0	0	0	15.40	11.47	74.48	37.67	146.8	5,530
50	0	0	15.62	11.62	74.39	38.80	148.6	5,766
100	0	0	15.42	11.48	74.45	39.90	146.9	5,861
200	0	0	14.79	10.62	71.81	37.92	132.7	5,032
400	0	0	14.75	10.58	71.73	39.46	132.1	5,213
100	50	50	14.94	10.80	72.29	38.59	135.5	5,229
200	150	250	15.15	11.33	74.79	40.58	145.3	5,896
400	400	700	15.44	11.70	75.78	42.30	151.3	6,400

There were no significant differences in yields of cane or sugar per acre. Data are means of 3 plots, each 4 rows wide by 19 feet long. Fertilized March 10, 1961; cane harvested October 26, 1961.

n 24 to 26 replications of the nitro-en treatment in each experiment.

Data for the first-stubble test on he Station (table 2) show no sig-ificant response to as much as 400 ounds of nitrogen per acre.

Yields of C. P. 44-101 first-stubble ane on Baldwin silt loam at Oak-awn Plantation (table 3) were not ignificantly increased by the use of 70 as compared to 85 pounds of ni-rogen per acre.

Average data from 3 varieties as econd-stubble cane on Mhoon silty lay loam on the Houma Station (ta-le 4) show significant increases in ields of both cane and sugar per cre from 40 pounds as compared vith no nitrogen and from 80 as ompared to 40 pounds of nitrogen er acre.

A summary of rate-of-nitrogen ex-eriments with stubble cane showed ignificant yield increases from 120 s compared to 80 pounds of nitro-en per acre in 1 of 7 experiments onducted in 1961. During the past ew years about ¼ of the stubble ane tests have shown significant re-ponse to 120 as compared to 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre. These results are in good agreement with the joint fertilizer recommendations of the 2 stations which set the nitrogen requirements of stubble cane at 80 to 120 pounds per acre.

N-P-K Experiments:

The effects of complete mixtures as compared to nitrogen alone were studied in 2 experiments (tables 2 and 3). The comparative effects of 100, 200, and 400 pounds of nitrogen alone and in complete mixtures on 2 varieties as first-stubble cane on the Houma Station are shown in table 2. Average data, not included in the table, show a significant increase in yield amounting to over 500 pounds of sugar per acre from the complete mixtures as compared with nitrogen alone.

Yields of cane and sugar per acre were not significantly increased by complete mixtures as compared to nitrogen alone in the experiment on Oaklawn Plantation (table 3). Percent sucrose in crusher juice was significantly decreased by all treatments supplying 170 pounds of nitrogen per acre as compared to 85 pounds of nitrogen alone.

'ABLE 3.--Effect of fertilizer on yield of C. P. 44-101 first-stubble cane on Baldwin silt loam, Oaklawn Plantation, Franklin, Louisiana, 1961.

Pounds of fertilizer per acre				Crusher-juice analysis			Cane per acre	Indicated available 96° sugar	
				Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
N	P_2O_5	K_2O		degrees	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
5	0	0		18.63	15.96	85.67	23.92	221.2	5,291
5	60	60		18.22	15.49	85.02	25.61	213.9	5,478
5	120	120		18.02	15.27	84.74	28.32	210.5	5,961
70	0	0		17.90	14.96	83.58	26.18	204.7	5,359
70	60	60		18.02	15.15	84.07	26.30	208.0	5,470
70	120	120		17.89	15.00	83.85	25.78	205.6	5,300

here were no significant differences in yields of cane or sugar per cre. Data are averages of 4 plots, each 3 rows wide by the full length f the cut, having an average area of 0.19 acre. Fertilized April 21, 961; cane harvested Nov. 28-30, 1961.

Data showing the effects of 2 soluble phosphates, applied as a spray and in the off-bar furrow, are given in table 5. Yields from these treatments did not differ significantly as compared with yields from the 100-0-50 treatment or from the 100-45-50 treatment in which superphosphate was used as the phosphate source.

Special Experiments:

Yields of sugar per acre were not significantly increased by a 200-150-250 treatment as compared with 75 pounds of nitrogen alone (table 6). Trace elements had no effect on yields of cane or sugar.

Beta amulose triiodide, applied on the seed at planting at the rate of 1 pound per acre, had no effect on yields of cane or sugar.

Variety X Nitrogen Interaction Experiments:

Data showing the relative response to nitrogen of important commercial and promising unreleased varieties were obtained in 8 experiments. Thus far no consistent significant interactions have been found. The average responses of 5 commercial varieties (table 7) show no significant variety X nitrogen interactions.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 are on the following pages.

TABLE 4.--Effect of nitrogen on yield of second-stubble cane of three varieties on Mhoon silty clay loam, U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana, 1961.

Variety Nitrogen per acre	Crusher-juice analysis			Cane per acre	Indicated available 96° sugar	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
pounds	degrees	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
C.P. 44-101						
0	16.51	13.12	79.47	16.82	174.6	2,937
40	17.24	13.96	80.97	19.54	187.8	3,670
80	16.96	13.50	79.60	23.94	179.8	4,304
120	17.16	13.93	81.18	22.58	187.6	4,236
C.P. 52-68						
0	15.60	12.42	79.62	14.50	162.2	2,352
40	16.70	13.69	81.98	20.81	181.8	3,783
80	16.56	13.37	80.74	24.93	176.0	4,388
120	16.49	13.18	79.93	27.50	172.5	4,744
N. Co. 310						
0	17.01	13.84	81.36	15.00	186.6	2,799
40	16.46	13.09	79.53	23.51	174.3	4,098
80	17.31	14.27	82.44	22.41	193.8	4,343
120	17.20	14.03	81.57	24.43	189.5	4,629
Average						
0	16.37	13.13	80.21	15.44	174.6	2,696
40	16.80	13.58	80.83	21.29	180.8	3,850
80	16.94	13.71	80.93	23.76	182.9	4,345
120	16.95	13.71	80.87	24.84	182.6	4,536
L.S.D. for average data						
.05				1.98		379
.01				2.69		514

Data, except averages, are means of 3 plots, each 3 rows wide and 27 feet long. Fertilized March 10, 1961; cane harvested October 20, 1961.

ABLE 5.--Effect of fertilizer on yield of C. P. 44-101 first-stubble cane on Mhoon silt loam on Home Place, Mathews, La. 1961.

Pounds of fertilizer per acre		Crusher-juice analysis			Cane per acre	Indicated available 96° sugar at harvest	
offbar furrow	spray	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
$-P_2O_5-K_2O$	$N-P_2O_5-K_2O$	degrees	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
00-0-50	-	16.68	13.88	83.21	29.94	189.5	5,674
00-45-50 1/	-	16.59	13.58	81.86	33.13	183.8	6,089
00-45-50 2/	-	16.45	13.69	83.22	30.98	186.9	5,790
00-45-50 3/	-	16.56	13.76	83.09	33.08	187.7	6,209
7.5-30-50 2/	2.5-15-0 4/	16.54	13.68	82.71	32.62	186.2	6,074
5-15-50 2/	5-30-0 5/	16.71	13.89	83.12	29.37	189.5	5,566
2.5-0-50	7.5-45-0 6/	16.43	13.49	82.11	32.16	182.8	5,879
00-30-40 3/	0-15-10 7/	16.59	13.88	83.66	34.34	190.0	6,525
00-15-30 3/	0-30-20 8/	16.34	13.38	81.88	31.93	181.1	5,783
00-0-20	0-45-30 9/	16.49	13.52	81.99	31.74	183.1	5,812

here were no significant differences in yields of cane or sugar per acre.

/ P_2O_5 from 20% superphosphate

/ P_2O_5 from monoammonium phosphate

/ P_2O_5 from monopotassium phosphate

/ Sprayed 9-8-61 with monoammonium phosphate

/ Sprayed 8-2-61 & 9-8-61 with monoammonium phosphate

/ Sprayed 7-3-61, 8-2-61, & 9-8-61 with monoammonium phosphate

/ Sprayed 9-8-61 with monopotassium phosphate.

/ Sprayed 8-2-61 & 9-8-61 with monopotassium phosphate

/ Sprayed 7-3-61, 8-2-61, & 9-8-61 with monopotassium phosphate

ata are means of four plots 3 rows wide and 30 feet long. Fertilized April 5, 1961; arvested November 16, 1961.

N WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 81)

nd to bring stability to the inter-ational market and to relieve the ress created by special sugar trad-ng arrangements of a number of ountries including, of course, the nited States.

"I do wish to commend your in-ustry for the reasonable and ration-l basis on which it approached the atter of obtaining new legislation, nd to express my pleasure for the pportunity I had to work with the industry's representatives in that regard."

Mr. Murphy said quite a number of things about international trade as an outlet for agricultural products and specifically referred to the Common Market policy which he said is a serious threat to our trade if the United Kingdom should become a member.

1963

Best wishes for a Happy, Prosperous 1963—with no freezes.

TABLE 6.--Effect of fertilizer, trace elements, and Nemagon on yields of C. P. 44-101 first-stubble cane on Mhoon very fine sandy loam on Georgia Plantation, Mathews, Louisiana, 1961.

Pounds of fertilizer per acre			Crusher-juice analysis			Cane per acre	Indicated available 96° sugar	
			Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per ton of cane	Per acre
N	P_2O_5	K_2O	degrees	%	%	tons	pounds	pounds
75	0	0	16.52	13.47	81.54	27.53	181.9	5,008
200	150	250	16.33	13.20	80.83	36.54	177.4	6,482
200	150	250 1/	16.79	13.82	82.31	27.40	187.6	5,140
200	150	250 2/	16.43	13.31	81.01	33.82	179.1	6,057
200	150	250 1,2/	16.30	13.30	81.60	29.18	179.6	5,241
L.S.D. (.05)						6.49		N.S.

1/ Plus 1 gallon of Nemagon, applied at planting time.

2/ Plus 12 pounds of Es-Min-El per acre, which contains 10% each of manganese, copper, zinc, and iron. Applied as a spray on the cane in 3 equal applications at 4 week intervals starting July 3, 1961.

Planted and Nemagon applied November 4, 1959. Cane fertilized April 5, 1961; harvested November 16, 1961. Four replications of plots 3 rows wide x 50 feet long.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 80)

From 2:00 P.M. December 13 to 6:00 P.M. the temperature was above freezing with a high of 41°. Again at 6:00 P.M. December 13 the mercury fell to freezing and the temperature remained at freezing or below until 10:00 A.M. December 14. The low during this period was 25° F.

In summary, over a 57 hour period beginning at 1:00 A.M. December 12 and ending at 10:00 A. M. December 14 there were 51 hours when temperatures were at or below freezing.

On the 15th and 16th of December the temperature was in the high 60's and low 70's and by the 17th and 18th of December real trouble began in the factories. Recoveries of sugar went down with each succeeding day and by Christmas Eve all factories, except one, were unable to make sugar out of the freeze damaged cane. The last mill to close mad sugar on Christmas morning. Th lowest recovery reported from a mi for the last two days of grinding wa 29 lbs. of sugar per ton of cane.

This was a cane-splitting, walle breaking freeze that will be remem bered by many for a long time.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 79)

be a panel discussion, the title c which is "Are The U. S. Foreig Trade and Aid Programs Helping c Hurting Southern Agriculture?" Th panel leader will be Dr. William I Giles, of State College, Mississip and the panel members will be W. Amoss, of New Orleans, Foy Helm of Auburn, Alabama, O. R. Strackbei of Washington, D. C. and Lewis I Lloyd of Midland, Michigan.

On Friday, January 18th the Fo um is scheduled to again assemble a 9:15 A.M. with Clifton Perkins, Jr

BLE 7.--Comparative yields of cane and sugar per acre and juice quality of five varieties from applications of nitrogen on 16 plant-cane tests conducted during the period 1956-1961 and 13 first-stubble tests conducted during the period 1957-1961.

Variety	Nitrogen per acre	Plant cane: Cane per acre	Plant cane: Sucrose	Plant cane: Sugar per acre	First-stubble cane: Cane per acre	First-stubble cane: Sucrose	First-stubble cane: Sugar per acre
	pounds	tons	%	pounds	tons	%	pounds
P. 36-105	40	25.88	13.82	4,666			
	80	26.73	13.66	4,741	27.55	13.32	4,670
	120				29.35	13.25	4,933
Difference		.85	-.16	75	1.80	-.07	263
P. 44-101	40	27.38	13.66	5,103			
	80	28.53	13.40	5,175	30.96	12.94	5,345
	120				32.41	12.37	5,288
Difference		1.15	-.26	72	1.45	-.57	-57
P. 48-103	40	21.24	15.68	4,731			
	80	22.22	15.65	4,950	25.15	15.78	5,602
	120				25.14	15.56	5,474
Difference		.98	-.03	219	-.01	-.22	-128
P. 52-68	40	26.53	14.53	5,196			
	80	27.10	14.60	5,352	30.67	14.17	5,801
	120				30.72	14.21	5,830
Difference		.57	.07	156	.05	.04	29
Co. 310	40	27.25	14.51	5,388			
	80	29.34	14.38	5,742	29.56	13.43	5,341
	120				31.30	12.70	5,221
Difference		2.09	-.13	354	1.74	-.73	-120
erage for N	40	25.66	14.44	5,017			
	80	26.78	14.34	5,192	28.78	13.93	5,352
	120				29.78	13.62	5,349
Difference		1.12	-.10	175	1.00	-.31	-3
S.D. for averages	.05	.95	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	.21	N.S.
	.01	N.S.				.28	

New Orleans, presiding. There will another panel discussion, this one garding "Progress and Problems in roducing Meat Animals That More early Suit Consumer Demands". he panel leader will be Ed Wilborn, Memphis, Tennessee and the panel embers will be Dr. Ralph Durham, Lubbock, Texas, Paul Zillman, of hicago, Illinois, Mrs. John E. Man-n, Jr. of New Orleans and William . Taylor, of New Orleans.

Luncheon will be served at 12:15 M. with Gilbert J. Durbin presid-g. The speaker for the luncheon ill be the Honorable Otto E. Pass-an, Congressman, 5th District of ouisiana, who is Chairman of the ıb Committee on Foreign Aid Appropriations. His subject will be, "The U. S. Foreign Aid Policy".

Sick List

It was with sincere regret that we learned of the illness of two of our good friends, Louis P. LeBourgeois and F. A. Graugnard, Jr. Both of these gentlemen suffered heart attacks just before Christmas and both are in hospitals in New Orleans. Mr. LeBourgeois is the present President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and Mr. Graugnard is the immediate past President of the Exchange and a past President of the League. We are happy to report that both are improving as this issue of The Sugar Bulletin goes to press.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

41 — No. 8 JANUARY 15, 1963

al Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

We have been asked whether employees of cane growers and processors nay apply for the League-sponsored life insurance.

The answer is "yes," if such employees are Associate Members of the League. Each cane grower member and each processor member may designate one or more of his salaried executive, administrative, or professional employees, for Associate Membership. If you want some of your employees to be Associate Members of the League, send us their names and addresses. Neither you nor your employees will have to pay extra dues for this privilege.

When we receive your list, we will put the employees on the mailing list nd will send them information and an application for the life insurance.

February 28 is the final date for accepting insurance applications; herefore we suggest you act promptly in sending us the names and addresses of your employees you wish to be Associate Members of the League.

T. M. Barker,
President

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Don't Hurry to Plow Out Stubble

Although reports are coming in om growers that many fields of oth plant and stubble cane are now eginning to show signs of sending p new shoots, growers should not ecide at this early date that all fields re going to make good stands. More nportant, this encouraging devel- opment should not be mistakenly iewed as a good reason to begin reaking out all stubble cane intend- d to be destroyed. Cautious opti- ism should be the attitude and rowers should play a wait and see ame through the month of Febru- ry and later. It is always a good lea to keep enough stubble intended o be destroyed until stands in fields ntended to be kept are out to a satis- actory stand. This is very cheap in- urance. Don't get in a hurry! Many rowers find it difficult not to plow vhen the weather is good. This is good trait, but sometimes haste nakes waste.

In the writer's opinion the cold vet days (not freezing) of Febru- ry and early March over a long eriod of years have been respon- ible for more total acres of poor stands of cane in Louisiana than all the severe freezes of the past put together, including the January freeze of 1962. When making this statement the writer is well aware of the damage done by the January 1962 freeze in the Bunkie-Meeker area, the West Baton Rouge area, and in the Lafayette area.

It is not at all uncommon to find both plant cane seed pieces and stubble pieces in good condition at this time and as late as the first week of February. However, examinations of the same fields in early March many times reveal the telling effects of the wet cold land and the organisms which cause deterioration.

Drainage has been improved generally throughout the belt. Cut crowning or turtle-backing, precision grading and general main drainage improvement has certainly been responsible, in part, for the better stands of cane over the past few years. In addition to helping stand conditions, good drainage has afforded other benefits. Good drainage helps in the cultivation of the crop

(Continued on page 101)

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

The New Congress

The 88th Congress convened on schedule on Wednesday, January 9. Judging from the televised "swearing-in" ceremony all members are in good voice for a complicated program designed to bring out the best and the worst in politicians and statesmen.

Too much touted donneybrook in the House of Representatives over control of the Rules Committee was a fizzle. Adroit management by Democratic House leaders McCormack, Albert and Louisiana's Hale Boggs resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Administration. This apparent victory is not exactly what it seems. Actually the House voted itself the same Rules Committee it had last year — a Committee which was neither as helpful nor as hurtful to the Administration's program as its proponents or its opponents predicted.

On the other side of the Capitol the anticipated biennial battle to stop filibusters failed to materialize as scheduled on the opening day. The doughty gladiators, instead of smiting each other hip and thigh with verbs and adjectives, merely shook hands and agreed to wait until after the President's State of the Union message on January 14 to start the knock-down dragout bout to liberalize Senate cloture rules. This uneasy truce will not long prevail. The Senate leadership cannot restrain the Northern liberals from waging ruthless war against Southerners determined to block any weakening of their No. 1 defense against anti-segregation legislation.

There are many and varied important problems facing the 88th Congress. Some of those problems will be solved in committee. Therefo one of the first orders of business the assignment of members to cor mittees. All of Louisiana's vast agr cultural economy and especially grov ers and processors of sugar cane ha a most important stake in the a signment of a member to the Hou Committee on Agriculture to repla former Representative Harold M Sween, a casualty of the last electio Gillis Long, the brilliant young law yer who defeated McSween, becau of his professional training and bac ground, is not interested in servir on the Committee on Agricultur Louisiana cannot afford to lose th important post. Consequently th $64.00 question is, "which of th other outstanding members of th Louisiana delegation can be persua ed to accept the Agriculture Commi tee assignment if such assignme were available"?

The House Agriculture Committe under the able Chairmanship of Re resentative Harold Cooley of Nort Carolina, is one of the most powerfu committees in the Congress. Man agricultural states which are not pre ently represented on this committe are doing everything they possibl can to obtain representation on i Every effort should be made by Lou isiana to keep a seat on this Commi tee. It may be hard to accomplish bu the results certainly justify the e fort.

Swartz Quits Agriculture Department

Donald Swartz, an Agriculture De partment employee since 1948 and fo the past ten years in the Sugar D vision, has resigned, effective Marc 1, to accept a position with th

(Continued on page 101)

FFECT OF DATE OF SPRING DIRTING ON YIELDS OF SUGARCANE AND SUGAR IN LOUISIANA

By Leo P. Hebert and R. J. Matherne, Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Introduction

Frequent cultivation to control eeds and maintain good soil tilth standard practice of Louisiana igarcane farmers. From 4 to 7 cul- vations from the time sugarcane is ertilized in late March or early April ntil the final "lay-by" dirting in late lay or early June, after which the rop is too tall to be cultivated with- ut breaking the tallest shoots. The oil type, variety and personal wishes f individual growers determine, to great extent, the date and fre- uency of dirting or earthing-up. A ajority of the farmers prefer to de- y the operation until a large num- er of shoots or tillers have emerged, ut some of them dirt sugarcane uch earlier in an effort to destroy eeds. Lay-by is often a matter of second-guessing" on the part of the rower as to whether he will be able o give the crop another cultivation efore the sugarcane gets too tall. ften he is able to give this last cul- ivation and pre-emergence herbicidal pplication because of excessive rain, vith the result that the crop becomes oo tall to cultivate by the time the ields are dry and a weedy crop re- ults.

Hybrid varieties of sugarcane cur- ently grown in Louisiana emerge nd tiller much earlier in the spring han the noble varieties grown prior o 1926. They are more tolerant to old weather and, because they begin growth earlier in the spring, are eady for lay-by several weeks sooner han the noble varieties or even Co. 90 and Co. 281, which were grown xtensively from 1934 until the late 940's.

Many changes have occurred in ugarcane culture in the past 25 ears. For example, hand-hoeing, hich was common practice until re- cent years, is seldom done, while use of herbicides skyrocketed in the past few years, with a resultant reduction in the number of cultivations neces- sary to control weeds. If cane is dirt- ed early, chemical weed killers can be applied early to control summer weeds.

The number of shoots or tillers pro- duced in the spring is much greater than the number of stalks that reach maturity. A higher percentage of the early tillers than of the late ones survive. Very few shoots that emerge in June produce mill cane, whereas 80 percent or more of the tillers formed before May can be expected to reach maturity.[1]

Experimental Design

Yield trials designed to measure the effect of different dates of dirt- ing in the spring were conducted at Houma, Louisiana, from 1956 to 1959. Three plant cane crops and 3 first stubble (ratoon) crops involving 3 commercial varieties were dirted at 3 different dates in the spring.

The experiments included an early, profuse-tillering variety, C. P. 36-105; a late, sparse-tillering variety, C. P. 48-103; and a medium-early, interme- diate-tillering one, C. P. 44-101. Dirt- ing was done early, April 1, medium- early, April 15, and late, April 25. On each date sugarcane in the treated plots was earthed so that all tillers less than 6 inches tall were complete- ly covered. Each treatment was rep- licated 5 times. A split-plot factorial design in which the cultural treat- ments made up the whole plots (1/20 acre) and the 3 varieties the sub- plots (1/60 acre) was used in each trial. An experiment remained in the same location for 2 years. Weeds were controlled with herbicides.

The number of shoots was deter-

Table 1. Shoots per acre in June and millable stalks at harvest in date-of-dirting experiment with 3 sugarcane varieties at Houma, La., during 1956-1959 (average of 6 tests)

Variety	Early Dirting			Medium-early dirting			Late Dirting		
	No. of shoots on June 1	No. of millable stalks	Percent of number of shoots	No. of shoots on June 1	No. of millable stalks	Percent of number of shoots	No. of shoots on June 1	No. of millable stalks	Percent of number of shoots
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
C.P. 36-105	57.2	24.9	43.5	63.0	25.8	41.0	93.7	26.6	28.4
C.P. 44-101	56.0	25.0	44.6	63.2	25.6	40.5	82.7	26.7	32.3
C.P. 48-103	50.5	20.4	40.4	53.4	20.9	39.1	64.7	21.5	33.2
Average (percent)	100	100		110	103		147	106	

Differences required for significance for number of shoots on June 1:

Between treatments, any variety .05 = 3.65
.01 = 4.81

Between treatments, average of 3 varieties .05 = 6.68%
.01 = 8.80%

Differences between number of millable stalks not statistically significant.

Table 2. Average weight per stalk in date-of-dirting experiment with 3 sugarcane varieties at Houma, La., during 1956-1959 (average of 6 tests)

Variety and crop	Early dirting	Medium-early dirting	Late Dirting	Average
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
C.P. 36-105:				
Plant cane	2.46	2.35	2.37	2.39
1st Stubble	2.11	2.02	2.07	2.07
Ave.	2.28	2.18	2.22	2.23
C.P. 44-101:				
Plant cane	2.53	2.54	2.41	2.49
1st Stubble	2.28	2.26	2.30	2.28
Ave.	2.40	2.40	2.35	2.38
C.P. 48-103:				
Plant cane	2.68	2.52	2.57	2.59
1st Stubble	2.27	2.35	2.35	2.32
Ave.	2.47	2.43	2.46	2.45
All-test ave.	2.38	2.34	2.34	2.35

Treatment effect not statistically significant.

ıble 3. Cane and sugar yields in date-of-dirting experiment with 3 sugarcane varieties at Houma, La., during 1956-1959

Variety ıd date of dirting	Plant cane: Yield of cane per acre	Plant cane: Indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per ton of cane	Plant cane: Indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per acre	First stubble: Yield of cane per acre	First stubble: Indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per ton of cane	First stubble: Indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per acre	All experiments: Yield of cane per acre	All experiments: Indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per ton of cane	All experiments: Indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per acre
	tons 1/	pounds 2/	pounds 1/	tons 1/	pounds 2/	pounds 1/	tons 3/	pounds 2/	pounds 3/
.P. 36-105:									
Early	88.4	174.6	15,439	77.1	181.9	14,025	27.6	177.9	4,911
Medium-early:	88.5	175.4	15,520	77.0	180.0	13,863	27.6	177.4	4,897
Late	93.4	180.7	16,874	80.1	184.7	14,793	28.9	182.6	5,278
.P. 44-101:									
Early	83.1	189.9	15,784	86.4	182.6	15,779	28.2	186.5	5,260
Medium-early:	87.9	190.8	16,768	87.5	181.7	15,903	29.2	186.4	5,445
Late	90.5	184.8	16,722	90.1	180.6	16,270	31.4	175.1	5,499
.P. 48-103:									
Early	75.8	224.0	16,976	70.8	225.9	15,990	24.4	225.2	5,494
Medium-early:	77.4	222.5	17,223	72.0	230.9	16,626	24.9	226.5	5,641
Late	79.7	232.6	18,539	75.5	229.0	17,289	25.9	230.5	5,971

ifferences between treatments not statistically significant.

/ Total of 3 crops
/ Weighted value
/ Average value for 1 crop

ined in June and the mature stalks efore harvest in October or Novem- er of the same year. Sugarcane was nd cut and the leaves burned be- re weighing. A tractor - mounted ring balance of 600-pound capacity as used for weighing. A 20-stalk mple was taken at random from the t and piled cane of each plot for illing and juice analysis. Indicated elds of sugar per ton of cane were lculated in accordance with the Vinter-Carp-Geerligs formula with djustments for differences in mill- g extraction of each variety as de- ribed by Arceneaux.[2]

Results and Discussion

Dirting sugarcane early in April educed the number of tillers per re in early June from 93,700 to 7,200 (approximately 39 percent) in ne case of early-tillering C. P. 36-105 nd from 64,700 to 50,500 (approxi- ately 22 percent) in the late-tiller- g C. P. 48-103 (table 1). Medium- rly dirting was intermediate in ef- ct. The number of shoots per acre uring the first week in June for the 3 varieties averaged 10 percent more in the plots dirted medium-early, and 47 percent more in those dirted late than in the ones dirted early. Both values are statistically significant at the .01 level of probability. There was a definite reduction in the number of tillers in early summer. The 3 varieties The late-tillering variety, C. P. 48-103, was affected less than the early-tillering C. P. 36-105.

A comparison of the number of millable stalks at harvest shows that no significant differences existed between the plots dirted early and those dirted late (table 1). The cane in the medium-early and late-dirted plots produced 3 and 6 percent more mature stalks, respectively, than the cane in the early-dirted plots, but the differences were not statistically significant at the .01 level. There was a high mortality of tillers in plots dirted late. Only 28.4 to 33.2 percent of the tillers observed in early June developed into mature stalks. C. P. 36-105, the early-tillering variety, lost did not respond in the same manner.

proportionately more shoots than C. P. 48-103, the late-tillering one (only 28.4 percent of the shoots produced millable stalks as compared with 33.2 percent for C. P. 48-103), but the differences are not significant.

Many more shoots emerge in the spring than necessary to produce a normal crop of cane. An excess number of tillers is good insurance against loss from insects, mechanical injury, or other causes and no doubt helps control of weeds by shading the row thus suppressing germination of weed seed or growth of weed seedlings. The physiological effect of development of a very large number of lateral buds or "eyes" on sugarcane and the resultant depletion of stored sugars in the young plant before the new tiller is old enough to produce its own food may be harmful. Energy required for the new growth must be supplied by the older plant and if this new plant is ultimately suppressed through competition a net loss to the crop may result. On the other hand, the benefit of many tillers in the battle against weed growth should not be underestimated. A combination of many shoots that effectively shade the row early in the spring and chemical weed killers that suppress weed growth is the ideal toward which cane growers and research workers are striving.

Although there were more shoots and stalks per acre in plots cultivated late the mature stalks from these plots were smaller (table 2). Differences in stalk weight, although not statistically significant, were consistent. All varieties produced lighter stalks when dirted late than when dirted early. This slight difference in weight tended to compensate for the slightly higher number of stalks in these plots. Plant cane and first stubble responded in the same manner to dirting treatments. Table 2 shows that relation between dirting treatments were the same in both crops but that the plant cane crop produced heavier stalks than the first stubble. This is not considered unusual because stalks from stubble cr are usually more slender and ligh than those from plant cane.

Plots dirted in late April produ slightly more cane and sugar per a than those dirted earlier, but the d ferences were not statistically s nificant. They ranged from 1.5 t of cane per acre for C. P. 48-103 3.2 tons for C. P. 44-101 in the av age of 6 tests, and from 239 pou of sugar per acre for C. P. 44-101 477 pounds for C. P. 48-103 (table Differences in indicated yields sugar per ton of cane were small a inconsistent. For example, C. P. 101 produced more sugar per t when dirted early, whereas the op site was true of C. P. 36-105 and C. 48-103. Differences between tre ments were not significant.

The effect of early dirting w slightly more depressing on yields plant cane than first stubble (ta 3).

Early dirting in these experime was purposely more severe than th normally used in commercial fiel The object of the experiment was determine the effect of complete s pression of tillering by dirting. Th was definite evidence of such s pression as indicated by the relati ly low number of shoots in June (ble 1), but in spite of the reduc number of shoots there were s twice as many tillers as mature sta at harvest. There is no doubt th the number of tillers far exceeds t number of mature stalks and th some suppression of suckering d not depress yields. In the bat against weeds it appears that fi practices involving earlier lay- combined with residual herbicides fer the best solution. Much of t gamble of the late lay-by would th be eliminated. Early dirting need n be as drastic as in these series of periments, and then it is believ that even less effect on yields wo result.

Summary

Early dirting of 3 commercial va eties greatly reduced the number

ers in the spring. There were few- stalks at maturity but they were avier, with the result that yields cane and sugar were not signifi- ntly different in the early-dirted ts from those dirted in late April. It is suggested that in lieu of fre- ent cultivation as now done sugar- ne growers follow the practice of rly lay-by together with herbicidal plications to assure a weed-free p. The early dirting need not be as astic as in these trials in which all nch tillers were covered.

[1] Arceneaux, George. 1935. A study of arcane stalk age groups under Louisi- a conditions. Internatl. Soc. Sugar Cane chnol. Proc. 5:777-787.
[2] Arceneaux, G. 1935. A simplified meth- of making theoretical sugar yield calcu- ions in accordance with the Winter-Carp- erligs formula. Internatl. Sug. Jour. 37: 4-265.

THE FIELD

(Continued from page 95)

th from the standpoint of time of ltivation following rains and in e quality of the work possible. The o of harvesting is also made easier well as cheaper where drainage s been improved.

If growers must work during this riod, money spent for drainage will ually pay dividends. Cross ditches d laterals can be cleaned and re- orked. Quarter drains can be eaned to prevent water from stand- g in fields.

Other productive type work such repairing tractors, tools, imple- ents, buildings etc., can be done uring this period. Now is a good ne to repair cane loaders and har- sters. Growers usually know now hat needs repairing. Later, a few ings may be forgotten. It is a good eling to go into planting and har- sting operations knowing that har- sting equipment is in good condi- on.

The following paragraph is includ- in this article although the writer much afraid of being laughed at id criticized for its inclusion.

During the past ten years major improvements have been made in the paint manufacturing industry. Most reputable paint manufacturers now market a latex base paint which is so easy to apply even young children can apply it to inside walls and ceil- ing of homes and accomplish an amazingly good job. The use of a roller and special pan is a must. The roller can be moved up and down as well as sideways without leaving streaks. This type paint is used in- side the most expensive new homes being built today. If instructions on the can are followed, it is almost im- possible to botch up the job. Spills and drips can be removed from the floor with a water dampened cloth. Wall paint accidentally placed on trim can be removed with the same cloth. After the paint dries, walls can be washed or scrubbed without fear of the paint coming off. Paint- ing with this type material does not require any painting experience or skill. Pride is helpful. It is the writ- er's opinion that any good field work- er can do a very satisfactory job using the latex base paint. If field workers must be given work during this period and if weather or other factors prevent productive type field work, many a housewife can be made happy at the cost of only a few gal- lons of paint.

Author's Special Comment: I have no interest in any paint company and if you don't go for the above, don't let your wife read the article.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 96)

Spreckels beet sugar company in Cali- fornia, where he will be the head of the Planning and Statistics Depart- ment.

Mr. Swartz has done an outstand- ing job as Chief of the Quota and Al- lotments Section of the now defunct Sugar Division. His many friends throughout the domestic sugar indus- try heartily congratulate him on his new position and wish him the very best of luck always.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

41 — No. 9 FEBRUARY 1, 1963

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

NOTICE

We have been asked whether a professional agricultural worker who is a Federal or State employee, and whose duties relate to sugar cane, may apply for League-sponsored life insurance. The answer is "Yes, provided he is a League member."

By way of explanation, the laws of the State of Louisiana and the terms of the insurance plan provide that only League members are eligible for League-sponsored insurance. However, the charter of the League makes it possible for individuals to become members of the League for only $5.00 a year. The portion of the charter covering this membership reads as follows:

> . . . any individual employee of any employer engaged in any line of work directly or indirectly related to the producing or processing of sugar cane shall be an Employee Member. The dues for such membership shall be $5.00 per year.

The American Sugar Cane League will, of course, welcome the membership of any professional agricultural worker who wishes to take advantage of the life insurance at wholesale prices that is now available to League members. February 28 is the deadline to apply for the insurance.

T. M. Barker,
President

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

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Charles A. Fort Retires

Charles A. Fort, a New Orleans scientist recognized internationally for his research on cane and beet sugars, retired from the Federal service on Dec. 31, 1962. At the time of his retirement he was a member of the research staff at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture located in New Orleans.

Among his most important contributions to the sugar industry in this country was the development, in cooperation with Myron Stout, Plant Physiologist with the U. S. Sugar Plant Field Laboratory at Salt Lake City, Utah, of methods for reducing the losses of sugar from beets during storage. Their system of whitewashing the piles of beets on the outside to prevent absorption of heat from sunlight, and of ventilating the piles to reduce internal heat, was credited at the time with saving an estimated million pounds of sugar annually. The two men received the USDA Superior Service Award jointly for the achievement.

In addition to his work on sugar beets, Mr. Fort has contributed a great deal to the technical advancement of the cane sugar industry. He is the author, or co-author, of nearly 60 publications reporting research results since he entered the field of sugar research in 1928, when he joined the USDA. The latest of his publications appeared in July 1962. An article in which Mr. Fort collaborated with E. E. Cole, W. F. Guilbeau, and J. T. Jackson is in this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.*

Mr. Fort came to New Orleans from Washington, D. C., when the cane sugar project was moved to the

CHARLES A. FORT

Southern Regional Research Laboratory early in the 1940's. Prior to that time he had spent considerable time at Houma, La., working there during the annual campaigns, dividing his time between Houma and Salt Lake City, where sugar beet research was carried on.

(Continued on page 115)

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Trip To Florida

The Florida Sugar Industry and Research Tour sponsored by the American Sugar Cane League was a complete success. The thirty-eight Louisiana representatives composed of growers, processors, and other parties interested in the Louisiana sugar cane industry thoroughly enjoyed their visit to the Florida sugar industry as well as the U.S.D.A. Canal Point Breeding Station. The trip took place during the second week of January.

Along on the trip from the Baton Rouge area were Messrs: Louis Arceneaux and Charles W. McMichael.

From the Mississippi area were Messrs: Felix Gravois, Roger Tregre, Leo Folse, Royley Folse, Nelson Schexnayder, Claude Gravois, and Francis Gravois.

The Bayou Lafourche area was represented by Messrs: Cameron Morvant, E. J. Lousteau, R. C. Martin, Jr., C. J. Arcement, Joe E. Sevin, Sidney Schwab, Augustin LeBlanc, Claude Lalande, J. T. Lagarde, Francis Toups, John W. Barker, C. T. Lococo, Arsene Gros, Paul Aysen, and Wilson Mabile.

From the Teche area were Messrs: Adrian Guillotte, Malcolm Duhe, Lucas Landry, Harry Chris, Alexis Romero, Laurent Armentor, Grady Estilette, Henry Chastant, and Simien LeBlanc. Mr. W. H. Templet represented the Terrebonne area. In the group from the Meeker area were Messrs: John Van Mol, Otto Newman, and Neil Klock. Although Mr. Klock is mentioned last here he was usually the first man on the bus and he did much to make the trip enjo able.

There were many new and inte esting things to see in the Flori sugar industry. The group saw fo new sugar mills, three of whi ground cane for the first time duri this crop and one which was sche uled to begin grinding in a few da According to the mill representativ on the trip these mills are well d signed and make use of the most u to-date equipment available.

The cattle tour at United Stat Sugar Corporation attracted mu attention in the group. Mr. Sidn Crochet, Vice President, Sales, a in charge of the cattle project, d an excellent job in describing the e tire cattle project. Mr. Crochet h done more to promote the use heavy brix blackstrap molasses as feed for cattle than any one else the country.

The field tour at United Stat Sugar Corporation guided by M Willard Doty was impressive to a The group saw several fields of ca that were estimated at about 90 to of cane per acre. All cane is burn standing and cut by hand. Most the cane in Florida is loaded mecha ically with a continuous type load which saws the cane into 24 in pieces.

The group also saw a few of t new cane properties of the Flori sugar industry. The members of t Tour are indebted to Mr. Rog Weeks and to Mr. Robert Apelgre for their able assistance on the tou Both men gave the Louisiana grou considerable time and informatio

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

An Unusual Crisis

Committeeman Morrison

The entire domestic sugar industry immensely pleased over the appointment of Louisiana's veteran ongressman James H. Morrison to ie House Committee on Agriculture. mmy has ably represented the velve parishes of the Sixth District r 20 years. He is popular with his lleagues and will make an effective okesman for Louisiana's agricul- re on one of the most important ommittees of Congress.

Guess What?

Most everyone in Washington sug- r circles is busy guessing what US A will do to ease rising prices and n increasing scarcity of sugar. All uessers were in agreement that the overnment was stymied until the ngshoremen went back to work, be- ause no action by USDA could be ffective until waiting cargoes of ugar were unloaded.

Some of the crystal gazers say the nport fee on global quota sugar will e drastically cut; some say it will e entirely eliminated. Others say eallocate deficits to countries that ill fill them. Still others say the es- mate of consumption will be boosted.

All ouija board manipulators con- ur in the opinion that there will be o sugar shortage ..... if .....

U.S.D.A.—Reorganization

The reorganization of the Department of Agriculture which began with the abolition of the Sugar Division is still continuing. Some individuals who formerly basked in the sunlight of Secretary Freeman's smiles have been pushed into relatively dark corners. For instance, Dr. Willard Cochrane who was one of the leading economists when sugar legislation was being developed within, and without, the Agriculture Department last year is reported to have run into difficulties with White House economists, and has been forced to take a back seat, at least temporarily. Dr. Cochrane is a controversial figure. Some people agree with his theories. Some don't. Apparently he has been put out to pasture with other former U.S.D.A. work horses.

Speaking of work horses we are reminded of Under Secretary Charles Murphy and John Bagwell, the Department's Solicitor, who were under hot fire a few months ago when the Billie Sol Estes case was being investigated. Their many good friends in the sugar industry will be glad to know that Charlie still is Freeman's most trusted lieutenant. John Bagwell also emerged from the Billie Sol fracas with flying colors. Charlie and John will play prominent parts in developing agricultural legislation for the current Congress.

---

ome of the new properties located way from Lake Okeechobee were se- erely damaged by the December 12- 3, 1962 freeze. An earlier estimate f 503,000 tons of sugar for Florida as now been reduced and the present estimate is about 350,000 tons of sugar. In the writer's opinion the difference between these two figures cannot be explained entirely by the losses from the freeze.

(Continued on page 116)

COMPARATIVE PILOT-PLANT TESTS ON A FEW APPROACHES TO SUGARCANE JUICE CLARIFICATIO

By E. E. Coll, W. F. Guilbeau, C. A. Fort and J. T. Jackson, Southern Regional Research Laboratory,[1] New Orleans, Louisiana

Several approaches to mixed juice clarification on a pilot-plant scale (1) were tried during the season, with a standard lime clarification control for comparison with each test. Automatic liming was controlled to produce a clarified juice of pH 6.4 in all tests and controls. Good harvesting and processing conditions prevailed throughout the season, except for two periods of heavy rainfall when appreciable amounts of soil in the juice was unavoidable.

One series of tests with a flocculant, Separan AP-30,[2, 3] to improve the settling of insolubles in the clarifier was to supplement tests with Separan in the 1960 season (2). Tests were planned with two, four and six p.p.m. Separan, based on cane weight, to determine the best dosage for clarification improvement. Additional tests were to explore the value of other clarification materials and techniques, including; 1) a commercial flocculant with the trade name Polyox[3, 4] that is chemically different from Separan, 2) a mixture of Separan and Polyox, 3) bentonite slurry added to the juice before liming, with two p.p.m. Separan added to the flash tank, 4) magnesia substitution for lime, and 5) partial substitution of sodium aluminate for lime, with two p.p.m. Separan added at the flash tank.

Data from all tests and controls are recorded in one table.

Separan AP-30 —Test results are summarized according to flocculant dosage, and are compared with 1960 results in the following table:

Year	Separan Dosage, P.P.M.on Cane	Soil in Juice, lbs./T. Cane	Percent of Control		
			Processed Juice		mud
			clarity	filterability	weight
1960 (2)	2.0	10.4	103	125	86
1961	2.3	2.8	95	89	94
"	4.2	2.8	94	104	82
"	6.0	10.7	96	121	73

Separan for all tests in both seasons was obtained from recent deliveries to a commercial factory.

Clarification improvement with Separan was much better in 196 than in 1961. Several factors tha may have contributed to the varia tion in results between seasons ar Separan quality, cane maturity, de gree of liming, and the quantity o soil in the juice.

Separan used in 1961 was assume to have the same properties as tha used in 1960. Cane was late to ma ture in 1960, with the exception o variety N. Co. 310, and the qualit of processed juice was generally in ferior (3) to that of the 1961 seasor The margin for improvement wa greatest during the 1960 season whe the response to Separan was gooc Liming was controlled to give a prc cessed juice of pH 6.6 in all test prior to the 1961 season, but for thi season the pH was controlled at 6. to be more representative of factor operation in Louisiana. The one tes with pH 6.4 in 1960 gave the highes response to Separan, but the juic contained the greatest amount of so of any juice in the program that sea son. Separan is believed by the mar ufacturer to be more active as th pH rises above neutral, since it i nonionic below this point and be comes increasingly anionic as the pl rises.

In 1960 the clarity values wer about equal to controls in most test but in 1961 they were consistentl 5 percent less than controls for a Separan dosage rates. Processe juice filterability values were 11 pe cent below controls at low Separa rates and 21 percent above contro at the higher rate. Mud weight va ues were progressively better (low er) than controls for all dosage rate up to the 6.0 p.p.m. that gave a 2

DATA FROM ALL TESTS TO DETERMINE THE MERITS OF SOME CLARIFYING AGENTS AND ADDITIVES RELATIVE TO STANDARD LIME-CLARIFICATION CONTROLS, 1961 SUGARCANE PROCESSING EXPERIMENTS

Cane Variety	Test No.	Lime Added, lbs./T.Cane	Additive, p.p.m.	Limed Juice, pH	Clarified Juice pH	Clarified Juice Clarity[1]	Clarified Juice Filterability[2]	Clarified Juice Purity	Mud, lbs./Ton Cane Total	Mud, lbs./Ton Cane Total Insoluble solids	Mud, lbs./Ton Cane Soil[3]
Separan AP-30:											
Control (C.P. 55-30	3-A	1.09	---	7.06	6.42	39	41	70.5	98	6.5	1.5
(N.Co.-310	7	1.16	---	7.13	6.43	41	36	79.2	113	10.1	3.4
	Averages	1.12	---	7.10	6.42	40	38	74.8	106	8.3	2.4
C.P. 55-30	3	1.02	2.22	7.08	6.41	37	37	71.2	91	6.4	1.5
N.Co.-310	8	1.30	2.30	7.19	6.41	39	32	78.0	109	12.0	4.9
	Average	1.16	2.26	7.14	6.41	38	34	74.6	100	9.2	3.2
(C.P. 44-101	1	1.20	---	7.13	6.45	53	71	71.9	136	10.4	3.1
Control ("	5	1.16	---	7.12	6.40	57	70	74.6	125	9.8	3.8
(C.P. 55-30	21-A	0.60	---	7.18	6.40	51	72	76.2	105	6.8	1.6
	Average	0.99	---	7.14	6.42	54	71	74.2	122	9.0	2.8
C.P. 44-101	1-A	1.28	4.61	7.04	6.41	51	80	71.9	105	10.2	3.1
"	5-A	1.23	4.16	7.10	6.40	55	74	74.0	98	10.0	3.8
C.P. 55-30	21	0.54	3.99	7.18	6.42	48	69	77.3	97	6.5	1.6
	Average	1.02	4.25	7.11	6.41	51	74	74.4	100	8.9	2.8
(N.Co.-310	9	1.15	---	7.10	6.39	44	28	83.9	127	14.3	7.2
Control (C.P. 52-68	11-A	1.16	---	7.06	6.43	46	38	77.7	119	12.5	5.6
(C.P. 44-101	13	1.43	---	7.15	6.37	57	76	78.7	191	23.0	15.8
	Average	1.25	---	7.10	6.40	49	47	80.1	155[4]	17.6[4]	10.7[4]
N.Co.-310	10[5]	1.01	6.12	7.16	6.39	46	44	82.5	---	---	8.6
C.P. 52-68	11	1.06	6.09	7.11	6.42	44	36	78.6	106	12.3	5.6
C.P. 44-101	13-A	1.58	5.77	7.17	6.41	50	91	77.8	120	22.2	15.8
	Average	1.22	5.99	7.15	6.41	47	57	79.6	113	17.2	10.7[6]
Polyox:											
(C.P. 36-13	14	0.85	---	7.13	6.42	19	19	76.4	158	40.5	33.2
Control (C.P. 44-101	15-A	2.12	---	7.26	6.36	29	19	---[7]	444	75.2	81.2
("	19-A	0.71	---	7.17	6.39	58	81	75.5	108	7.6	2.6
	Average	1.23	---	7.19	6.39	35	40	---	237	41.1	39.0
C.P. 36-13	14-A	0.91	3.83	7.09	6.42	22	21	---[8]	169	38.7	33.2
C.P. 44-101	15	2.00	4.54	7.21	6.37	35	27	---[7]	471	80.7	81.2
"	19	0.65	2.08	7.14	6.40	57	40	74.3	105	7.5	2.6
	Average	1.19	3.48	7.15	6.40	38	29	---	248	42.3	39.0
50% Separan, 50% Polyox:											
Control C.P. 44-101	29	1.16	---	7.21	6.35	58	46	83.6	160	22.6	15.0
C.P. 44-101	29-A	1.22	3.03	7.21	6.36	58	25	83.8	140	22.1	15.0
Bentonite, Separan:											
Control (C.P. 55-30	25	0.41	---	7.13	6.38	43	51	75.2	90	6.8	2.1
(C.P. 44-101	27	1.18	---	7.18	6.34	56	60	82.0	158	21.6	13.9
	Average	0.80	---	7.16	6.36	50	56	78.6	124	14.2	8.0
C.P. 55-30[9]	25-A	0.46	2.10	7.13	6.35	49	85	74.6	96	7.5	2.1
C.P. 44-101[9]	27-A	1.28	2.18	7.29	6.37	60	79	82.1	153	22.2	13.9
	Average	0.87	2.14	7.21	6.36	55	82	78.4	124	14.8	8.0
Magnesium Hydroxide:											
Control C.P. 55-30	17A	0.52	---	7.12	6.40	45	72	76.3	82	5.4	1.7
C.P. 55-30	17	0.43[10]	---	6.73	6.44	31	30	76.5	63	5.0	1.7
Sodium Aluminate, Lime, Separan:											
Control C.P. 44-101	23-A	1.60	---	7.01	6.40	48	66	77.1	152	9.1	2.3
C.P. 44-101	23[11]	1.29	2.26	7.11	6.45	32	31	77.5	112	8.3	2.3

1/ Luximeter values adjusted to 14° Brix. 2/ Milliliters through 47 mm diam. 1.20 Mu Millipore filter with absorbent pad in 10 min. at 25 inches vac. and 31°C. temp. 3/ Mineral insolubles in mixed juice. 4/ Test Nos. 11-A and 13. 5/ Short test due to repairs. 6/ Test Nos. 11 and 13-A. 7/ Cloudy filtrate. 8/ Not determined, short test. 9/ 0.57 lbs. bentonite per ton cane added to mixed juice supply. 10/ Magnesium hydroxide substituted for lime. 11/ 0.33 lbs. sodium aluminate per ton cane added continuously before liming.

ercent improvement in mud. Juices hat were processed at the higher eparan rate contained four times he amount of soil present in the ther tests. The higher soil may be argely responsible for better re-ponse at this dosage level, especial-y since the soil content was nearly he same as that of the 1960 tests hen good results were obtained with 2.0 p.p.m. Separan.

Settling tests in 1000 ml. graduated cylinders on limed juice samples drawn from the pilot-plant flash tank are shown graphically in Figure 1. These curves have the same relative positions and general shape as those published on the 1960 work (2), except that the mud volume was lower for all tests in 1961. Movement

settling without Separan again intersected the Separan curve without movement at the 50 minute interval. The effect of Separan on mud volume after 120 minutes of settling was very small. All tests and controls were used in data for the curves.

Polyox—The flocculant was selected for testing on the basis of its nonionic properties, as its molecular weight of more than two million is about the same as that of Separan AP-30. Three tests (Nos. 14, 15 and 19) were made at flocculant addition rates of 3.8, 4.5 and 2.1 p.p.m. respectively, based on cane weight. It was added continuously to the clarifier flash tank as an aqueous solution of 0.025 percent concentration. The soil content of juice was very high in test 14, excessive in 15, and very low in 19. Cane samples for tests 14 and 15 were mechanically harvested during wet weather.

The quality of processed juice was better in clarity and filterability than controls on the two tests with high soil juices. Filterability was only 50

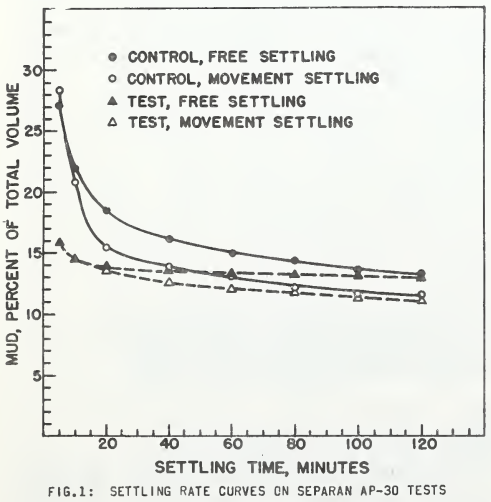

FIG.1: SETTLING RATE CURVES ON SEPARAN AP-30 TESTS

percent of the control in test 19 on low soil juice and 2.1 p.p.m. Polyox. The clarity of processed juice after filtration was slightly better than controls in all three tests, indicating some removal of color by the flocculant. Clarification efficiently averaged 78 percent vs. 71 percent for controls, however, the mud weight averaged 5 percent higher on tests. Clarification efficiency is the ratio of clarity of the unfiltered to that of the filtered processed juice expressed as a percentage. In comparing a test with the control, the clarity of filtered control juice is used as the divisor to determine overall clarification efficiency for the test.

Separan, Polyox — Since Separan lowered, and Polyox increased, the clarity of processed juice, one exploratory test (No. 29) was made with a 50-50 mixture of the two agents in a 0.025 percent aqueous solution at 3.0 p.p.m. of the mixture. The clarity of processed juice and the clarification efficiency were identical for test and control. The test was 12 percent lower in mud weight, but was also 46 percent lower in processed juice filterability. The juice, from mechanically harvested cane contained 15 pounds of soil per ton of cane, about average for soil in factory juice.

Magnesium Hydroxide — One exploratory test (No. 17) was to investigate the clarification efficiency of magnesium hydroxide when substituted for lime. The chemical equivalents of lime and of magnesia required for pH adjustment were in good agreement between test and control. About 94 percent of the lime-removable nonsoil insolubles were removed with magnesium hydroxide in 77 percent of the control mud weight. Clarification efficiency based on the quality of processed juice, previously defined in the test under "Polyox," was only 60 percent vs. 87 percent on control. Test juice was 69 percent of control on clarity and 42 percent on filterability. These results are on juice that was very low in soil and P_2O_5, and cannot be expected to hold for juice more representative of commercial operation.

Sodium Aluminate, Lime and Separan—Test No. 23 was also exploratory. Sodium aluminate solution was added to the raw juice continuously

a separate tank that fed into the ing tank by gravity. One-third of ound of sodium aluminate per ton cane was added, with the final pH justment made in the standard ing step. Separan was added to flash tank at the rate of 2.26 .m. on cane to facilitate settling the light aluminum hydroxide pre-itate. The raw juice available for t was relatively high in P_2O_5 and y low in soil.

Clarification efficiency was about same as obtained by the complete stitution of magnesia without the nefit of Separan. In test No. 23, percent of the lime-removable non-l insolubles were removed in only percent of the control mud weight. ice clarification efficiency was 57 rcent vs. 87 percent on the control. st juice was 67 percent of control clarity and 47 percent on filter-ility.

Bentonite and Separan—The ma- disadvantage of adding bentonite raw juice before processing is the oduction of large volumes of floc-lant precipitate. Two tests were ade to see if the mud volume can be ntrolled with Separan after add-g 0.6 pound of bentonite per ton cane to the raw juice. Test No. 25

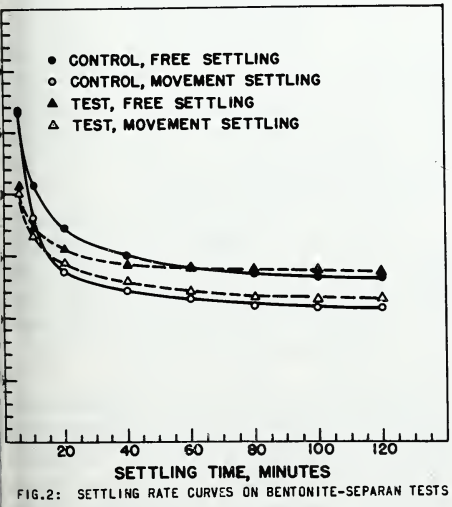

FIG.2: SETTLING RATE CURVES ON BENTONITE-SEPARAN TESTS

as with juice very low in soil and O_5. Test No. 27 juice, from com-ercial cane, was normal in soil content but relatively high in P_2O_5. In both tests Separan was used at the approximate rate of 2.1 p.p.m. on cane. Dry bentonite was added to water, and the slurry agitated at room temperature for about two hours before addition to the raw juice supply at the start of each test. The commercial bentonite contained an appreciable amount of sand.

Results were very good. Average improvement in juice quality for both tests was 10 percent on clarity, 46 percent on filterability, and 15 percent on clarification efficiency. The greatest percentage improvement in the three quality values was in test No. 25 on low P_2O_5 and low soil juice. Average mud values were identical in tests and controls, but lower mud weights could be expected with the use of Separan only. Total insoluble solids in mud were 0.6 pound per ton of cane higher for tests than for controls, but the increase is the result of bentonite solids added to the raw juice in the tests.

Settling test results are shown graphically in Figure 2. Curves represent the volume of mud with respect to time during settling in 1000 ml. graduated cylinders on samples withdrawn from the clarifier flash tank during each run. Two samples were run simultaneously, one under free settling conditions, and the other with slight movement of the fill mass. Initial settling was faster with bentonite in all tests, but the mud volume was lower in the controls after 60 minutes of free settling, and 15 minutes of movement settling. The curves illustrate the advantage of fill mass movement in gravity separations.

Summary

The quantity of Separan necessary to obtain improvement in juice clarification may be higher in a good processing year than in an average or poor year, however, still more improvement may be obtained in an off year with increased dosage. Results of selected tests indicate that the val-

ue of Separan increases directly with the amount of soil in juice. In 1961 the greatest improvement in clarification with Separan was obtained while processing the high P_2O_5 variety C.P. 44-101. One variety, C.P. 52-68, did not respond to Separan treatment in 1960 or 1961, although the juice contained appreciable quantities of soil and P_2O_5. Processing variables are too numerous to warrant further testing of this flocculant without some specific problem under investigation, or to check its response in processing unreleased varieties as long as Separan is used by the industry. Response was negligible on juice from the unreleased variety C.P. 55-30 in 1961. Processed juice quality was down 6 percent on this variety, with a corresponding improvement in mud weight of 7 percent, based on controls. The juice was very low in soil and P_2O_5.

"Polyox" coagulant does very little to improve juice clarification under the test conditions. Possibly higher dosages of the flocculant are necessary for good results. It may work well in the bentonite-lime clarification system, since Polyox apparently removes some color, and the manufacturer claims good flocculation of finely-ground titanium dioxide in suspension only after the addition of small amounts of clay mineral.

Substitution of magnesia for lime in the standard clarification system was generally unsatisfactory in the one test. The quantity of mud was substantially lower, but at the expense of juice quality. Other tests are recommended, on juices higher in soil and P_2O_5, to determine the best pH for operation and the value of flocculants and/or bentonite in conjunction with magnesia. Factories primarily interested in reducing the amount of clarifier mud may possibly be able to use some magnesia in the clarification operation.

Adding sodium aluminate to the raw juice before liming, and the use of Separan to control mud volume, gave results very similar to those obtained in magnesia substitution l lime. No further work is planned the use of sodium aluminate.

The bentonite-lime-flocculant cla fication system can probably be veloped to produce top quality ju without increasing the mud quan ties obtained in present factory erations. As mechanical harvesti techniques improve sufficiently furnish fresh clean cane that is ve low in soil to the factories, this cla fication system should become mo attractive. Future tests should be juice samples from the leading co mercial cane varieties grown in Lo isiana and harvested under con tions to study the effects of so P_2O_5, maturity and freshness of ea variety on the effectiveness of th clarification system. The tests ca not, and should not, be completed one season.

Acknowledgements

The work was possible only wi the full cooperation of members New Hope Plantation, Southdo Sugars, Inc., and Saint Gabriel Pla tation for growing and harvesti all cane samples. Mr. Lloyd L. La den, Agronomist and Field Represe tative, who supervised the growi and harvesting operations at the r quest of the Industrial Committe American Sugar Cane League. M Carl W. Stewart, Audubon Sug Factory, Louisiana State Universit who supervised all cane transpo and milling tests to furnish raw jui for the processing tests.

Magnesium hydrate was furnish by Michigan Chemical Compan "Polyox" coagulant by Union Ca bide Chemicals Company, and Sep ran AP-30 by Cypremort Factory J. M. Burguieres Co., Ltd.

---

[1] One of the laboratories of the Southe Utilization Research and Development l vision, Agricultural Research Service, U. Department of Agriculture.

[2] Separan AP-30 is a product of the D Chemical Company. Chemically, it is polymer of acrylamide containing appro mately 30 percent carboxylic and 70 perce amide groups. The polymer, molecul weight betewen two and three million,

nionic in neutral and alkaline solution and onionic under acidic conditions.

[3] Use of a company and/or product named y the Department does not imply approval r recommendation of the product to the exusion of others which may also be suitable.

[4] "Polyox" coagulant is a water-soluble esin produced by the Union Carbide Chemials Company. The resin is polymers of thylene oxide with a molecular weight in xcess of two million, and is nonionic in queous solution.

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2. Coll, E. E., Jackson, J. T., and Guilbeau, W.F., Sugar Bull. *39* (24): 298-303 (September 15, 1961).
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JP FRONT

(Continued from page 107)

Shortly before his retirement, Mr. 'ort was honored at a dinner attend- d by co-workers from the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and ther friends.

Mr. Fort attended Middlebury Col- ege, Middlebury, Vermont, complet- ng four years' work in three years o obtain his Bachelor of Science de- ree, and winning Phi Beta Kappa onors. He took his Master's at Mc- ill University, Montreal, Canada.

The Old Mule

The Old Mule's foreign cousin, the world sugar market, has been having ball lately and, for the past fort- ight, has been running head and ead with his more illustrious repre- entative of the Domestic sugar mar- et, our good Old Mule.

By way of explanation, on January 3rd, when the "world" price of raw ugar was $5.60 a hundred pounds in riendly world ports, the price of quo- a raws, delivered New York, was 6.72 a hundred pounds. Those in the now estimate that it takes about a dollar a hundred pounds for tariff, nsurance and freight to deliver world" sugars to New York, so on anuary 23rd the "world" price of aw sugar, delivered New York was pproximately $6.60. This was with- ut the import fee of $1.40 a hundred pounds which, when added to the $6.60, brought the price of world sugars f.o.b. New York to $8.00 a hundred pounds compared with $6.72 a hundred pounds for the "quota" material.

This disturbed the WSBT (Washington Sugar Brain Trust) so, on January 23rd, they issued the following statement:

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture today reduced the sugar import fee to zero and assured importers that the fee would not be raised above that level during the next three weeks. The action was taken for the purpose of increasing supplies and maintaining stable prices to domestic sugar consumers.

"Along with removal of the import fee, the sugar import program has been modified as follows:

"1. Sugar import regulations (Sugar Regulation 817) have been revised to permit importers to apply for reservation of import quotas (i.e. for set-aside) for specified quantities of global quota sugar on condition that such sugar shall be shipped from the country of origin within 200 days and imported into the United States on or before Sept. 30, 1963. There now remain for such authorization approximately 636,000 tons of global quota sugar from the quantity of 750,000 tons made available Dec. 7, 1962. (The regulations continue to require that sugar imported under country quotas be shipped within 110 days and imported within 155 days after the date of application for set-aside.)

"2. During the period the import fee remains at zero all applications for set-aside must be accompanied by a statement that the importer owns or controls the sugar and will within three days of the date of application submit an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of one-half cent per pound of sugar authorized for set-aside. The letter of credit will be cancelled when the importation occurs or will be drawn upon as liquidated damages in case of non-performance.

"Today's action results, USDA officials said, from the increase in world prices to more than double the level of a year ago and the resulting rise in domestic prices to a level above that contemplated by the Sugar Act.

"The price of raw sugar, duty paid New York, at the close of business on Jan. 22 was 6.72 cents per pound or 0.17 cent above the level of 6.55 cents per pound which the Secretary of Agriculture must take into consideration in determining domestic sugar requirements. The world spot price on the same date was quoted at 5.60 cents per pound."

It is interesting to note that, immediately following this announcement, the price of world sugar jumped another ten points to $5.70 while the price of quota raws remained unchanged at $6.72. As we go to press today, January 25th, the situation is unchanged.

Change Name

The Colonial Sugars Company, operators of the Colonial Sugar Refinery at Gramercy, La. have announced that the name of their parent Company has been changed from The Cuban-American Sugar Company to North American Sugar Industries, Inc.

Before Castro, the Cuban-American Sugar Company operated three sugar mills in Cuba. These were stolen, along with all other American property in Cuba, by the bearded beatnik of the Pearl of the Antilles.

North American Sugar Industries, Inc., in addition to Colonial, owns a Florida sugar mill and an industrial sugar plant in St. Louis, Missouri.

Insurance

This is a reminder that February 28th is the deadline for applying for life insurance under the League sponsored life insurance plan. The League management searched a long time to find a life insurance plan that would give a League member and his family the greatest protection during the time of his life when they most need the protection. The League sponsored life insurance plan does jus that.

The cost of the League-sponsore life insurance is $49.50 per year fc the base amount and $99.00 a yea for the maximum amount (withou double indemnity), regardless of you age. For instance, if you are 40 year old and you take advantage of the lif insurance plan and renew the polic every year, $49.50 a year will buy a $8,000.00 policy and $99.00 a yea will buy a $16,000.00 policy until yo are 45 years old. When you reach 4 the $49.50 will buy $5,000.00 wort of insurance and the $99.00 will bu $10,000.00 worth of insurance. I other words, the amount paid for th insurance remains constant each yea but the amount of insurance th $49.50 or $99.00 buys decreases a the policy holder reaches the variou age brackets indicated in the policy

The "double indemnity" price is flat 80 cents per $1,000.00 of insu ance. In the 40 to 45 age bracke the double indemnity price on $8,00(.00 worth of insurance is $6.40 a yea On $16,000.00 worth of insurance is $12.80 a year. At age 45, whe your insurance coverage will b $5,000.00 or $10,000.00, the charg for double indemnity will be $4.00 c $8.00. A similar reduction in the to tal amount paid for double indemnit cost will take place as you reach th other various age brackets and as th amount of insurance you have is au tomatically reduced.

P.S.—We tried to slip in the Ol Mule but were turned down cold. I seems the plan is for humans, whic the Old Mule ain't.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued on page 109)

Everyone in the Florida sugar in dustry was extremely kind to th Louisiana group. Representatives c Talisman Sugar Corp., one of the ne sugar companies in Florida, took tim out to show the Louisiana grou around in spite of the fact that thi company had approximately 10,00

(Continued on page 118)

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IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 116)

acres of cane in the field badly damaged by the freeze and the mill was not yet ready to grind.

Many on the tour had the opportunity of talking with Dr. B. A. Bourne, Vice President, in charge of Research, United States Sugar Corporation. Dr. Bourne bred and developed the famed Cl. 41-223 variety which occupies much of the acreage in Florida.

Special thanks are extended to Mr. Harry Vaughn and to the United States Sugar Corporation as well as Mr. George Wedgworth and The Sugar Cane Growers Co-operative of Florida, Inc., for having the members of the tour as guests at two very fine banquets.

The whole group thoroughly enjoyed the visit to the Canal Point Station. The group extends its sincere appreciation to Mr. Bascom Belcher, Superintendent of the Station, M Carl Grassl, Botanist and Cane Bree er, Mr. Preston Dunckelman, Ca Breeder, Dr. E. H. Todd, Pathologis Mr. E. R. Rice, Agronomist, and M James R. Gifford, Entomologist, f the time and information given. T Louisiana visitors now realize wh a big job it is to produce a varie of cane superior to those already commercial production. It is impo tant here to point out that, were not for scientists like those at t U.S.D.A. Canal Point Station a their colleagues at the L.S.U. and t U.S.D.A. Houma Stations, the Lo isiana cane industry would probab be out of business. The research co ducted by all of the scientists wor ing on the problems of sugar cane both the State Station and the U. D.A. Stations, and the periodic r lease of new varieties, has been t life blood of the Louisiana sugar i dustry.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, quotes the following as the official average prices of raw sugar, 96 test, and blackstrap molasses sold on this exchange during the week ended as indicated. Based on the weekly average prices of sugar and molasses, this office has computed the prices to be paid for standard sugarcane and molasses as indicated:

Week Ended	Average Price		Price Per Ton			
	Sugar	Molasses	Standard Sugarcane Freight Area (a)	(b)	(c)	Molasse All Freigh Areas
Oct. 11, 1962	6.5180	14.5000	6.941	6.909	6.877	28.050
Oct. 18, 1962	6.5100	14.5000	6.932	6.901	6.869	28.050
Oct. 25, 1962	6.5060	15.0557	6.928	6.896	6.865	29.884
Nov. 1, 1962	6.4160	15.7500	6.833	6.801	6.769	32.175
Nov. 8, 1962	6.3725	15.8693	6.787	6.755	6.723	32.568
Nov. 15, 1962	6.4025	16.0000	6.818	6.787	6.755	33.000
Nov. 22, 1962	6.4300	16.0000	6.848	6.816	6.784	33.000
Nov. 29, 1962	6.4660	16.5000	6.886	6.854	6.822	34.650
Dec. 6, 1962	6.4760	16.6000	6.896	6.865	6.833	34.980
Dec. 13, 1962	6.4960	16.8500	6.918	6.886	6.854	35.805
Dec. 20, 1962	6.5300	17.2000	6.954	6.922	6.890	36.960
Dec. 27, 1962	6.5667	17.8333	6.992	6.961	6.929	39.050
Jan. 3, 1963	6.5967	18.3333	7.024	6.992	6.961	40.700
Jan. 10, 1963	6.6440	19.5000	7.074	7.043	7.011	44.550
Jan. 17, 1963	6.6960	21.8000	7.130	7.098	7.066	52.140
Jan. 24, 1963	6.7000	22.0000	7.134	7.102	7.070	52.800

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Edito

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Insurance Deadline

The deadline for applying for life surance at wholesale under the ague sponsored plan is Thursday, bruary 28, 1963. If you want to ply for this insurance and have slaid the application sent to you by il a few weeks ago, fill in the coun at the bottom of this page with ur name and address and mail it to e League office. Another applicaon will be sent to you by return il.

Troubles

We are in receipt of a letter from e Farmer Programs Division of the S.D.A. advising that the Louisiana gar factories ground 5,726,956 oss tons of cane during the 1962-63 inding season and produced 468,409 ns of sugar, raw value. Although is production is far below the recd breaking 1961-62 crop when 7,-8,497 net tons of cane were ground r sugar and 649,514 tons of sugar, w value, were produced, it is, nevtheless, a very creditable showing nsidering the troubles encountered. There is an old cliche that folks row at us when we have just broken a leg, or something similar, to the effect that there is nothing so bad that it couldn't be worse. After reading the following excerpts from a report on the conditions in Florida we are beginning to believe that we don't know what trouble is. The report is dated February 5, 1963,

"The South Florida Sugar Corporation has given up all efforts to produce sugar from frost-damaged cane and declared 4,086 acres of cane abandoned."

"Talisman Sugar Corpn. officials are conducting a survey to determine if it will be profitable to continue grinding of their 10,000 acre allotment." (We understand that Talisman was able to produce only two carloads of sugar.)

"The Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., will probably suspend grinding operations at its Felsmere plant this weekend which means the possible abandonment of 3,000 to 4,000 acres of cane."

"Florida Cane Products, Inc., has not been able to get its new mill near Clewiston into operation as yet and

(Continued on page 133)

American Sugar Cane League,
414 Whitney Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

Please send me another insurance application blank.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

_____

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Plant and Stubble Cane Condition

Examinations of both stubble pieces and plant cane seed pieces for soundness to determine what effects the severe freezes which occurred during December and January may have on stands reveal an optimistic outlook at this time. The condition of both stubble and plant cane looks promising now. Most of the belt, with the exception of the Teche, has been checked. Dr. Rene Steib of L. S. U., Dr. Natale Zummo and Dr. James Irvine of the U. S. D. A. Houma Station, and the writer have made examinations of many fields. Many growers including some on the Teche report the same finding. If the last half of February and all of the month of March will remain fairly dry and warm, there is an excellent chance that 1963 crop will emerge with a good stand.

On this subject is an interesting report given by Dr. William Patrick of the L. S. U. Agronomy Department. Dr. Patrick's paper, presented at the February 1963 meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, shows that there was a close correlation between excess moisture and cool weather during March and April and low yields of cane for the state as a whole. Dr. Patrick's study of rainfall and temperature data over the past twenty-five years showed with only a few exceptions that whenever there was excess water and cool weather during March and April, yields of cane per acre were not good for that crop. Dr. Patrick's data do not indicate whether this was a result of poor growth during and following this period or whether yields were lower because f poor stands caused by this conditi.

Of interest on this subject is a paragraph from Mr. W. G. Taggar s Master's Thesis. Mr. Taggart, a f- mer L. S. U. Experiment Station - rector, quotes the following pa- graph from Dr. W. C. Stubbs' bo "The Sugar Cane" published in 18. Dr. Stubbs was also a former Dir- tor of the L. S. U. Experiment S- tion.

"Taking the table and the seaso , we find that a dry, warm winter, f- lowed by a moderately dry spri , and this, in turn, followed by a h , wet summer, are conditions favora e to a maximum growth of cane. t seems, too, that a dry, cool autun , beginning early in September, is n- essary to produce a large sugar c- tent."

Also from Mr. Taggart's Thesis s a reference to Louisiana Bulletin N. 197 published in 1927 by C. W. Edg- ton and E. C. Tims both of L. S. . Mr. Taggart said, "They found th t a wet winter, a rainfall more than 5 inches during January, February, a l March is conducive to stubble dete- oration and consequently a low yi l of cane per acre during the followi g fall."

Other writers as well as many ca e growers have made this same obs - vation.

Although growers can do nothi g to control the amount of rainfall r the temperature, improvements ma e in drainage over the past few ye s have minimized the effects of t o much rainfall. This improvement h s

(Continued on page 135)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF WEEDS AND GRASS INCLUDING JOHNSON GRASS AND JOHNSON GRASS SEEDLINGS, 1963

rnest R. Stamper, Associate Plant Pathologist, Agricultural Experiment Station and Denver T. Loupe, Specialist (Agronomy) Agricultural Extension Service

As mechanization of the Louisiana garcane continues to increase and e varieties continue to change, ed and grass control becomes more portant for the protection of maxi- m yields.

Weeds and grasses compete with me varieties and reduce yields of ese varieties more than they do th other varieties. The use of emicals as herbicides to control hnson grass seedlings, other weeds d grasses in plant cane increase the fectiveness for a sound grass con- l program in stubble cane.

A good weed and grass control pro- am allows the sugarcane to tiller d increase the population of plants ich is important for good yields at rvest. The increase population of garcane stalks cannot grow and oduce if they have to compete with eds and grasses for food, water d sunlight. A good chemical weed d grass control program makes tter and less cultivations possible. ainage is improved along with in- ased efficiency of fertilizers.

conomics of a Good Chemical eed and Grass Control Program

Data accumulated over the past teen years show that a good weed d grass control program combined th other recommended practices creased the yield of plant cane from to 5 tons per acre. Stubble cane elds were increased from 5 to 7 ns over untreated or hoed checks.

The weed and grass control pro- am is only one part of a complete garcane production program. It nnot reach its maximum potential increased yields unless all other commendations are carried out.

Cultural Practices

Even though all Louisiana sugar- ne growers would like to carry 20 to 30 per cent of their production in second stubble, this has not been an economically feasible practice. Areas heavily infested with Johnson grass and Johnson grass seedlings have not produced yields of cane in second stubble to justify the cost of production.

Until Johnson grass control has been obtained, to a very high degree, most growers in Johnson grass infested areas should keep very little second stubble.

Fallow Plow

There is still no substitute, including chemical herbicides, for a good fallow plow program in areas infested with Johnson grass plants and rhizomes (underground roots). Fallow plowing includes plowing the land six to eight times in the spring and summer after the temperature is high enough for good grass growth.

Plowing at regular intervals, preferably following rains, helps grass seeds to germinate and then die when turned under. A more thorough job of dehydration and starvation of rhizomes is obtained if the plowing is done after some growth of Johnson grass plants is observed in the cultivated area. This practice is sometimes dangerous since long intervals of rainy weather may exist and prevent cultivation of the soil.

Fallow plowing for control of grasses improves the tilth of the soil and provides a good seedbed for cane at planting time.

Chemicals on Plant Cane in the Fall

Johnson grass seed usually germinate very little until they remain in the soil 6 to 8 months. When these seeds are more than 3 inches deep in the soil they will remain viable (capable of growing) for several

(Continued on next page)

years. The opening of the row to plant cane, covering and sinking of middles after planting bring many seed to the top of the row. These seed germinate producing seedlings that are capable of producing rhizomes and a new crop of seed in 6 to 9 weeks.

The use of chemicals after the cane is planted is necessary to prevent reinfestation of Johnson grass and to keep from losing the effectiveness of the fallow plow program.

Follow these steps in the fall on cane planted August 1 through October 15:

1. Roll or pack tops of rows after planting and covering the cane.

2. Apply 1 pound acid equivalent (1 quart) of the amine salt of 2,4-D or the same amount of silvex per acre on a band 36 inches wide on top of the row. An application of 1¼ lb. of silvex per acre broadcast applied by airplane is also effective.

3. After a rain or if Johnson grass seedlings are observed, apply 4 to 7 pounds of sodium TCA per acre depending on the infestation, on the same band 36 inches wide. An application of 5 to 7 pounds of TCA per acre broadcast applied by airplane is also effective.

4. Cultivate the sides of rows, **sink** the middles and **open** quarter drains as needed.

5. Rogue and remove all escaped Johnson grass plants, seedlings and rhizome plants, at least 1 time, and on early planted cane two rogueings may be necessary.

6. **Do not,** under any condition, apply sodium dalapon (Dow pon) on any variety of cane in the fall.

Program is Continuous

Benefits of the fallow plow program and the fall chemical application can be lost, unless the program is continued in the spring of the year. The following spring treatments are suggested.

COMPLETE PROGRAM FOR JOHNSON GRASS SEEDLING AND OTHER WEEDS AND GRASSES

Plant Cane

If the last stubble crop grown w infested with Johnson grass, t plant cane will have a Johnson gr seedlings infestation in most of t Louisiana sugarcane area. A com lete program is recommended this condition and careful operat of spray equipment is suggest. **Chemical herbicides** are **expens** and unless they are properly appl at the **right time** maximum cont of weeds and grasses will not be tained.

Shaved plant cane

Shaving of plant cane may be n essary on some properties if exc sive dirt is over the cane or if we and grass are thick and tall and n to be removed early in the spring

If plant cane is shaved and c barring is done before grass and w seed germinate two different proaches may be made:

Pre-emergence

1. Four pounds TCA plus 1 pou (1 quart) of 2,4-D amine salt o pound (1 quart) of silvex per a mixed with the TCA.

2. Apply a second treatment i mediately following fertilizatio either . . .

(a) 4 lbs. TCA plus 1 pound 2,4 per acre on the drill—or

(b) 2 pounds TCA plus 1 pou dalapon plus 1 pound 2,4-D per a on the drill. Mix these three che cals together and spray in one ap cation. Silvex may be substitu for 2,4-D.

Fenac[1] (Shaved)

The chemical Fenac (2,3,6-trichl ophenylacetic acid) contains 1½ Tech. per gallon gave excellent c trol of all weeds and grasses incl ing Johnson grass seedlings in 19 60-61 and 1962. Fenac had little or effect on weeds and grasses if appl after they had emerged from the

(Continued on page 128)

Sugar Cane Field Trials Prove It!

One Fenac Treatment will Control Johnson Grass Seedlings, other Weeds all this Year and well into next!

FENAC is a remarkably effective preemergence weed killer for use in sugar cane. By tying up in the soil surfaces where weeds and grasses actively sprout, FENAC kills these emerging grasses and weeds *as they sprout.* Field trials over several years have consistently proved FENAC's powerful carryover control. One treatment controls Johnson grass (your number one problem) and other weeds into the first stubble year equal to the standard treatment for Johnson grass in stubble cane.

With FENAC on the cane row, you'll be able to eliminate the weeds and grasses that rob your cane of nutrients, row space and light. This means more tons of cane instead of weeds. FENAC's carryover reduces the expense of practices formerly required during the stubble year. It's easy to use, too—a ready-to-mix liquid that handles clean and conveniently.

Your Extension Service can fill you in on some interesting facts about how effective FENAC can be under your own field conditions. Ask for this powerful, long lasting, liquid weed killer developed especially for the sugar cane farmer from your Amchem dealer.

2,4-D Resistant Weeds?

If you're being plagued by prickly lettuce and other weeds resistant to 2,4-D, consider this solution. Use WEEDONE 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) where 2,4-D is recommended. You'll get more of a killing punch for these problem weeds. WEEDONE-TP contains the farm-proved low volatile Butoxy ethanol ester, used and accepted for maximum safety and most effective results.

AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC.

Amchem, Weedone and Fenac are registered trademarks of
AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC. (Formerly American Chemical Paint Co.)
AMBLER, PA. • St. Joseph, Mo. • Niles, Calif.

and no effect on Johnson grass rhizomes.

If the cane is shaved and off-barring is done before weeds and grasses emerge use Fenac at 2½ pounds per acre on the drill. No other application is necessary. (See recommendation on other weeds and grasses if Johnson grass seedlings are not the main problem.)

Not shaved, Plant cane

If plant cane is not shaved or if (false) shaving is done early, it may be desirable to spray with silvex, 1 pound with ground machine, or 1¼ pound per acre with an airplane early in the season.

Follow this with:

1. Two pounds of TCA plus 1 pound of dalapon (usually in March). If silvex was not used early mix 1 pound of 2,4-D per acre with the TCA and dalapon.

2. After the Plant cane is fertilized apply 2 pounds of TCA plus 1 pound of dalapon plus 1 pound of 2,4-D as a second application. Under some conditions the second application may be a directed spray of 2 pounds of dalapon plus 1 pound of 2,4-D per acre. The spray should be applied by removing the center nozzle and adjusting the outside nozzles to cover the grass at the base of the cane.

Fenac (Not Shaved)

Spray with 1 pound of silvex on the top of the row in February or March. If airplane application is made use 1¼ pound of silvex.

After off-barring the cane and within 3 to 5 weeks after silvex was applied—spray with 2½ pounds of Fenac per acre on the drill. No other application should be necessary.

Stubble Cane

Shaved

If the stubble cane is shaved and off-barring is done 1 or 2 days after shaving, immediately after off-barring apply . . .

1. Eleven pounds of TCA plus 1 pound of 2,4-D per acre. Adjust equipment so the spray pattern covers the sides of the drill and the top of the off-bar. TCA is more effe tive when followed by rains instea of dry, cold weather. Thus, shavin off-barring and TCA application more effective, if they are delaye until late February or early Marc

2. If after the application of pounds of TCA Johnson grass is st a problem, apply 4 pounds of dalapo per acre with ground sprayer. Th should be a directed spray and on on varieties of C.P. 36-105 and C. 44-101. Five pounds of dalapon in gallons of water gave good contr when applied with an airplane. Ai plane application of 5 pounds w made on all varieties. Some inju occurred on the more susceptible v rieties, but yield was not affected.

Not shaved

If stubble cane infested with Joh son grass is not shaved, or is shav and off-barring delayed, such th the grass is growing, apply . . .

1. Seven pounds of TCA plus pounds of dalapon plus 1 pound 2,4- Mix these three chemicals and spra on in one application. Adjust the no zles and spray boom so the spray w cover the cane and grass. Best r sults have been obtained when t grass is not over 10 inches tall a is actively growing. This is usual at or immediately after fertilizatio

This application may be made all varieties without serious inju to the cane. Keep quarterdrains op and prevent flooding of the sugarca when any herbicide is applied. Mo injury to sugarcane from the use chemical herbicides occurs in poor drained soils.

GENERAL WEED AND GRAS CONTROL IN LOUISIANA SUGARCANE

Some areas in the Louisiana ar have little or no Johnson grass, b annual weeds and grass are the ma problem.

Shaved (plant or stubble)

1. Apply either 1 pound (1 quar of amine 2,4-D or silvex after o barring.

2. After the cane is fertilized a

(Continued on page 130)

KEEP WEEDS OUT OF SUGAR CANE WITH DU PONT KARMEX®

DIURON WEED KILLER

Get the jump on weeds in your cane fields, and stay ahead of them all season by applying Du Pont "Karmex" diuron weed killer this spring.

"Karmex" controls germinating seedlings of crabgrass, Johnson grass, foxtail, pigweed, purslane and other common weed pests.

Gain from extra yields and higher profits that weed-free fields can bring this season. Check your supplier now, for "Karmex." For more information write: Du Pont, Industrial and Biochemicals Department, 4215 Richmond Avenue, Houston 27, Texas.

On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. **KARMEX®**

DIURON WEED KILLER

Better Things for Better Living ... *through Chemistry*

the rows are drawn and before weeds and grass emerge, apply **either—**

(a) 2 pounds of TCA plus 1 pound of dalapon and 1 pound of 2,4-D per acre. One application is usually sufficient, in some cases a repeat application may be necessary.

(b) **Fenac** Apply 2 pounds of Fenac per acre on the drill. This is the only application necessary.

Not shaved (plant or stubble)

1. Apply 1 pound of silvex before or after off-barring on top of the row. If applied by airplane use 1¼ pound of silvex per acre.

2. Apply 2 pounds of Fenac before weeds and grass emerge. This is the only application necessary for Fenac.

3. After the cane is fertilized, apply either—

(a) 2 pounds of TCA plus 1 pound of dalapon plus 1 pound 2,4-D on the drill—or

(b) 2 pounds dalapon plus 1 pound 2,4-D on the drill as a directed spray if applied late in the season.

If Bermuda grass (blue or wire grass) is a problem, two applications of the 2 pounds TCA plus 1 pound of dalapon plus 1 pound 2,4-D should give good results. One application of 2 pounds of dalapon plus 1 pound of 2,4-D as directed spray is also effective, if the Bermuda grass is growing.

Different Chemicals are Needed

There are a number of plants now occurring in the sugarcane fields that are not sensitive to 2,4-D. These plants have not become resistant to 2,4-D but for the most part were never susceptible to 2,4-D. The plants that are not killed with 2,4-D are "wild lettuce," "Chicory," "Night Shade," some species of Dock and others. These plants are effectively killed by spraying with 1 pound per acre of silvex on the drill area or 1¼ pound broadcast with the airplane.

These plants are killed best with a post emergent application applied when the plants are actively growing.

Follow these Pointers for Successful Control

1. Some varieties of sugarcane are seriously damaged by dalapon. The varieties in order of their intoleran are: C.P. 47-193, C.P. 43-47, C.P. 4 103, N.Co. 310, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 4 155, C.P. 36-13. The injury fr dalapon is more pronounced in d seasons than in seasons of hea rainfall.

2. C.P. 36-105 and C.P. 44-101 a the only commercial varieties th will tolerate 4 pounds of dalapon, t amount required to effectively k Johnson grass from rhizomes.

3. Fan shaped nozzle tips ha given better results in the applic tion of chemical herbicides than ha cone shaped nozzles.

4. Carefully check spray equi ment to see that it is in good opera ing condition before chemicals a put into the tank. Replace nozz tips as needed (about every thi year). This depends on the amou of material that has gone throu them. All nozzle tips should be t same size and make, with filters the flow line and in each nozzle.

5 .Use a good tractor with an o erating governor and a good tract driver. Make sure each sprayer h an operating by-pass, pressure-reg lating valve equipped with a go pressure gauge.

6. Use a minimum of 12 gallo of water per acre with TCA or dal pon. For spray applications of 2,4- alone, less than 12 gallons of wat may be used. Wettable powders, su as C.M.U., should be applied in minimum of 20 gallons of water p acre.

7. When several chemicals are be used together in the same tan such as TCA, 2,4-D and dalapon, f low these steps: Fill the sprayer ta or mixing tank ⅔ to ¾ full wi water before any herbicide is put i Run the pump as you add the chem cals. Dissolve TCA outside the spra er before it is placed in the tank. P the 2,4-D in first, then add the TC and then afterwards dalapon. A each chemical separately to the wat in the mixing tank.

(Continued on page 132)

DOW HELPS YOU KILL WEEDS FOR KEEPS

t's our specialty—helping you raise bigger sugarcane crops by killing the broadleaf and grassy weeds that cut down yields.

One of our products is Dowpon® grass killer. t kills Johnson and Bermuda grass, cattails, phragmites, tops to roots. Another of our grass killers, Dow Sodium TCA 94%, we recommend for pre-emergent or early post-emergent control of annual grasses. Formula 40® weed killer is our name for an amine salt formulation of 2,4-D that gives economical control of alligator weeds. Kuron® herbicide kills wild lettuce, chicory, nightshade and other hard-to-kill weeds.

Put them all together and you have a complete program for controlling weeds and grasses in sugarcane. Your nearby Dow farm chemicals supplier will help you with the when and how part of the program. See him today. The Dow Chemical Company, Agricultural & Industrial Bioproducts Sales, Midland, Michigan.

PRODUCTS ADVERTISED HEREIN COMPLY WITH U.S. LAW—When used as directed on label and in accordance with good practices, they comply with the Food and Drug Law and other Federal Laws.

DOW

8. Never mix two or more chemicals in the bottom of the tank or in low volumes of water outside the tank.

9. Do not try to apply drill applications of TCA or dalapon on more than 3 rows at one time. The two outside clusters of nozzles should be adjustable to take care of different row widths.

10. Have a tank of the same or larger capacity than that of field sprayers for mixing the chemicals. Locate this tank in a central place, near a good source of water and electricity (for agitation). Install the tank high enough so as to fill the field sprayers from the bottom or side. If the tank is on the ground, equip it with a large volume pump.

Airplane Applications Offer New Possibilities

Applications of chemicals by airplane, as herbicides for weed and grass control in sugarcane, presents a new approach. A large number of experimental plots were sprayed with an airplane in 1960 and 1961, using dalapon alone and dalapon and silvex in combination. The experimental applications were effective in controlling the Johnson grass.

Several thousand acres of both plant and stubble cane were sprayed by air in 1960, 61, and 1962. The broadcast rate of dalapon with the airplane was as effective in controlling young, vigorous-growing Johnson grass as was the drill (⅓ the total area) application with ground machines with the same amount of chemical. Three pounds of dalapon on plant cane and 5 pounds on stubble cane is the suggested rate.

New Chemicals are Appearing

New chemicals continue to appear, and work with these chemicals continues. A more effective chemical and better methods of weed control may be forthcoming. Among the chemicals now being evaluated are DuPont's 976 and Hyvar, Monsanto's C.P. 522, Casoron and Banval D.

Ditchbank Control

As yet, there is no good ditchban control chemical. Several chemical are effective in killing Johnson gras to the ground but regrowth occur and reinfestation from the cane field is apparent.

Sodium chlorate at 450 to 60 pounds per acre is the most effectiv and most economical chemical avai able for ditchbank control of Johnso grass.

Sodium chlorate is dangerous t use and should be mixed with calciu chloride (3 to 1) before it is applie The people applying the materi should change clothing after spra ing and before the clothes dry.

Sodium chlorate is a fire hazar and care should be taken in storin and using the material to prevent fir disaster.

Chemicals

2,4-D Amine—The amine salt of 2 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

Dalapon (Dow Pon)—2,2-dichlor propionic acid, sodium salt.

TCA—Trichloroacetic acid, sodiu salt.

Silvex—2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypr pionic acid (Kuron, 2,4,5-T-P an others).

Fenac—(2,3,6-trichlorophenylaceti acid).

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[1] Fenac was approved by the Food an Drug Administration for use on all suga cane in Louisiana, November, 1962.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 123)

has been unable to grind any of it 3,500 acres of cane."

We do not know whether the abov information is altogether accurat but it is close enough to show tha the new Florida sugar growers hav been subjected to a terrific "baptis of fire". There is some small consc lation for them in the fact that mos of the freeze damaged acreage will b eligible for abandonment payment

EDUCTION OF NUTRIA DAMAGE IN SUGAR CANE AND OTHER CROPLANDS IN SOUTHERN LOUISIANA

By E. E. Parks, K. M. Garner, and G. R. Abraham, Branch of Predator and Rodent Control, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife U. S. Department of the Interior

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Vildlife has recently established a utria Control Research Laboratory t Houma, Louisiana. It is hoped in ne near future an efficient method an be found to halt nutria damage. ntil such time, however, much can e done to keep crop losses at a mini- um. Outlined below are some meth- ds that are both economical and con- istent with good agricultural prac- ices:

Drainage

Nutria move into fields via water illed ditches and drains. Therefore, itch water levels should be kept as ow as possible by pumping or im- roving drainage. Quarter-drains and ield ditches could be eliminated, in ome cases, by precision land-level- ng. Soil Conservation Service, USDA ugar Cane Field Station and Louisi- na Agricultural Extension Service fficials have stated that v-ditching nd crowning will improve drainage n certain soil types. Field ditches vith straight banks, especially those hat have been dug lower than the ross ditches, could be converted to -ditches. In some cases the number f field ditches could be reduced by rowning. In other words, the fewer litches, the fewer nutria.

Vegetation Control

Nutria utilize weeds and other vegetation as cover and also as food when crops are not at the proper stage of growth. High vegetation should be eliminated from headlands, field borders, and ditch banks by controlled burning, cutting, plowing, or spraying with chemical weedkillers. Use of herbicides with residual effect would give a longer period of weed control between applications and some of these, especially those with an oil base, may have a repellant effect on the nutria itself. The removal of weeds would also reduce undesirable plant competition as well as reduce populations of other rodents and insects which may damage crops. Many herbicides are poisonous to animals as well as plants so precaution should be taken to protect livestock, beneficial wildlife, and humans.

Lethal Control

When habitat alteration has been accomplished, trapping and shooting is more effective because the number of places nutria enter cane fields will have been reduced. Dens can be eliminated by the use of fumigants, such as methyl bromide or carbon disulfide, or a poison gas cartridge available from the Rodent Control Fund, Box 395, State College, Mississippi at an approximate cost of 12¢ each.

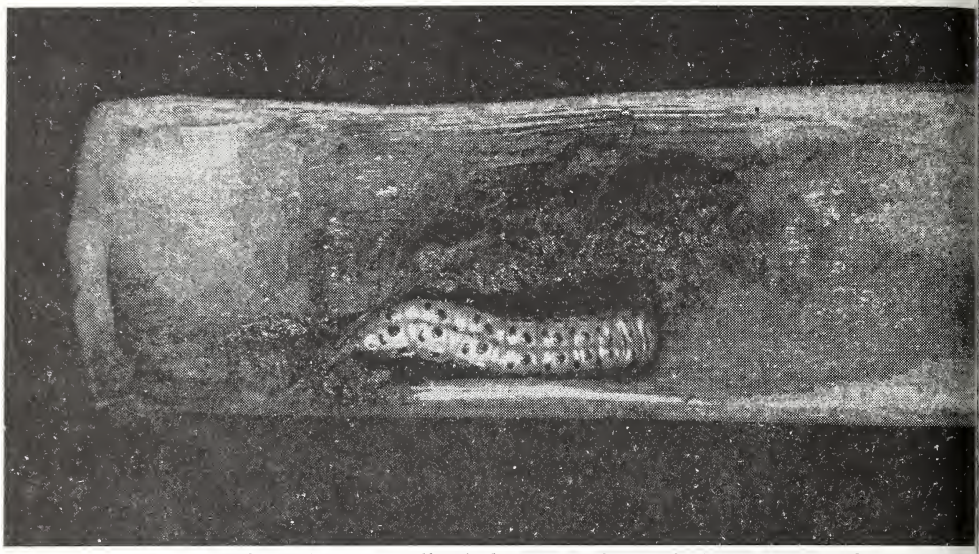
At present there is no poison bait recommended.

---

ut these Government funds are robably not enough to pay for just utting and hauling the frozen canes rom the fields. Late starts and the December freeze cost the Florida growers a lot of money.

Despite all their troubles, we are quite sure that the vicissitudes of their first year will not stop the cane farmers of the Everglades. It is a pretty safe bet that the combined misfortunes of 1962 will never again team up to haunt them and, with the crop in the ground and the mills ready to roll, 1963 should be a good

(Continued on page 135)



Sugar cane borer larva in stalk. Endrin gives thorough, low-cost control.

BORER CONTROL:

Powerful endrin insecticide gives thorough, low-cost control of sugar cane borer. Each application lasts for days.

HERE ARE three reasons why endrin is the best insecticide to help you get rid of sugar cane borer problems.

1. Does a thorough job. Powerful endrin cleans up sugar cane borers quickly and thoroughly.

2. Economical. Endrin is effective. Extremely low dosage rates do the job.

3. Long-lasting. Each endrin application lasts for days. You make fewer applications—still get sure control.

Where to get Endrin

Endrin is available from your regular insecticide supplier under various well-known brand names. Look for the name endrin on the label or in the ingredient statement.

Shell Chemical Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 119 S. Claiborne Avenue, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

SHELL

endrin

A PRODUCT OF SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY

FRONT

(Continued from page 133)

ar. We hope so, anyway.

SACC Holds Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the State ricultural Credit Corporation, Inc., s one the thirty-sixth, was held New Orleans on February on Feb- ary 12th. Lester C. Gerard, the esident of the crop financing or- nization, reported to the meeting t 117 farmers had borrowed mon- from the SACC to plant and culti- e 30,136 acres of sugar cane and purchase farming equipment. He d that, for the twenty-ninth con- utive year, the Corporation was ing an annual dividend to its ckholders with the one this year ounting to $2.25 a share.

"The 1962 sugarcane season", Mr. rard reported, "was most unfavor- e, starting with a very severe eze in early January, followed by rolonged drought during the sum- r months, and a cane-splitting eze in early December. Generally aking, field yields and mill yields re considerably below normal."

"The satisfactory operating results your corporation are gratifying l are again largely due to the close ention and good judgment of your airs by the Board of Directors, ecutive Committee and Staff."

Elected to the Board of Directors the Annual Meeting were Messrs. J. Beaullieu, of Jeanerette, B. C. omson, of Thibodaux, J. J. Munson l Roland Toups, of Houma, along h Messrs. George P. Bywater, W. Chadwick, W. K. DePass, Jr., F. ans Farwell, John F. Finke, L. C. rard, William J. Gibbens, Jr., Mil- F. Hilbert, J. C. Holderith, Thom- B. Kennair, James H. Kepper, hard McCarthy, Jr., Lionel G. Ott, rold Scherer, and S. L. Wright, of w Orleans.

Mrs. Oralee C. Schulz, who is the retary-Treasurer of the Corpora- n, was also elected to the Board. e other officers serving with Mr. rard and Mrs. Schulz are F. Evans rwell, 1st Vice-President, and J. J. Munson, 2nd Vice-President.

Technologists Meet

The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held their Annual Meeting in Baton Rouge on September 7th and elected Patrick Cancienne, of Belle Rose, President. Dr. Leo Hebert, of Houma, was elected 1st Vice-President, Warren Harang, Jr. of Thibodaux, 2nd Vice-President, and Dr. Denver T. Loupe, of Baton Rouge, Secretary-Treasurer.

The American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists is an organization of experts in all phases of sugar cane production and processing. It meets twice a year to hear and discuss scientific papers presented by its members and others associated with the sugar cane industry. The persons primarily responsible for the excellent programs presented twice a year are the men who head the Society's Agricultural Section, its Manufacturing Section, and the Chairman at Large. The chairmen this year are Paul Cancienne, of Belle Rose, who heads the Agricultural Section, Victor J. Bailliet, of Thibodaux, who heads the Manufacturing Section, and Frank L. Barker, Jr., of Lockport, who is the Chairman at Large. Mr. Barker, has been 2nd Vice-President, 1st Vice-President, and President of the Society, and is now serving his fifth term as the Society's Chairman at Large.

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 124)

been responsible, in part, for better than average stands during this same period. There are still some poorly drained cane fields. There is still room for improvement. Anything that can be done now to keep fields reasonably free of water during this month and the next will materially help stands. Although the weather from now on out will determine to a large degree whether stands will be fair, good, or bad, it is encouraging to know that the cane in the ground looks promising at this time.

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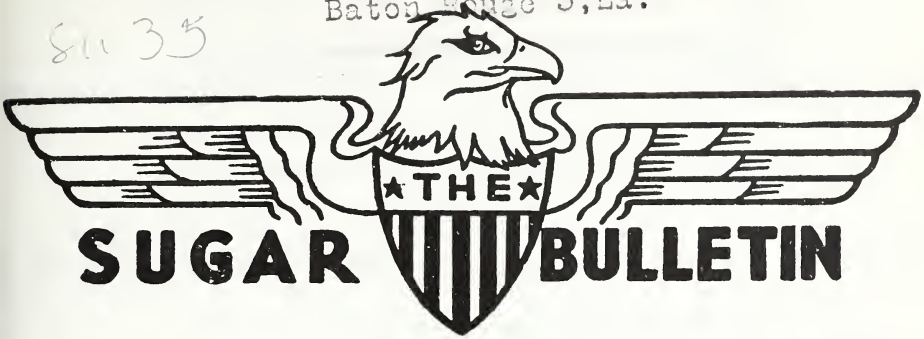

41 — No. 11 MARCH 1, 1963

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

NOTICE

Because the Louisiana cane pricing period extends this year through February 28th, the League requested the Washington National Insurance Company to extend the deadline date for applying for League sponsored life insurance from February 28th to March 31st. The request has been granted.

More than enough applications have been received to put the League sponsored "life insurance at wholesale" plan into effect. The extension of the deadline date for another month will allow additional growers to apply for the insurance after they receive their final cane settlement checks.

T. M. Barker,
President

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Pricing Period Ends

The most successful Louisiana ricing period for raw sugar in many ears came to a close on February 3th at 2 P.M. when the Louisiana ugar Exchange announced the sim- le average of the twenty-one weekly verage prices, issued by the Ex- nange and called for in the 1962 crop air Price Determination, to be 6.5784 per hundred pounds of raw ugar, delivered New Orleans.

The records show that only three mes in the present century has the eason's average price been higher han the $6.5784 of this year. These ere the 1918-19 season when the rice was $7.28 a hundred pounds; he 1919-20 season when the price as $14.00 a hundred pounds and the 923-24 season when the price was 7.09 a hundred pounds. The 1918-19 nd the 1919-20 prices were the re- ult of the First World War. The 14.00 price of the 1919-20 season eflected the famous Cuban "Dance f the Millions" when fortunes were uickly made and as quickly lost in he sugar market. Unfortunately, ouisiana failed to cash in on the igh prices as the total production as only 250,000 tons of sugar in 1918, 125,000 tons in 1919, 152,000 tons in 1923 and only 88,000 tons in 1924.

Getting back to this year, the season's average price of blackstrap molasses is 18.3567 cents a gallon. This ranks fifth from the top in molasses values. The 1947-48 season's average price of blackstrap was 26.762 cents a gallon, the 1950-51 price was 29.230 cents a gallon, the 1951-52 price was 28.68 cents a gallon and the season's average price for the 1956-57 season was 25.7443 cents a gallon. Based on the 18.3567 cents a gallon price, the molasses bonus this year should amount to 40.777 cents per ton of cane.

The weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange during the 1962-63 Pricing Period were as follows:

Week ending October 11, 1962
Raws 6.5180, Blackstrap 14.5000
Week ending October 18, 1962
Raws 6.5100, Blackstrap 14.5000
Week ending October 25, 1962
Raws 6.5060, Blackstrap 15.0557
Week ending November 1, 1962
Raws 6.4160, Blackstrap 15.7500
Week ending November 8, 1962
Raws 6.3725, Blackstrap 15.8693
Week ending November 15, 1962
Raws 6.4025, Blackstrap 16.0000

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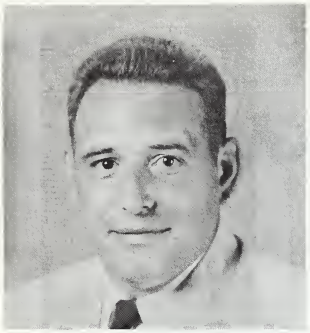
Hale Boggs Honored—Reorganized But Unchanged
The Economics Of The Louisiana Sugar Industry 142



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Contact Meeting
Thursday, March 21, 9:30 a.m.

It is again time for the L. S. U. Contact Committee meeting where scientists of the L. S. U. Experiment Station give reports on the research work done during the past year. This important meeting will be held on the L. S. U. Campus in the Agricultural Engineering Building Thursday, March 21, 1963. The program will begin promptly at 9:30 in the morning. Dr. Charles Upp, Director of the L. S. U. Experiment Station, and Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the Contact Committee, invite every cane grower in the belt to attend.

An examination of schedule of the program printed below will show that each subject to be discussed at the meeting is meaningful and is important both from the standpoint of cane production today as well as for the future.

PROGRAM

Morning

9:30-9:45 — Physiological Studies of Sugar Cane—W. C. Normand

9:45-10:05 — A Report on Field Research on Mosaic and Ratoon Stunting Disease in 1962—R. J. Steib

10:05-10:20—Coffee Break

10:20-10:45—Technical Research on Red Rot, Ratoon Stunting Disease, Mosaic, Phytophora and Cytospora Rots—I. L. Forbes

10:45-11:00—Sugar Cane Insects Research—1962—W. H. Long

11:00-11:20—Results of Fertilizer Tests with Sugar Cane in 1962—Ray Ricaud

11:20-11:35—Nutrient Uptake by Sugar Cane—L. E. Golden

11:35-11:55—Seed Production and the Status of L. Varieties—S. J. Chilton

11:55-12:10—Studies on Method of Selecting New Varieties of Sugar Cane in Louisiana—L. A. Anzalone Jr.

12:10-1:45—Noon Recess

Afternoon

1:45-2:00—Review of the Selection Program—M. J. Giamalva

2:00-2:45—Reports of Agricultural Engineering work—W. H. Carter, M. M. Mayeux, I. L. Savesco (USDA)

2:45-3:00—Studies on Weed Control—E. R. Stamper

3:00-3:15—Coffee Break

3:15-3:35—Report on New Sugar Cane Varieties—E. C. Simon

3:35-3:55 — Results with Some New Varieties of Sugar Cane in Our field Tests in 1962—T. J. Stafford R. J. Matherne (USDA)

3:55-4:10—The Influence of Moisture Surplus and Deficit on Yield of Sugar Cane—W.H. Patrick

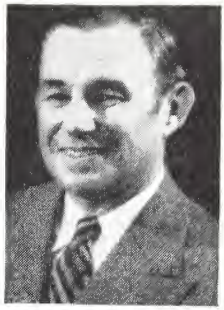
County Agents throughout the sugar cane belt have done much in the past to encourage growers to attend this annual meeting. Growers who have not attended this meeting in past years are urged to ask County Agents about the value of the meeting.

This is an opportunity for all cane growers to hear the men of their State Experimental Station report on the research work of the past year. These men perform a duty which cane growers in general could not afford to do themselves. It can be

(Continued on page 146)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris



Hale Boggs Honored

Louisiana's Hale Boggs, Demo-ratic Whip of the House of Rep-esentatives, was guest of honor at luncheon February 20, given by he National Capital Democratic Club. A capacity crowd of several undred guests expressed their varm-hearted approval of Hale and is outstanding leadership in some of he most critical periods in recent istory.

Agricultural Appropriations

The Chairmanship of the Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture appro-priations has been changed. Senator Richard Russell of Georgia who for 26 years has headed the Appropria-ions Subcommittee that handles the noney bill for the Agriculture De-partment, is slated to become Chair-man of the Senate Military Appro-priations Subcommittee. Instead of handling millions for Agriculture he will now handle the multi-billion dol-ar Defense budget. The gentleman who will succeed Senator Russell is Senator Spessard Holland of Florida, veteran member of the Agriculture Subcommittee. Senator Holland is able and effective. The farmers of the United States are assured of friendly, sympathetic consideration of their financial problems while he occupies the chair.

Reorganized But Unchanged

Some weeks ago when the Secre-tary of Agriculture announced the reorganization of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Serv-ce many persons in the sugar indus-try viewed with alarm what they thought was a complete dissolution of the Sugar Division. So far, however, the fears of those individuals seem to have been ill founded. The Sugar Division, as such, is no more, but the same quarterbacks still call the plays and write the rules and regu-lations. It is true, some of the top people in the old Sugar Division who formerly were housed on the top floors in the South Building, are now domiciled in the basement of the Administration Building, but Larry Myers and Tom Murphy head what is known as the Sugar Policy Staff.

Don Swartz, who formerly headed the Quota and Allotments Division, resigned to accept a position with the Spreckels Company in California. Al Greenwood, long and favorably known to the industry, has been ap-pointed to take over Mr. Swartz' duties. Herbert G. Folken, another well-liked old timer in the Division, who temporarily has been in the background, will succeed Al Green-wood in the Wages and Price Di-vision.

And when it comes to proportion-ate share acreage allotments and payments, veterans Ole Homstad and Bill Alewine are still the boys to be "sweet-talked."

Although the officials of the var-ious segments of the old Sugar Di-vision have been changed, the tele-phone numbers have not. You can still call the same number and you will hear a familiar voice at the other end of the line.

THE ECOMONIC IMPORTANCE OF THE LOUISIANA SUGAR INDUSTR

(A Talk by Gilbert Durbin at the Louisiana Sugarcane-O-Rama, Thibodaux, La., February 9, 1963)

On behalf of the American Sugar Cane League, I want to express appreciation to Thomson Machinery Company for the very important part this company has played in the improvement of the Louisiana sugar industry. It is unpleasant to speculate upon what the condition of the industry would now be, if there had been no B. C. Thomson. His amazing insight allows him to understand our current problems, and his great foresight permits him to see problems of the future. He has solved many of these problems by use of his inventive talents. We have admired and profited from his courage to invest and risk his money in working on new things for our industry.

Also, on behalf of the League, I want to thank our Congressional Delegation for the splendid job they did in getting Congress to enact the amendments to the Sugar Act last year. That was just one of many times in past years in which our Delegation has been successful in obtaining passage of legislation helpful to the Louisiana sugar industry. Other sugar areas and groups are envious of Louisiana, because we have the best Congressional Delegation in Washington.

We are quite proud of the Louisiana sugar industry, and we constantly strive to improve it. Substantial progress has been made toward that end. Our 1962 crop, which amounted to 470,000 tons of sugar, raw value, would have been considered better than a normal crop 10 years ago. What's so unusual about that? Well, it's the fact that we made 470,000 tons of sugar in spite of the worst weather of this century. In January 1962, the temperature in the cane area dropped lower than it had been at any time since 1899. Then we had a drought during our growing seaso and another record breaking freez in December before all the cane wa harvested. It is my considered opir ion that, with normal weather, Lou isiana should produce in excess o 550,000 tons of sugar this year.

The Louisiana sugar industr makes a very sizeable and impor tant contribution to the economy o our area, our State, and our Natio We grow sugar cane in nineteen pa ishes. On most of the 2500 suga cane farms, cane is the **only** cas crop. Therefore, sugar cane is **mos** important to the operators and own ers of these farms.

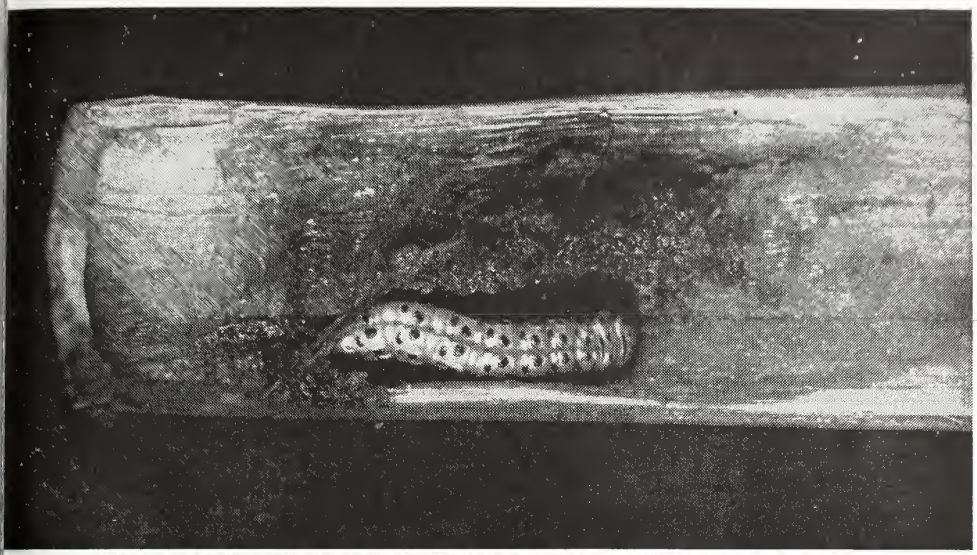
Louisiana sugar cane is a sourc of income for 20,000 field worker and 4500 employees of the 46 can factories in the State. There are sev eral thousand other workers in th seven sugar refineries in Louisiana others in the Celotex plant in Ma rero, the bagasse hardboard plant a Vacherie, and the bagasse paper mi at Lockport. You can add to tha the workers engaged in transportin sugar cane, sugar, molasses, and bag asse.

That is not all, by any means. Cor sider (1) those who manufactur sell, and repair the machinery an equipment used by Louisiana can farms and factories and (2) thos who produce and sell the fertilize insecticides, herbicides, oil, gasolin grease, L-P gas, and natural gas w use.

Louisiana cane growers spend eac year:

$1,000,000 for weed control chemical $1,000,000 for insecticides, most of whic are formulated in Louisiana; $2,000,000 f fertilizer, most of which is manufactured i Louisiana; $22,000,000 for labor, performe primarily by resident workers; $2,500,0 for oil, gas, and grease, produced in Lo isiana; $12,000,000 for new machine (much of it manufactured in Louisiana

(Continued on page 144)



Sugar cane borer larva in stalk. Endrin gives thorough, low-cost control.

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Powerful endrin insecticide gives thorough, low-cost control of sugar cane borer. Each application lasts for days.

HERE ARE three reasons why endrin is the best insecticide to help you get rid of sugar cane borer problems.

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Endrin is available from your regular insecticide supplier under various well-known brand names. Look for the name endrin on the label or in the ingredient statement.

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maintenance and repairs; and $1,300,000 for insurance.

Louisiana cane processors spend each year:

$3,750,000 for transportation of sugar cane —all within Louisiana; $1,250,000 for transportation of raw sugar to refiners—mostly within Louisiana; $9,000,000 for labor — mostly Louisiana citizens; $5,000,000 for new machinery and materials for machinery repair; $1,000,000 for insurance; $1,500,000 for fuel—Louisiana natural gas; $1,500,000 for chemicals and other supplies.

Those who derive some economic benefit from the Louisiana sugar industry form an almost endless chain. We would, of course, include the owners and employees of grocery stores, department stores, drug stores, filling stations, garages, banks, and a variety of other establishments.

The value of a normal crop of Louisiana sugar cane is about as follows:

Growers receive $45,000,000 for cane; First processing adds $25,000,000 to value of crop, making the Value of crop at first processing level $70,000,000; Refining of raw sugar adds $30,000,000 to value of crop, making the Value of crop at the refined level $100,000,000; Distribution services add $20,000,000 to value of crop, making the Value of the crop at the retail level $120,000,000.

The figures I have cited do not include amounts added to the value of blackstrap by the incorporation of blackstrap in mixed feeds or its use in manufacture of alcohol and other products. Also, the figures do not take into account the increase in the value of bagasse when it is processed into paper, building boards, and other products.

Some of our Louisiana sugar people think our industry is not appreciated by the general public. I doubt that this is true. Much publicity is given to the new industries moving into our section of the State. This is natural, because **new** things make **news;** but this does not mean that our old, established industries have been forgotten. However, I do agree that all of us should take advantage of every opportunity to remind others that the Louisiana sugar industry is making a vital contribution to the economy of this area and we expect to continue doing so.

Our future is bright. Research the basis for all progress, includi our progress—and we have a go research program. We have a go system of keeping farmers advis of the results of research—and, mo important of all, we have progressi farmers who are willing to apply t new methods developed by researc

Farm machinery developers a manufacturers such as Thomson M chinery Company will play an i portant part in the future of the Lo isiana sugar industry. There a many possibilities for further i provement in the efficiency of sug cane production through the use improved machinery. I'm sure will see some examples of this toda

Contrary to some people's opinio there is **more land** in the sugar ca area which can be used for sug cane production. Much of this la would have to be cleared and proper drained. In some instances, prote tion levees would have to be built a pumping systems would have to installed. Perhaps an expenditure $150 to $200 per acre will be requir to bring some of this land into pr duction. Even so, this cost of maki **unproductive** land **productive** wou seem to be justified, particularly a case where the grower can hanc more cane with his present equi ment.

Much of the land now in cane pr duction can be made more producti by cut crowning or turtle backing a by precision land grading. The earth-moving practices cost quite bit of money, but they are a go investment when properly dor Many of you will vouch for th statement.

Our greatest prospects for i creased yields of cane and sugar p acre probably depend upon the deve opment of new cane varieties. 1957, our cane breeding program w increased tremendously in size a improved in quality. We should no have a better chance to obtain ca varieties superior to any we have ev

(Continued on page 146)

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et the jump on weeds in our cane fields, and stay ahead of them all season by applying Du Pont "Karmex" diuron weed killer this spring.

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had before. Preliminary tests indicate we will not be disappointed, but we must wait a few more years to be sure.

Time does not permit a discussion of the many other types of research underway, but we do have a well rounded research program. Many excellent federal and state scientists along with members of our industry are engaged in carrying out a wide variety of experiments. It is impossible to predict with certainty the results of research; but we are sure that discoveries beneficial to our industry will come from some of the experiments now underway.

I'm optimistic about the future of the Louisiana sugar industry. I'm sure you are, too.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 140)

said without fear of contradiction that their work over the years has done much to keep this industry alive.

Scientists are a proud and a hard working group of individuals who are dedicated to their jobs. Feeling that they are doing a good job and are needed means much to them. A good attendance at this meeting will prove that the sugar industry appreciates their work.

Agriculture is a constantly changing business. Many times new methods make the difference between a small and a large profit and occasionally the new method can make the difference between a profit and a loss.

Although it is an accepted fact that within any group of farmers there are always those who are reluctant to change, it is the writer's opinion that there are far fewer reluctant to change among sugar cane growers than in other crops. It can also be said that Louisiana cane growers as a whole know more about the research work being done on their crop than growers of other crops know of the research work being done on their crops. This is the result of the close cooperation which has existed among individuals in R search, Extension, and the Lo isiana Sugar Industry. This is som thing to be proud of — and let's ke it this way.

Attend the meeting Thursda March 21 beginning at 9:30 in t morning on the L. S. U. Campus learn what is new.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 139)

Week ending November 22, 1962
Raws 6.4300, Blackstrap 16.0000
Week ending November 29, 1962
Raws 6.4660, Blackstrap 16.5000
Week ending December 6, 1962
Raws 6.4760, Blackstrap 16.6000
Week ending December 13, 1962
Raws 6.4960, Blackstrap 16.8500
Week ending December 20, 1962
Raws 6.5300, Blackstrap 17.2000
Week ending December 27, 1962
Raws 6.5667, Blackstrap 17.8333
Week ending January 3, 1963
Raws 6.5967, Blackstrap 18.3333
Week ending January 10,
Raws 6.6440, Blackstrap 19.5000
Week ending January 17, 1963
Raws 6.6960, Blackstrap 21.8000
Week ending January 24, 1963
Raws 6.7000, Blackstrap 22.0000
Week ending January 31, 1963
Raws 6.7000, Blackstrap 22.0000
Week ending February 7, 1963
Raws 6.7000, Blackstrap 22.5000
Week ending February 14, 1963
Raws 6.7350, Blackstrap 22.5000
Week ending February 21, 1963
Raws 6.7940, Blackstrap 22.2000
Week ending February 28, 1963
Raws 6.8900, Blackstrap 22.0000

There are two observations th we would like to make about t 1962-63 season. The first is that, d spite the highest season's avera price since the start of Governme controls, the value of the cane cr this year at the mill level is almo $21,000,000 less than the value last year's crop at the mill level. T other is that the $6.5784 season average price is 33 points below t 6.90 spot price prevailing today, t final day of the pricing period.

Another observation is that t price of "world" raw sugar as we to press is $6.28 a hundred poun f.o.b. shipping point which is equ to $7.28 a hundred pounds, deliver New York.

Sugar Cane Field Trials Prove It!

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FENAC is a remarkably effective preemergence weed killer for use in sugar cane. By tying up in the soil surfaces where weeds and grasses actively sprout, FENAC kills these emerging grasses and weeds *as they sprout*. Field trials over several years have consistently proved FENAC's powerful carryover control. One treatment controls Johnson grass (your number one problem) and other weeds into the first stubble year equal to the standard treatment for Johnson grass in stubble cane.

With FENAC on the cane row, you'll be able to eliminate the weeds and grasses that rob your cane of nutrients, row space and light. This means more tons of cane instead of weeds. FENAC's carryover reduces the expense of practices formerly required during the stubble year. It's easy to use, too—a ready-to-mix liquid that handles clean and conveniently.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

41 — No. 12 MARCH 15, 1963

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

ACREAGE INCREASE RECOMMENDED

The American Sugar Cane League and the Florida sugar industry have jointly recommended a 10% increase in cane acreage allotments for the 1963 and 1964 crops. Additional sugar production appears needed to enable the mainland cane sugar area of Louisiana and Florida to meet its annual marketing quotas and provide a reasonable carryover of sugar. The U.S. Department of Agriculture was requested to rule on the recommendation as soon as possible.

Not many growers will be able to take advantage of the 1963 allotment increase, if granted; but some growers may be able to keep a little extra stubble cane they had planned to plow out. An early announcement of an acreage allotment increase for 1964 would give farmers plenty of time to plan for extra plantings of cane this fall for next year's crop.

T. M. Barker,
President

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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Josiah Ferris, Manager

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

by A. W. Dykers

Sugar Prices

The WSBT (Washington Sugar rain Trust) has been put to a se-ere test since the turn of the year y what we are sure they consider ie outlandish behavior of the Old ule's foreign cousin, the so-called world sugar market". As you will te from the report in this issue by e Ferris, the WSBT has been raked er the coals by Congressman ooley and, at times, this department as been unable to resist the tempta-on to harpoon them a little because their apparent inability to do much out controlling the market.

Actually, however, the WSBT has one a pretty good job in holding own the domestic price of sugar. t this writing the price of domestic igar in New York is 6.85 cents a ound compared with a New York elivered price of "world" sugar of .25 cents a pound (6.25 plus 1.00). his is forty points in favor of the VSBT which isn't bad under the cir-mstances.

We print below a recent Govern-ent release on quotas:

"The U. S. Department of Agricul-re today (February 26th) an-ounced the determination and pro-ration of quota deficits totaling 231,-173 tons and an increase of 200,000 tons in the quantity of global quota authorized for purchase and impor-tation."

"The quota deficits represent 220,-000 tons of the quota for Puerto Rico and 11,173 tons of quota pro-rations that have been withheld from net-importing foreign countries. Of the total quota deficit, 107,914 tons is prorated to the Republic of the Philippines and the balance of 123,-259 tons is available for allocation to Western Hemisphere countries for which quota prorations are estab-lished under the Sugar Act."

"The 123,259 tons of quota deficit available for allocation to Western Hemisphere countries and the 200,-000 tons of global quota made avail-able today will be allocated in accord-ance with the applicable eligibility provisions of Sugar Regulation 817. These procedures will permit prompt approval of applications on hand and the procurement of other needed sup-plies without interference with nor-mal trade practices."

"Department officials observed that production of sugar in Puerto

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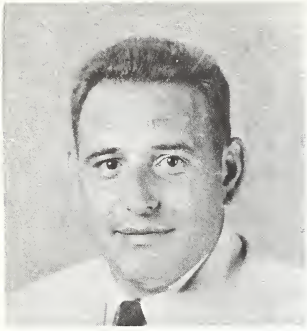

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

GRASS CONTROL
Plan—and Study

Many of us are forever in a hurry. Sometimes this is good, but often the old adage "Haste makes waste" holds true.

A few hours of planning and a little reading can save countless hours of waste, both to the farmer and to the overseer if one is employed. In addition to the time saved often a well planned program can save expenses in materials, but more importantly the results of a planned program are usually in line with what is expected of the practice.

The weed control program is certainly a practice which requires both some study and some planning. It is also a practice which occasionally requires that earlier plans be changed to meet changing weather conditions.

Growers should make every effort to learn as much as possible about each chemical to be used. To know that a weed control chemical is strictly a pre-emergence herbicide and that it will kill a grass as it emerges but that it will have little or no effect on grass already out to a good growth can often-time save the use of that chemical and inspire the use of a post-emergence chemical. This knowledge can mean the difference between good weed control and failure. It can also mean 3 to 7 tons of cane more per acre.

Mr. E. R. Stamper, Weed Control Expert of L.S.U., has compared the weed control recommendations to a recipe for baking a cake. This does not only apply to the mixing of the chemicals but it applies to each step in the program. Growers and overseers as well as researchers cann remember every detail in all the pra tices recommended to farmers ea year. No one is expected to remer ber all the details. Growers shou have a copy of the recommendatio and these should be referred to ofte If a situation arises which is not co ered in the recommendations, don guess how it should be handled a don't feel badly about asking t County Agent's advice. If the Cou ty Agent does not have the answ he will get in touch with the men research and call you on the matt later. If the President of the Unit States needs advisers why shouldn a farmer need at least one? T County Agents in the sugar belt a good advisers and they are alwa willing to help. Call on them.

Mr. Stamper has also made a sp cial point of suggesting that goo spray equipment is most importan He advises the use of a good tract and the best driver on the farm f the spraying job.

Chemicals are extremely expensiv when used poorly. Growers shou check nozzles regularly and repla worn or damaged nozzles immediat ly. Care should be taken to see tha nozzles are correctly spaced and d rected to cover the area intended.

The chemical weed control progra is an operation which requires mo supervision of labor than most othe operations on the farm. One spraye tank filled with the chemical mixtur covers many acres. If the mixture i improper two things can happen. I

(Continued from page 158)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

"A Self-Defeating Sugar Policy"

Sugar people around the world ere startled recently when "unusu-ly well-informed sources" revealed iat Representative Harold D. Cooley, hairman of the House Committee n Agriculture, would introduce a igar bill and call it up promptly in is committee. When local represen-itives of domestic sugar producing reas finally mustered up sufficient ourage to telephone Mr. Cooley's of-ce to ask if there was any truth to ie rumor, they were told that Mr. ooley had been granted permission address the House for 60 minutes, ebruary 28, on the subject of sugar. his apparent confirmation of the ru-ior fired imaginations almost be-ond belief. Everyone thought the ugar Act would be reopened imme-iately and the battle over quotas nded only last July would be fought ll over again.

Late in the day Mr. Cooley issued press release which contained a ummary of his proposed speech. ure enough there it was in black and hite:

"I will introduce a bill and call it up promptly in my committee, when and only when those who got us into this mess indicate clearly that they now see the error of their ways and are willing to cooperate with the Committee on Agriculture in writing a new Sugar Act that will restore our statutory obligations, reinstate our sugar price and supply insurance, and give the fullest possible protection to the forgotten man of our present law—the U. S. consumer".

Just how the rumor got started that Mr. Cooley intended to introduce a sugar bill is not known for sure but the "usually well-informed sources" speculate that a certain well-known foreign sugar lobbyist was looking over the shoulder of the clerk who was typing Mr. Cooley's speech and when he read the words "I will introduce a bill and call it up promptly in my committee" he could not restrain himself and without waiting to read the remainder of the sentence, dashed off to tell his colleagues the bad news.

Representative Cooley, always an interesting and effective speaker, was in rare form when he delivered his speech entitled "A Self-Defeating Sugar Policy". He was highly critical of the global quota and premium recapture provisions which were written into the Sugar Act last July over his strenuous opposition. Mr. Cooley blames those provisions for the present price of raw sugar which he said is the highest that American refiners have been forced to pay since 1924. Mr. Cooley advocates a return to the country-by-country quota system which worked so well for nearly 30 years.

Under the terms of the 1962 amendments the global quota provisions will be reviewed by Congress next year. Despite the current prices of both world and domestic sugar there is little likelihood of any successful attempt to review the Sugar Act this year.

PRICES FOR THE 1962-63 CANE PRICING PERIOD

The table below is the official promulgation of weekly average prices issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture for the 1962-63 Louisiana cane pricing period which began on October 5, 1962 and ended on February 28, 1963. The 1962 Fair Price Determination contains the following paragraph relative to the location of the various mills.

"The basic price for standard sugarcane shall be not less than $1.06 per ton for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar determined on the basis of the weekly average price in accordance with whichever period was used by the processor during the 1961 crop, or the processor may use the alternate period upon written approval by the State Office: **Provided,** That the average price of raw sugar as determined above shall be increased 0.03 cent for all mills located in Freight Area (a); shall be u changed for all mills in Freight Ar (b); and may be decreased 0.03 ce in Freight Area (c)."

The mills in Freight Area (a) a Angola, Armant, Audubon, Caldwe Catherine (Supples), Cedar Gro Columbia (Caire & Graugnard), Cor Texas, Evan Hall, Georgia, Glenwoo Greenwood, Helvetia, Leighton, L tle Texas, Lula, Raceland, St. Jame Frisco, Southdown, Supreme, Terr bonne, Valentine, and Westfield.

The mills in Freight Area (b) a Albania, Alma, Catherine (Law Cinclare, Columbia (Caffery), Cypr mort, Duhe - Bourgeois, Enterpris Myrtle Grove, Oaklawn, Popul Grove, St. Mary, Smithfield, and Ste ling.

The mills located in Freight Ar (c) are Billeaud, Breaux Bridg Erath, Iberia, Meeker, St. John, Vid and Youngsville.

Week Ended	Average Price Sugar	Average Price Molasses	Price Per Ton Standard Sugarcane Freight Area (a)	(b)	(c)	Molasses All Freight Areas
Oct. 11, 1962	6.5180	14.5000	6.941	6.909	6.877	28.050
Oct. 18, 1962	6.5100	14.5000	6.932	6.901	6.869	28.050
Oct. 25, 1962	6.5060	15.0557	6.928	6.896	6.895	29.884
Nov. 1, 1962	6.4160	15.7500	6.833	6.801	6.769	32.175
Nov. 8, 1962	6.3725	15.8693	6.787	6.755	6.723	32.568
Nov. 15, 1962	6.4025	16.0000	6.818	6.787	6.755	33.000
Nov. 22, 1962	6.4300	16.0000	6.848	6.816	6.784	33.000
Nov. 29, 1962	6.4660	16.5000	6.886	6.854	6.822	34.650
Dec. 6, 1962	6.4760	16.6000	6.896	6.865	6.833	34.980
Dec. 13, 1962	6.4960	16.8500	6.918	6.886	6.854	35.805
Dec. 20, 1962	6.5300	17.2000	6.954	6.922	6.890	36.960
Dec. 27, 1962	6.5667	17.8333	6.992	6.961	6.929	39.050
Jan. 3,1963	6.5967	18.3333	7.024	6.992	6.961	40.700
Jan. 10, 1963	6.6440	19.5000	7.074	7.043	7.011	44.550
Jan. 17, 1963	6.6960	21.8000	7.130	7.098	7.066	52.140
Jan. 24, 1963	6.7000	22.0000	7.134	7.102	7.070	52.800
Jan. 31, 1963	6.7000	22.0000	7.134	7.102	7.070	52.800
Feb. 7, 1963	6.7000	22.5000	7.134	7.102	7.070	54.450
Feb. 14, 1963	6.7350	22.5000	7.171	7.139	7.107	54.450
Feb. 21, 1963	6.7940	22.2000	7.233	7.202	7.170	53.460
Feb. 28, 1963	6.8900	22.0000	7.335	7.303	7.272	52.800
SEASON'S AVERAGE	6.5784	18.3567	7.005	6.973	6.941	40.777

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DOW

LOUISIANA CANE INDUSTRY MAY GET BIGGER

By Lloyd L. Lauden

There is a chance that Louisiana and Florida cane growers will be allowed to plant and grow 10% more cane for the 1964 crop. There is also a chance that proportionate shares for 1963 will be increased by 10%, but this can only help a very few growers. Louisiana and Florida have jointly recommended that the Government act rapidly and issue the 1964 determination not later than May 1. If this can be done, many Louisiana growers can take advantage of the additional acreage allotment. For most growers in Louisiana, increasing cane acreage means either the clearing of new land, the taking in of pasture land or the leasing of additional land not now in cane. *This takes time!*

In the writer's opinion there is a strong desire on the part of many Louisiana growers to increase the size of their business. Many of these growers have enough equipment and labor to operate additional land and in many cases much more efficiently.

There are many acres of land in the cane belt that were once in cane but have been abandoned for various reasons. This land falls in four general categories: choice, good, once marginal, and marginal. Much of this land was abandoned during the near fall of the sugar industry in the mid-1920's, when Louisiana's yield dropped to only 7 tons of cane per acre for the State average. It is reported that many of the operators of this land never recovered from this near catastrophe.

One type of land mentioned here as "once marginal" should be explained. In general it is heavy clay land once poorly drained but now because of improved drainage in the area it can be easily drained and cleared. There is much land of this type which can produce good crops of cane. In fact, much of this type has already been cleared and is in good cane production now.

There is no question about t "choice" and the "good" type lan These can be expected to produ profits even after the expense some clearing. It is the margin heavy type lands that are in questic These lands will have to be clear and drained in order to produce sat factory yields of cane. This w mean the outlay of a considerat amount of money. But if this can done for less money than the pri the farmer would be willing to p for cropland already properly draine it may be a good investment.

There is an excess of milling cap city in some mills. However, in sor areas there will be a need for furth expansion in milling capacity for t 1964 crop. Growers should keep m owners informed regarding the gro ers' plans for increasing acreage f the 1964 crop. Many mill owne have made major improvements the last three years and some a making improvements now to i crease milling capacity.

On this subject, it is hoped m owners are trying to keep growe informed of improvements in the m which will result in greater milli capacity. It is the writer's opini that mill owners will increase milli capacity if there is additional ca to be ground.

This article was written to he stimulate thought toward a larg Louisiana Sugar Industry and wi the idea that volume is a must in o business as it is in most U. S. bu nesses.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 151)

Rico in the past two years has ave aged about 1,060,000 tons and pr duction in 1963 has been estimat by industry sources at about 1,04 000 tons."

"Allowing for the quantity of su ar needed to meet local sugar requir

(Continued on page 158)

Sugar Cane Field Trials Prove It!

One Fenac Treatment will Control Johnson Grass Seedlings, other Weeds all this Year and well into next!

FENAC is a remarkably effective preemergence weed killer for use in sugar cane. By tying up in the soil surfaces where weeds and grasses actively sprout, FENAC kills these emerging grasses and weeds *as they sprout.* Field trials over several years have consistently proved FENAC's powerful carryover control. One treatment controls Johnson grass (your number one problem) and other weeds into the first stubble year equal to the standard treatment for Johnson grass in stubble cane.

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UP FRONT

ments, it is expected that approximately 920,000 tons of sugar will be available for marketing in the continental United States within the quota for Puerto Rico of 1,140,000 tons. Accordingly, the quota deficit of 220,000 tons is made available for allocation at this time in order that sources of sugar supplies for the United States market in the calendar year 1963 can be ascertained as early as possible."

"If production of sugar in Puerto Rico exceeds current estimates the quota deficit proration announced today will not limit the marketings by that area within the total quota of 1,140,000 tons."

"The 200,000 tons increase in the global quota quantity announced today raises total releases of such quota to 1,300,000 tons. There remain 204,341 tons of the quota withheld from Cuba for later release. The 200,000 tons authorized today may be imported at any time through Oct. 31."

Exchange To Meet

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., will be held in room 329 of the Whitney Building in New Orleans beginning at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, March 27, 1963. Thirteen members of the twenty-six member Board of Directors of the Exchange will be elected at the meeting and the Board will elect a new President and other officers to serve during the ensuing year.

All members of the Exchange, and their friends, are invited to attend the meeting and hear the reports of the outgoing president and other officials of the organization.

Contact Committee To Meet

Our good friend Lloyd L. Lauden, who knocked himself out by composing two articles for this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*, has asked us to again remind the Industry of the scheduled meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League with the scientists L.S.U. in Baton Rouge, La., on Mar 21st beginning at 9:30 in the mor ing. Everyone interested in the Lo isiana sugar industry is invited attend the meeting.

Armand J. Scully

It is with sincere regret that report for the record the death Mr. Armand J. M. Scully, Sr., Vic President of the Colonial Molass Company of Louisiana. Mr. Scull who was 68, died on Wednesda March 6th at his home in New O leans.

We knew Mr. Scully well. He w a former President of the old Louis ana Sugar and Rice Exchange, In and was in the molasses and sug business in Louisiana for almost ha a century. With his passing the Lo isiana Sugar Fraternity has lost o of its most colorful members.

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 152)

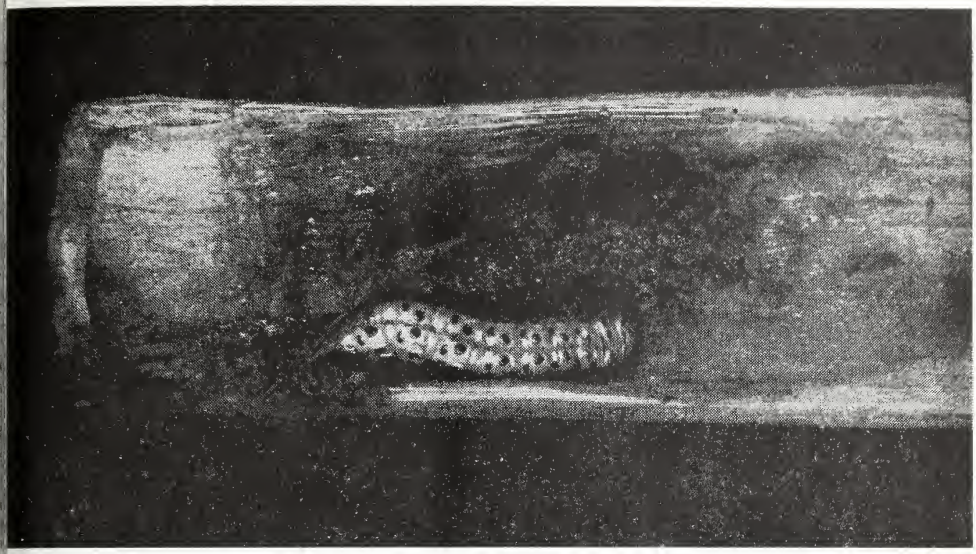
the mixture does not contain enou chemical, control of grass will poor. If the mixture is too stro good control of grass may occur b cane will be damaged or dwarfed a yields will be decreased.

It is a fact that weather conditio during the early part of the crop ye can affect the results of a chemic weed control program. But it is al true that yields are usually bet and grass is less of a problem farms which carry out a well planne program even in unfavorable weath years.

—o—

FLASH

As we go to press, word is receiv from Washington that the 10% acr age increase for 1963, agreed to a recommended by Louisiana and Flor da, has been approved. The Leagu is urging an early announcement the 1964-crop proportionate share d termination.



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Vaccaro Heads Exchange

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange was held in New Orleans on March 27th and H. C. Vaccaro, Vice-President of Southdown, Inc., was elected President succeeding Louis P. LeBourgeois who completed his second term in office on March 27th. Other officers elected were Irving Legendre, of Thibodaux, La., 1st Vice-President, Thomas H. Allen, of Franklin, La., 2nd Vice-President, Samuel H. Livaudais, Jr., of New Orleans, 3rd Vice-President, Chas. A. Levy, of New Orleans, Treasurer, and A. W. Dykers, of New Orleans, Executive Secretary.

Elected to the Board of Directors of the Exchange for two year terms were Thomas H. Allen, Franklin, La., E. L. Billeaud, Broussard, La., W. S. Chadwick, New Orleans, La., R. M. Cockburn, New Orleans, La., J. D. Goldereth, New Orleans, La., Chas. F. Gibbins, New Orleans, La., F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La., Irving Legendre, Thibodaux, La., John B. Levert, New Orleans, La., Chas A. Levy, New Orleans, La., J. J. Munson, Houma, La., Hugh L. Williams, Sugar Land, Texas, James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La., H. C. Vaccaro, New Orleans, La. and P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.

Other members of the Board of Directors of the Exchange elected last year for two years are: T. M. Barker, Lockport, La., Gerard Ascher, New Orleans, La., F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, La., Robert Fraser, New Orleans, La., Edmond J. Garland, New Orleans, La., Louis P. LeBourgeois, New Orleans, La., Samuel H. Livaudais, Jr., New Orleans, La., S. J. Menard, New Orleans, La., Harold F. Saufley, New York, N. Y., Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La., Bronier Thibaut, Napoleonville, La.

Mr. Edgar Murray, of New Orleans, was elected an honorary member of the Board at the meeting held today.

We are printing the report of the outgoing President, Mr. Louis LeBourgeois, on page 166 of this issue. Printed below are the reports of Mr. R. M. Cockburn, Chairman of the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee of the Exchange and Mr. Sidney J. Menard, Chairman of the Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee.

Report Of Chairman Of Raw Sugar Quotation Committee

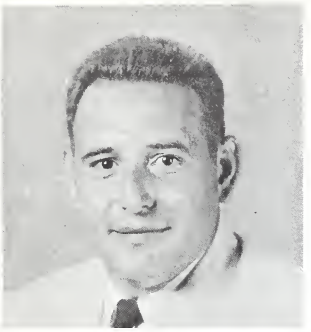
Our Committee began its activities for the 1962-63 Pricing Period when we met on September 20th to review our raw sugar rules. At this meeting we unanimously agreed that the word "domestic" should be substituted for the word "Louisiana" whenever "Louisiana" appeared in the rules. This was to take care of any spot sales of Florida raw sugar to the local refiners.

We all know, of course, that most of the Florida producers suffered severe losses because of the December freezes and that their sugar was not a factor in our market. It is highly possible, however, that, under normal conditions in future years, raw sugar from Florida will be sold to the Louisiana refiners on a spot basis.

The Pricing Period began on October 5th, 1962. Our first weekly quotation was issued on October 11th and we completed our work 21 weeks later on February 28th, 1963. The season was void of any major pricing problems and, except for a brief period for a few days early in November, prices were strong.

Unlike the 1961-62 season when spot sales of Louisiana raws occurred almost every day, the great bulk of the New Orleans quotations this year were arrived at by deducting two points from the New York spot quotation. The records of the Exchange on local sales sixteen times during the pricing period and that only one

(Continued on page 170)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Ag. Career Day April 19 at L.S.U.

Although this column is usually devoted to matters pertaining directly to sugar cane it will occasionally enter into a related field. Such a subject is education. Cane growers of today and of tomorrow as well as all others engaged in agriculture in the future will find a growing and ever increasing need for this most important and prized commodity.

To point this up more clearly the College of Agriculture at Louisiana State University is setting aside Friday, April 19, 1963 as "Career Day." Junior and Senior high school students, along with their parents, school principals, guidance counselors, agricultural teachers, and extension agents are invited to attend the Agriculture Career Day at L.S.U. Those attending this meeting will hear of the opportunities in farming and in agriculture in general as well as the opportunities in the many related fields of agriculture.

There are many opportunities for the trained agriculturist. In the Louisiana Extension Service alone there are 331 Agents and 74 agricultural specialists who work with farmers. This is only one example and one place where there is and will continue to be a need for the trained agriculturist. The State and the Federal Government have many other agencies in Louisiana which are forever in need of trained specialists. Agriculture teachers, research scientists, University professors, chemists, inspectors, biologists, and soil conservationists are a few examples of job opportunities with either the Sta or Federal Government.

In the field of agricultural econor ics and agribusiness there is a gro ing need for co-op managers, pu chasing agents, farm managers, cor modity brokers, conservation econ mists, and price analysts. Mar banks are now making good use farm loan advisers who have agr cultural training. Agricultural cre it agencies and insurance compani are also making use of the servic of the trained agricultural specialis Agricultural chemical companies a employing many agricultural st dents.

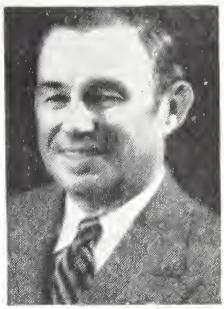
Growers should encourage sons ar daughters, nieces and nephews as we as friends who are giving consider tion to furthering their education attend the Agricultural Career Da

There are many ways that a st dent can help finance the cost a college education. Scholarship loans and part-time employment hav helped many students through co lege. The discussion of this subje at Career Day should encourage few students to attend who wou have otherwise not enrolled.

Many of the agriculturists workin on sugar cane in Louisiana hav helped to finance their own educatio by one of the above mentioned way This includes many of the count agents and many researchers a L.S.U. and at the U.S.D.A. Statio at Houma as well as the writer an the General Manager of the Amer can Sugar Cane League.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris



What Price Sugar?

The price of sugar is the foremost topic of conversation in Washington. The Cuban crisis, tax cuts and budget figures have been temporarily sidetracked while government officials, members of Congress and market experts try to decide what is responsible for soaring sugar prices. U. S. Department of Agriculture officials say they are viewing with considerable alarm the continued upsurge of raw sugar prices. They note that while the huge surpluses of recent years have vanished they are not certain as to whether a real shortage of supply or powerful speculative forces in the market are responsible for the price rises. They frankly admit they are watching the sugar ticker with jaundiced eyes, but decline to talk about what they might possibly do to stop the upsurge.

Well informed trade experts are not at all reticent in expressing the opinion that no matter how closely government officials watch the market there actually isn't anything they can do about it. Some of the more outspoken individuals say they would not be surprised to see $.10 raw sugar before the market begins its decline.

In a newspaper interview recently, Mr. Lawrence Myers, one of the USDA's top administrative officers, blamed the price rise on market speculators.

The Honorable Harold Cooley, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, blames the run-away price on faulty legislation which he said he and his committee were forced by the Administration and the United States Senate to adopt over their better judgment last year. Mr. Cooley blames the global quota system and the refusal of certain countries to honor their contract obligations. He believes if the global quotas were abolished and the United States would go back to the country-by-country system individual countries would be kept honest and the speculators would not have free license to gamble.

Industrial users of sugar are clamoring for the government to take action to lower prices, but government officials apparently are undecided as to what action to take. Three possible things which might be done are as follows:

1. Use of the 200,000 ton remainder of the global quota, perhaps coupled with the declaration of additional deficits.

2. Suspension of the 62.5 cents hundredweight import duty, perhaps through emergency proclamation by the President.

3. Suspension of import quotas or an increase in the total quota level to such a high point that it, and the individual country shares based on it, would have little or no practical effect.

What the government will do and when is anybody's guess.

REPORT OF LOUIS P. LeBOURGEOIS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, IN

Members of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and distinguished guests.

Despite very severe freezes in January and December and a prolonged summer drought, Louisiana produced about 472,000 short tons of sugar from the 1962 crop, compared with 650,000 tons in 1961. The five Gulf Refiners, American, Colonial, Godchaux, Henderson, and Imperial, purchased about 235,000 tons from the 1962 crop, 50% of the total. Their percentage was 52 in 1961 and 56 in 1960, so we see the decrease in their purchases over the past three years.

Pricewise, the season just ended has been astounding, and continues so, with increasing momentum. In the past two years the price of world sugar has advanced from about 2¢ per pound, f.o.b. Caribbean basis, to 7.40¢, which is equal to the usually much higher United States price, and is the highest price since 1951 during the Korean war. Our country will require substantial quantities of raw sugar for its needs during the balance of 1963 and we will have to compete in the world market for a part of these supplies. Fortunately the Louisiana and Florida crops will begin to be available in November, and 1963 crop beet sugar will also be coming on the market in the fall of this year. The U. S. price has advanced from its usual range of about 6¢ to 6½¢ to 7.4¢ per pound, and seems destined, under the new Sugar Act, to be geared closely to the world sugar price, which latter price is exerting strong upward forces on the U. S. sugar value. The fundamental reasons for all this strength in sugar prices is the much smaller Cuban sugar production under Castro, a decrease of about 2 to 2½ million tons; the severe winter curtailed beet sugar production in Western Europe to the extent of about two million tons; and the steadily increasing consumption of sugar especially in the economically growing but formerly somewh backward nations. The futures m kets indicate continuing high pric through at least the first quarter 1964, and this help pricewise is nee ed in Louisiana generally and part ularily in those areas of Louisia so severely affected by the reco freezes of January 1962 and the s vere drought during the summer 1962. While the price of sugar in t U. S. is the highest in about 40 yea the refined price is still more than per pound cheaper here than in Ca ada and is also lower than in ma other nations of the world and it h been continuously on the cheap si since World War II compared prices in general in the U. S. Trad tionally, Cuba before Castro, fu nished sugar to the U. S. at reaso able price when the world price w much higher than the U. S. pric Cuba did this during the secon World War and the Korean War. remains to be seen what world area, any, will follow Cuba in this respec now that the world price is almost per pound higher than the U. S. pric As long as the world value of sug is at a premium, it will be most diff cult to hold the U. S. price below th world price, for U. S. quotas and im port fees are not effective in suc situations under normal condition that is, unless world market selle follow the old Cuban practice as t preferential treatment to the U. S.

The past crop was, in the mai sold on the Season's Average Pric which amounted to about 6.58, th highest Season's Average Price un der the Sugar Act. A substanti amount of sugar was sold on pric date of shipment, or on weekly ave rages, which came to about 13¢ pe cwt. less than the S.A.P., due to ris ing prices in January and Februar 1963.

The amount of Florida sugar mov ing to Louisiana was very drastically curtailed because of the severe freez

early December which reduced production, possibly by as much as 100,000 tons of sugar.

53,000 tons of off-shore raws arved at New Orleans and Gramercy, ouisiana from October 15, 1961 to ecember 31, 1961, supplementing e record 650,000 ton 1961 crop, mpared with 129,000 tons during e same period of 1962. All of this gar went to Louisiana refiners. It encouraging that our refiners need this substantial quantity of non ouisiana sugar on top of the record ouisiana crop of 1961 and the sizele 1962 crop. Sugar refining is a ghly important Louisiana industry d it seems certain to me that our me state refiners will continue, ith Imperial, to whole-heartily fursh support, and an ever ready and illing market for their fellow, and eighbor, Louisiana raw sugar procers.

The refining in transit arrangeent prevalent over the past few ars on the Texas & Pacific has not t been extended to sugar originatg on the Southern Pacific or Misuri Pacific, to the continued detrient of the processors located on the P or MOP. Two crops located west the Atchafayala River moved last ar for the first time via water to finery, and these crops will conue to be so transported. In view the numerous waterways and exllent highways in the Gulf area it to be hoped that the railroads will romptly give necessary relief via rening in transit, or multi-car rates or educed rates on raw sugar before is important movement goes to alrnate modes of transportation.

In July Congress passed a new ugar Act, which was an amendment nd extension of the Sugar Act of 948. Many of the changes made in 962 are radical departures from the ast, but the aims of the original gislation remain: to protect the elfare of consumers of sugar, to aintain a healthy and competitive omestic sugar producing industry, nd to stimulate our domestic export trade. The five domestic areas—beet, mainland cane, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands were given quotas totaling 60% of estimated U. S. consumption in lieu of 53% under the old Act. The beet and mainland cane area will receive 65% of any increase in requirements above 9,700,000 tons, against a previous growth factor of 55%. Based on a consumption estimate of 9,700,000 tons, the foreign participation, other than the Philippines, amounts to 2,840,000 tons and is divided among 23 countries with fixed percentages for each. Cuba has a fixed percentage equal to about 1,635,000 tons which is now being held in abeyance. This 1,635,000 tons (less 150,000 tons allocated to countries in the Western Hemisphere by the President), is referred to as a global quota, and can be shipped on a first-come-first-served basis, provided that the shipper pays the U. S. Treasury an import fee amounting to the difference by which the U. S. price exceeds the world price. The difference between 2,840,000 and 1,635,000 tons, or 1,205,000 tons specified in the Act, plus 150,000 tons subject to Presidential allocation, are authorized for import provided payment is made of a premium recapture of 10% of the global quota import fee in 1962, 20% in 1963 and 30% in 1964. The Philippines quota of 1,050,000 tons is not subject to any premium recapture. The domestic provisions of the bill and those applying to the Philippines extend to December 31, 1966; the foreign quota provisions extend only until December 31, 1963.

I should like to call to your attention the following statement by the Marketing Economics Division (Economic Research Service) of U. S. Department of Agriculture, originally published in May 1962, and since reprinted:

> "Although the shift in the U. S. source of supply from Cuba to other countries has been much easier than many people expected,

(Continued on next page)

various problems have arisen. Deliveries from Cuba could be made to the United States within a few days after purchase. Much of the new supply must come far greater distances, and delivery dates are less certain. This created a need for larger inventories in the United States, and more ships to maintain the needed volume of imports.

Variations in the quality of raw sugar obtained from different countries, as compared with the more uniform quality formerly obtained from Cuba has caused minor difficulties for U. S. cane refiners. Such variations require careful mixing of sugar from two or more sources and other adjustments in the refining process.

Fortunately, there has been no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies from sugar exporting countries. In recent years, sugar supplies have been abundant in world markets, and exporting countries have had difficulty disposing of their output."

The vacillations of the World Market have created new and changed conditions contrary to some of the facts stated above. However, the quotation does serve to bring out some of the manifest advantages of Louisianas, which are freshly made, of excellent quality, and do not require "careful mixing of sugar from two or more sources and other adjustments in the refining process." They earn the refiner a railroad refund of 1½¢ per cwt., and some of them afford the refiner one half of the net refining in transit savings. Louisianas do not create "a need for larger inventories in the United States"—for they permit the refiners to carry smaller inventories as our sugars customarily move to them spread approximately evenly over the period from second half October to Christmas.

While blackstrap prices are related to the value of corn and are subject to various imponderables, nevertheless, since 1950, blackstrap has moved up and down in close conf mity with the world price of r sugar. For instance when the wo market advanced to about 8¢ in 19 blackstrap sold for 35¢ per gallon; 1957 world raws were about 6.4 and blackstrap 27¢. With world r sugar now 7.40¢ blackstrap recen reached 22½¢ at New Orleans. T indicated continued strength in t world sugar market would seem to dicate high blackstrap prices throu the first quarter of next year, prov ed the high prices do not too sever curtail the use of blackstrap by t feeders. This close relationship b tween raw sugar and blackstrap of course completely logical. Du ing the past pricing period t wholesale price of blackstrap quoted by our Exchange was aga very close to its retail price whic it seems to me, casts a shadow on t correctness of our method of quoti the market. In part, at least, th price uniformity has caused a conti uance of the practice of pricing blac strap at a differential under the d tributors' prices to the ultimate co sumers. It is most difficult to quo blackstrap correctly, but our comm tee has again done an outstandi job. Perhaps some way can be fou to meet the criticism of those o servers who feel that there is a fu damental fault when the wholesa price is quoted at the same level the retail price.

I wish again to thank the membe of the Raw Sugar Quotation Comm tee—R. M. Cockburn, Chairman, Ge ard Ascher, Walter Bentz, F. Eva Farwell, Robert Fraser, James Grau nard, J. C. LeBourgeois, Jr., John Levert, Charles A. Levy, S. H. Liva dais, Sidney Menard, R. M. Ro James H. Thibaut, and H. C. Vacca for their essential and splendid wor again so well done.

The difficult work of the Blac strap Quotation Committee, S. Menard, Chairman, T. L. Allen, W. Chadwick, Bascom Doyle, F. Eva Farwell, C. S. Gibbins, John Manar was again done in an exemplary ma

EARING ANNOUNCED ON 1964 MAINLAND SUGARCANE PROPORTIONATE SHARES

On March 26 the U. S. Department o Agriculture announced that an in- f mal public hearing will be held on pril 10 to receive views and recom- r ndations on establishing farm pro- p rtionate shares (acreage allot- r nts) for the 1964 sugarcane crop i the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (lorida and Louisiana).

This hearing will begin at 10 a.m. i the Monteleone Hotel, New Or- l ns, La.

Individual farm proportionate s ares were established for the 1963 c p after three years without acre- a e restrictions.

At the recommendation of grower r presentatives, the total of the pro- p rtionate share acreages for the t o States was increased by 10 per- c nt on March 14 because of a reduc- t n in Florida sugar production as a result of last December's freeze. B cause of the lateness of this action, g ower spokesmen recommended to USDA that the acreages resulting for individual farms not be considered in establishing 1964-crop proportionate shares.

To avoid accumulation of sugar supplies greater than the sum of (1) the quota which is provided for the area under the Sugar Act and (2) the quantity needed to meet carryover requirements, acreage restrictions for the 1964 crop appear to be necessary. USDA desires the expression of views from interested persons on all matters relating to the 1964 acreage program. Recommendations and discussions are particularly invited on the following items:

1. What is a desirable effective inventory for the area?
2. At what total acreage level should 1964-crop proportionate shares be established?
3. What formula should be applied to the acreage records of in-

(Continued on next page)

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r, and is to be highly commended. I wish again to thank Mrs. Evelyn p togno and Andrew Dykers for their r y efficient and loyal services to e Exchange.

The Louisiana Sugar area is blessed i th soil as rich and productive as a y in the world. Our cane grows o m minute size in March to maturi- in November—a short nine month e iod. I wonder if any area in the o rld produces an amount of sugar e r acre per month equal to Louisi- a a. Acreage for expanded produc- o n, dedicated U. S. and L.S.U. sugar s entists, energetic, resourceful and h ghly experienced cane growers and p ocessors are all at hand. Today the f ture for Louisiana sugar glows w th great promise and allure with t e prospect of eventual growth cer- t inly to 1,000,000 tons, affording f ll and useful employment for many p ople of South Louisiana, and rea- s nable return on invested capital. Our industry was brought to its knees after the Civil War and again during the Mosaic disease infested nineteen twenties. Lord Tennyson's lines express the spirit which is required of us and what is also here available, the words of the aged and still adventure seeking Ulysses:

"Tho much is taken, much abides, and tho
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven, that which we are, we are
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

It has been a great pleasure for me to have attempted to adequately serve our Exchange for the past two years. Thanks a lot for your kind assistance and generous support.

dividual farms to achieve such acreage levels?

4. What acreage should be set aside for making adjustments in shares resulting from the recommended formula?

5. What acreage should be set aside for establishing shares for new producers?

6. At what acreage level should new-producer shares be established in 1964? If larger shares than those established in 1963 are recommended for 1964, should the shares for producers who were new in 1963 be adjusted to the higher level recommended for 1964?

7. How should new producers be selected in 1964?

8. At what level should the "reserve" acreage for Louisiana be established? What method should be used in the allocation to producers?

9. Should the reallocation of unused proportionate share acreage be continued in Florida?

Briefs may be presented at the hearing (in original and three copies), or mailed to the Director of the Farmer Programs Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., so as to be received not later than April 22.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 163)

of these spot sales was composed of Louisiana raws.

The season's average price of 6.5784 cents a pound was the highest since the 1923-24 season. The average for the first week was 6.5180. The low for the season was the 6.3725 price we issued for the week ending November 8th and the high for the season was the quotation for the last week of the season, February 28, 1963, which was 6.89 cents a pound. The Exchange is continuing to issue daily and weekly New Orleans prices on raw sugar but these, of course, show that our daily prices were based have no bearing on the season's average price.

It has been a pleasure to serve Chairman of the Committee and wish to again express my gratitu to the members of the Committee a the entire Louisiana Sugar Indust for their cooperation.

Report of Chairman Blackstra Molasses Quotation Committee

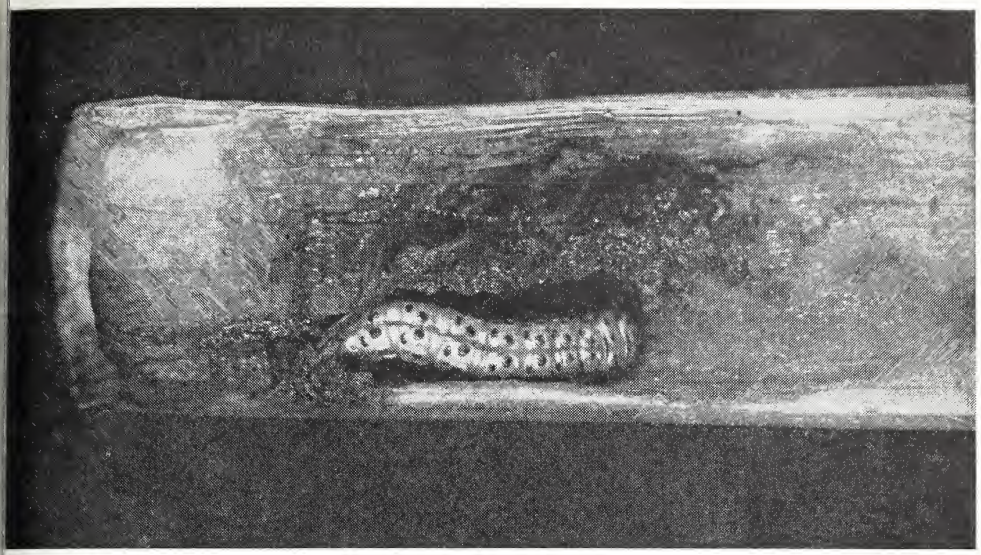
The rules governing spot sales Louisiana blackstrap molasses, f.o plantation, for the 1962-63 Prici Period were the same this year those used last year. The mark was strong throughout the entire P riod. Prices rose steadily during t season, beginning at 14½ cents a g lon and reaching a high of 22½ cer a gallon on February 1st. The qu tation on February 28th, the fi day, was 22 cents a gallon.

The season's average price of 1 3567 cents a gallon was 6.2873 cer better than the 1961-62 price. T molasses bonus to the Louisiana ca grower amounted to 40.777 cents p ton of cane.

Our Louisiana Blackstrap Mark is the only primary market in t United States. This season, as h happened in previous years, our p mary market anticipated advances the feed trade and was equal to, a in some cases above, the price which the dealers were selling to t secondary market during the week which the quotations were issued.

The Exchange records show th sales totaling 563 carloads of Loui ana blackstrap were recorded by t Exchange which more than doubl the 1961-62 sales. October sales t taled 163 cars, November sales 1 cars, December sales 137 cars a January sales 113 cars. Only t sales of five cars each were record during February.

Our Committee wishes to expre its appreciation to the buyers a sellers of Blackstrap whose cooper tion throughout the Pricing Peri made it possible for us to quote t market. It has been a pleasure serve as your Chairman.



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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

LIBRARY

Bronier Thibaut

It is with a feeling of deep regret that we chronicle the passing of our good friend Bronier Thibaut who died early on the morning of March 9, 1963 in a Baton Rouge hospital.

For years Bronier Thibaut was a very prominent figure in the Louisiana Sugar Industry. He was one of those soft spoken, mild mannered leaders of men who are such a rarity in the brashness of modern day living. Love and respect were the motivating forces that lifted Bronier to high places as he joined with others in service to his fellow man.

Bronier Thibaut was President of the American Sugar Cane League from September 1957 through September 1959. For many years before that he was an officer of the League and a member of the League's Executive Committee. At the time of his death he was still giving his very valuable advice and council to the management of the League as he served as an Honorary Member of the Executive Committee. We will miss him very much.

Mr. Thibaut was Secretary-Treasurer and Manager of the big Glenwood Cooperative, Inc., of Napoleonville, La. He was president of the Assumption Bank & Trust Company and a past member of various civic boards including the State Board of Education. On March 27th he was re-elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

Surviving Mr. Thibaut are his wife, the former Kate Rice, three daughters, Mrs. James Boyce of Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Mary Rives and Mrs. Margaret Owen who both live in New Orleans, and one son, John C. Thibaut, of Napoleonville, who is the Assistant Manager of the Glenwood Cooperative. To them we extend our deepest sympathies.

Global Quotas

We have said before that we think the Washington Sugar Brain Trust has done an outstanding job in holding down domestic sugar prices. Each time they announce a further release of global quota sugars we marvel at the fact that foreign producers have fully subscribed, and sometimes over subscribed, the amount of quota made available. On April 5th as the following announcement indicates, the WSBT announced the release of *all* the remaining global quota. It will be interesting to see what will happen now that this last trump card has been played.

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced that the remaining 204,341 tons in the global sugar quota are authorized for immediate purchase and importation."

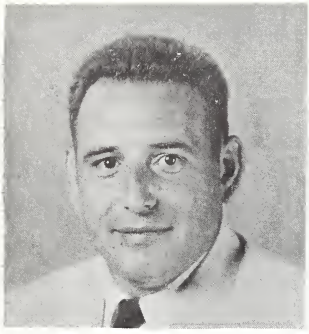
"The global quota, established by the Sugar Act of 1962, is available to foreign countries as a group. It represents the amount withheld from Cuba until such time as diplomatic relations with that country are resumed. The global quota for the calendar year 1963 is 1,504,341 tons, of which 1,300,000 tons have been previously authorized and assigned."

"The Department's announcement said that all applications for the remaining 204,341 tons must specify that the sugar will be imported into the United States by Nov. 15."

"Department officials said that some applications which could not be accepted under previous authorizations are still on file and could be approved under the quantity authorized today."

"The 1.3 million tons previously authorized were accepted promptly. A total of 23 countries participated.

(Continued on page 178)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDE

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Mosaic Control Seed Cane Program

Louisiana cane growers will again this year have an opportunity to buy heat-treated and mosaic rogued seed cane of several commercial varieties. A committee composed of representatives of L. S. U., the U. S. D. A., and the League together with County Agents of several parishes will make an inspection beginning Monday, April 22 to locate areas and farms where both stunting disease and mosaic disease are at minimum levels. This team will attempt to find high quality seed from the disease standpoint of C. P. 52-68, N. Co. 310, C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 48-103. After the plots are located, cooperating growers will rogue these plots in accordance with the recommendations of the committee. Following a final inspection in later summer seed from plots which meet the approval of the committee will be made available to growers upon request. This committee is headed by Mr. M. L. Shaffer, Pathologist and Director of Farm Research for South Coast Corporation. Mr. Shaffer and South Coast Corporation give of this time free of charge for the good of the industry. It is this kind of spirit which has made this industry strong.

Growers who purchased seed cane from this program last year should check seed plots carefully this spring. Roguing should begin as soon as cold injury and chemical injury symptoms have disappeared. Growers are reminded that even though the seed purchased last year met the approval of the committee there was no guarantee that it did not contain a small percentage of mosaic disease a therefore the seed plots should checked carefully. It is impossi to guarantee mosaic free seed. Ea stalk can be examined at the time planting and not one will show symptoms of the disease, yet disease can be present in one or m stalks. The disease may show its when the cane comes up. This similar to the examination of a ch today exposed to measles yesterd Measles won't show up for a cou of weeks. It is also possible that seed purchased was absolutely cle of mosaic disease when it was plant but mosaic was transmitted either the fall or in the spring when the ca came up. This can be proven wh an examination of the plots fr which the seed was taken shows t stubble to be free of the disea Pathologists and others working wi mosaic disease have frequently o served instances where clean se planted in the fall produced ca which contained a percentage of m saic too high to be rogued by t month of June. Usually the cle seed was planted near a variety whi contained a high percentage of m saic disease and insects transmitt the virus disease to the healthy can

The seed from this program w also examined for the presence stunting disease. Seed sold was good quality from the stunting d sease standpoint. Growers should everything possible to prevent r contamination. If the seed is c with a harvester this fall, it shou be cut first and before going in

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Sugar Prices

The price of sugar is still one of he main topics of conversation in he Nation's Capital. What makes he market go up? And just when is strongest what makes it do a lip-flop and nose down? The explanations of the experts are many nd varied, and the opinions of domestic producers differ so widely on he subject of prices we are reminded f the old saw about pease porridge; some like it hot, some like it cold, ome like it in the pot nine days ld."

The high prices are a blessing omewhat mixed. Some producers rom domestic areas where the cost f production is relatively high think he current raw sugar market is wonderful." Producers from other reas where production costs are not o high are becoming fearful that the rice they get for their product may eprive them of some of their best ustomers. Bottlers of fixed-price oft drinks say they simply cannot ontinue to pay the current price of ugar. Therefore they will have to se non-sucrose sweeteners wherever ossible. Candy manufacturers and ankers tell much the same story. High prices will force them to use ess sugar.

Market experts do not agree on the cause or causes of the sugar market run-away. Some point the finger at market speculators. Others say "I told you so" when Congress eliminated the country-by-country quota system last year. Others blame the Communists who control Cuba's entire raw sugar production and others say it is an Act of God because of crop failures in several major producing areas.

U. S. Department of Agriculture officials have attempted without success to stop the sky-rocketing prices. They tried to talk the price down; they released 200,000 ton remainder of the global quota; they reallocated deficits from certain producing areas but the market took all of these governmental actions in stride. There are still several other possible things which might be done by the government to lower prices. For instance, the import duty of 62.5 per hundred weight might be suspended, but it would take an emergency proclamation by the President to accomplish that. Suspension of import quotas is a possibility as well as an increase in the estimate of requirements for the remainder of the year.

We have always understood that what goes up eventually must come down — but when?

IN THE FIELD

diseased field with the machine. If the seed is cut by hand, new knives or knives which have not been used since the previous season, or sterilized old knives should be used. Stunting disease is spread rapidly by the knife.

This explanation is given not to in any way discourage the purchase of seed from the program but to explain that unless this seed is handled in a careful manner its full value will not be realized. The program can serve a good and useful purpose but growers will have to do much to help make is worthwhile.

(Continued from page 175)

If the tonnage had been added to individual country quotas, rather than made available to all countries, the Department said, the response would undoubtedly have been slower."

Acreage Hearing

The U.S.D.A. held its acreage allotment hearing for Louisiana and Florida sugar cane farmers in New Orleans on April 10th and, as previously indicated, W. S. Chadwick, Chairman of the industry's Acreage Allotment Committee, recommended a ten per cent across the board acreage increase for the 1964 crop, to apply to acreage goals originally established for the 1963 crop. A similar ten per cent increase for the 1963 crop was announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on March 14th of this year, too late for most farmers to take advantage of the increase this year.

The proposal by Mr. Chadwick 700 acres of sugar cane for sugar and would allow Louisiana to grow 359,- seed in 1964. Florida would be permitted to grow 152,900 acres. This would be the largest acreage ever devoted to sugar cane in the two states.

In making his presentation at the Hearing, Mr. Chadwick stated that the larger acreages in cane could result in increased sugar inventories by the end of 1964 that may be considered burdensome if crop conditions are ideal in 1963 and 1964 but that this is a calculated risk the Louisiana sugar industry is willing to assume.

Any acreage increase larger than 10 per cent was opposed by Mr. Chadwick. He explained that the acreage level he advocated should produce enough sugar to fill the marketing quota assigned to the mainland cane sugar area, which is comprised of Louisiana and Florida, and provide a reasonable carryover for use in years of low sugar yields per acre.

Mr. Chadwick declared that some Louisiana growers will not be able to increase their cane acreages by as much as 10 per cent. He therefore asked that an acreage reserve be es tablished for allocations to grower who will be able to up their cane acre ages by more than 10%. He reques ed that new cane growers be give some of this reserve, in the even established growers do not need a of it.

The recommendations by Mr. Chad wick were endorsed by the spokes men for the Florida industry and als by Mr. Eugene Graugnard, Chair man of the Sugar Advisory Commit tee of the Louisiana Farm Bureau.

The surprise of the Acreage Allot ment Hearing was the appearance o representatives from the Californi Imperial Valley who asked that sug arcane acreage allotments be give to the farmers of the Imperial Valley Mr. Hoxsie Smith, a member of th Committee for the development o the sugar industry stated that ex periments conducted by the U. S. De partment of Agriculture and the Uni versity of California Agricultural Ex tension Service since 1959 show tha sugar cane can be a profitable com mercial crop in the Imperial Valley He said that test plots have produce over 10 tons of *sugar* per acre.

Presiding at the Hearing, which was held in the Monteleone Hotel, was Deputy Director of the U.S.D.A. Sug ar Policy Staff, Thomas O. Murphy Other officials from Washingto were Mr. Horace Godfrey, Adminis trator of the Agricultural Stabiliza tion and Conservation Service, Mr James Sundquist, deputy undersecre tary of the U.S.D.A. and Messrs. O. S Homstad and W. M. Alewine, who are now part of the Farmer Programs Division of the A.S.C.S.

It was announced at the Hearing that briefs on sugar cane acreage allotments must be filed with the U.S.D.A. by April 22nd, 1963.

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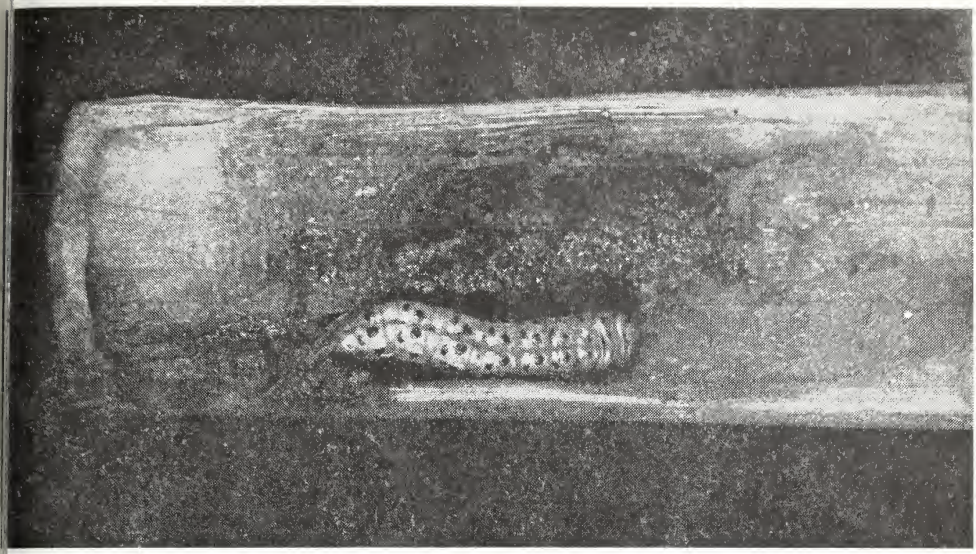

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THE
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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

GOVERNMENT VERSUS FREE ENTERPRISE

A Talk by Gilbert J. Durbin, General Manager, American Sugar Cane League, at the Soil Conservation Awards Banquet for Lafourche Parish Farmers, Sponsored by Louisiana Bankers Association, Lafourche-Terrebonne Soil Conservation District, and Lafourche Parish Banks.—March 28, 1963.

Government and free enterprise re not necessarily incompatible. ome very vocal persons who conemn practically all government proams would have us think otherise.

In order that what I am going to ay will not be misunderstood, let me ake it clear that I am a strong adocate of our free enterprise system. he United States is the leading, the ichest, the greatest, the No. 1 nation n earth—not because we have more atural resources, not because we are ore intelligent than other people—ut because we have a free enterprise ystem. There is no other reason!

Government should set the stage, stablish the rules, and provide the conomic climate within which free nterprise can flourish. As our population grows and our economy beomes more complex, the rules set by overnment must become more numerous and more complex. This is nfortunate, but it is a fact, and all f our denouncing of the government vill not change it.

I do not wish to imply that all the present government programs, conrols, and rules are necessary or that hey are administered correctly. We ndoubtedly have some bad government programs, some of which are ot needed, and some which are poorly administered; but we must face the act that we cannot get the government completely out of our business.

The problems created by government controls are very real; but, in some instances, they are less serious than the problems which would exist in the absence of government controls. Agriculture is a prime example where this is true.

We in the sugar business realize we must have government controls in order to prevent chaotic conditions in the production and marketing of sugar. Over a period of many years, we have learned some things which may be useful to other groups. We, of course, "don't know it all." We are still learning.

The foundation of a good government control program is a good, sound basic law. The sugar people have such a law—the Sugar Act.

You are not apt to get good legislation if you leave it entirely up to the bureaucrats and the Congress or the State Legislature. The people who are to be affected by a proposed law should participate in developing its provisions.

Usually a law affects more than one group of people, and the various groups generally have conflicting interests. If the law is a good one, then its provisions must constitute a compromise, worked out primarily by the groups affected. The Supar Act represents such a compromise of the desires of many groups. No one group is completely satisfied, but it is almost unanimously acclaimed as a good law.

An excellent law will not automatically result in a satisfactory government program. Leave the administration of the program entirely up to the bureaucrats, and you will regret it. They will make a mess of it. This is not meant as a reflection on government employees. I don't know that any of us non-government persons could perform their jobs any better than they are doing. However, the fact remains that bureaucrats need the advice of those groups affected by government programs—not only because of the facts those groups have but because government

(Continued on next page)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

1963 Crop Prospect Excellent

Cane fields are green. With the exception of a considerable amount of both first year and second year stubble, N. Co. 310 stands are good to excellent throughout the belt. Although the weak stands of N. Co. 310 stubble cane will affect a number of individual growers the total adverse effect upon the outcome of the crop as a whole will not be great. It is also important to point out that there are also some very good stands of N. Co. 310 stubble cane, and in general these are fields which were used for seed last year or fields which were harvested during the first week of grinding. Stands in plant cane of the variety are good. It is the writer's opinion that stands are generally better now than stands were for the 1961 crop. It is also the writer's opinion that the good stands in 1961 was the most important single factor contributing to the record-breaking crop of that year. Stands are in the field now which could easily break that record. The weather from now on out will decide the outcome.

Although this crop has endured a rather long drought it is now taller than any crop since 1957, and this includes the 1961 bumper crop. This statement is based on growth records received from the U.S.D.A. Houma Station. It is also interesting to point out that in spite of the extended drought, cane has not shown signs of wilting or leaf curling even during the middle of the day. If rainfall history is of any real value in predicting a crop, this crop has an excellent chance of being a good one. Surveys made by several investigators have shown that good crops are usua made in years during which rainf is low during February, March, a April. It is hoped that history w repeat itself.

The crop is fairly clean of grass this time. Many growers are awa ing rainfall to apply additional app cations of herbicides. Germination seedlings has been slow during t drought, and it is hoped that t chemical program will continue to effective following rainfall. Mu cane has already suckered, and it nc appears that fields will close in fair early. Many growers are planning lay-by early. There appears to be considerable amount of cane that w be too tall to be satisfactorily cul vated two weeks after a rain.

Many growers have not been ve successful with soybean stands th year. It is suggested that where bea stands are poor and Johnson gra heavy, the beans be plowed out ar the land fallowed instead of keepir the weed infestation for the ne crop. It is difficult to make hig yields with a heavy grass infestatio and one of the best times to kill Joh son grass is before the cane is plan ed. According to Mr. E. R. Stampe weed control expert of L.S.U., the is still no substitute, including chem ical herbicides, for a good fallow plo program in areas infested with Joh son grass.

Although it is impossible for any one to predict with any degree of ac curacy the final outcome of this cro since rainfall during June, July, an August can determine to a large ex tent the final yields, the prospect no for a bumper crop looks good.

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and non-government groups frequently interpret the same facts differently. This is understandable. They look at the facts from different viewpoints.

Fortunately, under the Sugar Program, there is ample provisions fo industry groups to express thei views to the government administra tors. The U. S. Department of Agri culture sets the wages we must pa sugar cane field workers. We hav

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Springtime on Capitol Hill

Members of Congress returned om their traditional Easter recess ll of vim, vigor and ideas. Ten days the grass roots in Spring always orks wonders and this year is no ception. There is new life on Capi- l Hill as Democrats and Republicans ish to fill the political void created nearly three and a half months of gislative inactivity. Bills galore on very conceivable subject are being troduced. Investigations are being epped up and broadened to cover ist about everybody and everything om wall-to-wall carpeting to the eel industry.

The steel price-rise may provide he excuse for Congressional Com- ittees to poke into every nook and anny of industry and business. The dministration is reported to have iven its blessing to the steel inves- igation although it is anxious to void an "anti-business label". Gov- rnment witnesses are being groomed o testify against higher prices not nly on steel but many other products lso.

An "Equal Pay Bill" is being read- ed for quick, quiet passage; equal ay for men and women on the same obs for the same company. Congresses in the past have toyed with the idea but did nothing about it. Now there are some powerful sponsors, the Administration, unions and women's organizations. If passed it will have a serious impact on business.

Boggs Addresses Sugar Club

Louisiana's Hale Boggs, Democratic Whip of the House of Representatives, was the guest speaker April 16 at a luncheon meeting of the Sugar Club in New York City.

Speaking to a capacity crowd in the Downtown Athletic Club, Representative Boggs said that Congress is following the sugar situation with great interest, particularly world sugar prices which in the last few months have risen from two cents to over seven cents per pound. The Congressman warned that "higher prices can put a definite damper on consumption in some of the less developed nations where people have begun buying sugar only in recent years. He also warned that in this country "candy makers and others who use sugar for commercial food products can take up the slack to some extent but you may find candy bars shrinking a bit if the situation continues."

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ur chance in a public hearing to say what we think those wages should e and to submit facts to support our pinion. The Department determines ow much cane each farmer may row and how much sugar each cane actory may sell. The American Sug- r Cane League committees which eal with these matters have ade- uate opportunities to present their iews to the government in public earings, in meetings, by correspon- dence, and by phone. There are many ther instances involving the admin- istration of the Sugar Act in which there is a close working relationship between the administrators of the Act and the groups affected by the Act. I am confident the U.S.D.A. officials will agree that this close working relationship contributes to the accomplishment of the purposes of the Act, with a minimum of dissatisfaction.

Sugar is a much regulated commodity. In spite of this, there is still considerable free enterprise in the production and marketing of sugar. There are plenty of opportunities for risks to be taken, profits to be made, and losses to be incurred. The person who has the "know-how" and the capital and is willing to apply them in

(Continued on next page)

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Correction

In recording the death of the nineteenth President of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Bronier Thibaut, in the April 15th issue of *The Sugar Bulletin,* we inadvertently listed the date of his passing as *March* 9, 1963. The date of Mr. Thibaut's death was April 9, 1963.

Warren Harang, Sr.

In this issue, we are again called upon to record the death of still another leader of the Louisiana sugar industry. Warren Harang, Sr., died at his home in Lockport, La., on April 22, 1963 after a prolonged illness. Mr. Harang was seventy-five years old.

Warren Harang, Sr., was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League from September 1937 through September 1946. His son, Warren, Jr., was the twentieth President of the American Sugar Cane League.

We who work here in the New Orleans office of the League have already joined with hundreds of others in the Louisiana sugar industry extend deepest sympathies to t Harang family in their hour of so row. We record the passing of o friend for the record.

Mills Increasing Capacity

A few weeks ago the General Ma ager of the American Sugar Ca League, Gilbert J. Durbin, sent questionnaire to all the Louisia sugar mills to get some idea abo plans for increasing milling capac ties in Louisiana to keep up with o expanding sugar cane acreage. As result of this questionnaire Mr. Du bin has prepared the following r port.

Louisiana sugar cane factories a substantially increasing their proces ing capacities for the grinding se son this fall and are planning add tional enlargements for the 19 crop. This information is based c a survey just completed by the Ame ican Sugar Cane League.

This is good news to Louisia cane growers who have a record hig

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the Louisiana sugar business has a reasonable chance of making a profit. Given an even break on the factors beyond his control, his profit should be in proportion to his "know-how" and the money he invests.

For the 1964 crop, Louisiana cane growers and processors will likely have the opportunity to invest more money in the Louisiana sugar industry. The American Sugar Cane League has recommended that we be allowed to increase cane acreage by 10%. We believe the government will approve the recommendation. It will be impossible for some farmers to increase their cane acreage by 10%; therefore, we have recommended establishment of an allotment reserve equal to the estimate of underplantings. The reserve would be available to those growers who can expand their acreage by more than 10%.

It will be a great thing for Louis ana, if we can increase our cane acr age by the full 10%. It will not b easy, and more than one year wi probably be required to accomplis this goal. For the current crop, w stepped up our cane acreage fro 290,000 to about 325,000 acres. T make another 30 or 35 thousand ac increase will be quite a feat. Withi the limits set by the governmen free enterprise will decide how muc more cane is to be planted. Each can grower must make his own decisio

I have great confidence in our Lou isiana sugar industry—confidence i our ability to continue growing in siz and efficiency. I have complete fait in the ability of our nation and ou system of government to meet th challenges of the future.

ne acreage this year and will grow en more cane in 1964. The acreage cane harvested for sugar and seed 1962 was 290,000. The acreage in ne for the 1963 crop is about 330,-0 acres, and the 1964-crop cane reage will probably exceed 350,000 res.

The League's survey indicated that e average daily grinding rate of Louisiana cane factories combined ll be 11% greater this fall than last ll and 18% larger in 1964 than in 62. Thirty of the forty-five fac-ries in the State are expanding eir processing capacities this year, d thirty-seven plan to process more ne per day in 1964 than in 1962. ıe factory which operated in 1962 not expected to process cane in 63 and future years. One new fac-ry is planned for the 1964 crop.

In 1962, there were 10 operating ne factories north of Donaldson-lle, along the Mississippi River on e west side. It is expected that only of these will grind in the future, ıt these 9 plan to have 10% more pacity in 1963 and 17% more ca-ıcity in 1964 than the 10 factories ıd in 1962.

South of Donaldsonville, on both des of the Mississippi River and ong Bayou Lafourche and in Terre-ɔnne Parish, there were 18 factories hich operated in 1962 and which will grind cane this fall. One additional factory is planned for 1964. The daily grinding rate in this area is expected to be 6% more this fall than last fall and 14% more in 1964 than in 1962.

In the Teche area, 15 cane factories processed 1962-crop cane and plan to continue in the future. Estimated capacity for 1963 is 15% over 1962. Planned capacity for 1964 is 20% over 1962.

The Old Mule

All we can find the strength to say about our Old Mule today is "Whee"!

During the past fifteen days our four-footed hybrid has vaulted forward like he was jet propelled for a gain of an even one hundred points and, as we go to press on April 29th, the spot price of raw sugar is $9.28 a hundred pounds, delivered New Orleans.

The rapid rise in the price of U.S. quota sugar has wiped out the price deficiency that has existed for some time between so called "world" sugars and "domestic" sugars on a delivered New York basis. "World" sugars are now being quoted f.o.b. friendly foreign ports at approximately $1.00 under the delivered New York quotation.

Our Old Mule and his foreign cousin are now running neck and neck, which is as it should be.

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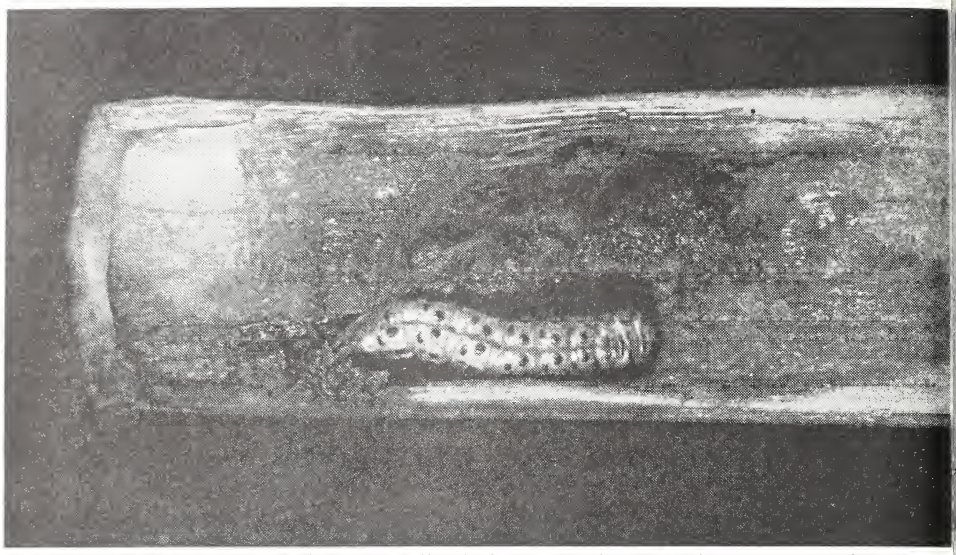

Sugar cane borer larva in stalk. Endrin gives thorough, low-cost control.

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3. Long-lasting. Each endrin application lasts for days. You make fewer applications—still get sure control.

Where to get Endrin

Endrin is available from your regular insecticide supplier under various well-known brand names. Look for the name endrin on the label or in the ingredient statement.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Edito

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

UNIVERSITY

by A. W. Dykers

USDA Increases Quotas

The U. S. Department of Agriculre today (May 6, 1963) announced n increase of 600,000 tons in the dermination of domestic sugar reuirements (total quotas) to a total 10,400,000 tons for the calendar ear 1963.

The Department also determined at the Domestic Beet Sugar Area ill be unable to supply its share of e quota increase of 291,537 tons.

In addition, a deficit of 50,000 tons as declared in Puerto Rico's quota.

The deficits, plus an additional 735 ns of the quota increase withheld om the Netherlands, a net-importg country, are prorated as fols: Western Hemisphere countries 192,568 tons; Republic of the Philpines—49,704 tons; and all foreign untries as a group (global quota) 100,000 tons. The Department dermined that the Republic of the hilippines will be able to fill only ,704 tons of the reallocation and e Western Hemisphere countries ill be unable to supply the additional 00,000 tons, and this has been added the global quota.

The remainder of 307,728 tons of e increase in quotas is distributed follows: 98,463 tons to the Mainnd Cane Area; 87,948 tons as indidual foreign country quotas and 21,317 tons to all foreign countries a group (global quota).

The global quota is, therefore, ineased by a combined amount of 21,317 tons as a result of the quota crease and the deficit reallocations a total of 1,725,658 short tons, raw alue.

The Statement of Bases and Considerations accompanying today's action include the following:

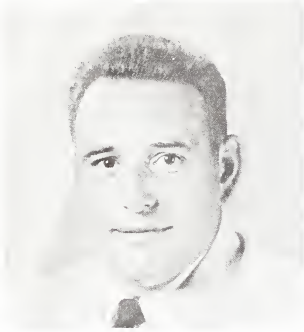
"Secondary sugar distributors and users have been adding to their inventories rather steadily since the beginning of the year. Sugar distribution through April 19 was about 300,000 short tons, or 13 percent in excess of that for the comparable period last year. Meanwhile, the wholesale prices for refined sugar have risen in all parts of the country with the largest increase in the northeast. That section of the country is completely dependent on offshore sources for its sugar supplies and the price there has risen from 9.9 cents per pound on Jan. 1 to 12.10 cents as of April 30. The level of domestic raw sugar prices is considerably in excess of the price objectives of the Act. Accordingly, it now appears necessary to increase the estimate of requirements for the calendar year 1963 by 600,000 short tons, raw value, to a total of 10,400,000 short tons, raw value."

"Mr. Old Mule"

The Old Mule took one look at the USDA May 6th announcement and promptly soared into orbit; which reminds us that referring to our market character now as just plain "old" is downright disrespectful.

By way of explanation, this report is being written on May 13th. Since May 6th, when our friends in Washington explained that they were increasing quotas because of the high price of sugar, the price has advanced 165 points! We, who are in the know, are now respectfully address-

(Continued on page 195)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDE

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Sugar Cane Borer

Already a few dead hearts have been observed at Waterford Plantation on the Lower Mississippi River, according to Mr. Leon Charpentier, Entomologist of the U.S.D.A. Houma Station. In further conversation with the U.S.D.A. Entomologist, Mr. Ralph Mathes, Mr. Charpentier and Mr. W. J. McCormick all three agreed that present indications are that the sugar cane borer infestation will be heavier this year than last, but lighter than normal. Probably more endrin will be used to control second and third generation borers this year than was used last year.

Among causes for the heavier infestation this year were the large number of borers in cane tops left in the field after harvest, and the continuous cold weather that kept these borers within their hibernating quarters throughout the entire winter. Also, last year there was a considerable build-up of borers in cane tops late in the season. These tops were cut off and left in the field during harvesting operations and dirt and trash over some of them provided excellent protection for the borers during the winter. Attention is called to the fact that although last winter was a severe one, temperatures were continuously cold and this kept the borers within their protective covering. Winters normally have several warm periods which allow borers to come out of their quarters and these are usually caught by the next cold spell. This did not happen last year.

Borer control recommendations for this year are being published elsewhere in this issue. Growers should read them carefully to learn of the changes made since last year. Be sure to follow the recommendations.

Of primary importance now and in the future is "contamination" through the use of agricultural chemicals. This subject has been called to the attention of the American public very strongly by the recently published book "The Silent Spring." Following the publication numerous articles in newspapers and other publications appeared. The subject has also been aired on radio and on television. The public has heard mostly of the bad effects of chemicals such as endrin, DDT and others. Cane growers and farmers all over the country will have to give special supervision to the use of insecticides to prevent public alarm. When fish are killed in ponds and streams this invites alarm. Growers should caution pilots not to open hoppers over streams and ponds. Care can be taken by flying parallel to the streams when applying endrin to cane near a bayou. This will not take any more time and will help prevent unfavorable publicity. Endrin should not be used unless it is needed. It should not be put on "just in case." The unnecessary use of a chemical is wasteful and it may invite further attention to an already threatening situation. It would be very harmful to the Louisiana sugar industry if the use of endrin were prohibited. Take care.

(Continued on page 195)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Increase Domestic Sugar Production

Sky-rocketing sugar prices are the rincipal topic of conversation, in nd out of government circles, in the ation's Capital. The most recent psurge apparently was fired by the . S. Department of Agriculture on lay 6 when it increased the 1963 igar quota from 9,800,000 tons to 0,400,000 tons. That departmental ction was made in an attempt to neck the rapid rise in domestic prices ut the result was just the opposite rom that intended. As predicted me time ago, the U. S. Department f Agriculture cannot completely lve the sugar problem because sugar in very tight supply not only in the nited States but throughout the orld. However it has virtually asured American housewives that the nited States will not run out of ugar.

Increased domestic sugar production would prevent in the future a ecurrence of this most unusual supply and price problem.

In its press release on May 6 the J.S.D.A. announced there would be o acreage restrictions on the 1965 rop of sugar beets. It had previously nnounced no restrictions on sugar eet plantings for 1964.

On April 10 the Department of griculture held a hearing in New rleans to get recommendations from Mainland Cane sugar cane growers or the 1964 crop. At that time growrs in both Louisiana and Florida were in accord that the government hould announce its intentions on creage for 1964 not later than May . Representatives of Florida and Louisiana also were in accord on acreage increases for 1964. Although government officials agreed with Mainland Cane growers that acreage goals for 1964 should be announced not later than May 1 no such announcement has been made to date, May 13.

U.S.D.A. officials, in explaining the delayed acreage determination, say that the recommendations of Mainland Cane growers were excellent and in agreement with the thinking of the Department of Agriculture at the time such recommendations were made. But, in view of later information in regard to a shortage of world sugar supplies which has resulted in the highest sugar prices in 40 years, the Department of Agriculture has had to take a new look, almost daily, at the sugar problem as it directly affects Louisiana and Florida growers. Government officials indicate they want to utilize all available domestic sugar production. This problem is how to utilize as many acres as would be available for the 1964 crop without encouraging uneconomic expansion. They would like to have acreage sufficient to permit all existing mills in the Mainland Cane area to operate at capacity during 1964. While the U.S.D.A. cannot under the law set marketing allotments for 1964, 1965 or 1966 in advance, they feel that a way could be provided for the marketing of substantially all sugar produced in the area during the period of national sugar emergency. At the

(Continued on page 195)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGARCANE INSECT CONTR

The most important insect pest of sugarcane in Louisiana is the sugarcane borer. Controls recommended for this insect include both the application of insecticides and certain cultural practices. Less important are wireworms, springtails and symphylids, which may sometime require chemical control. The sugarcane aphid, sugarcane beetle, sugarcane mealy bug and rootstock weevils are occasional pests for which no controls are recommended.

Sugarcane Borer

Chemical Control. The first insecticide application should be made only after joints have begun to form and when at least 5% of the plants are infested with young larvae feeding in or under the leaf sheath and which have not yet bored into the stalks. Fields should be checked at weekly intervals from early June through August to insure proper timing of applications.

For control of the borer, a granular formulation of 2% endrin on 30/60 mesh clay granules is recommended at the broadcast rate of 15 pounds per acre per application. Three applications at three week intervals usually will be adequate for control of heavy infestations. However, fewer applications may be required where infestations are light. The last application must be made at least 45 days before harvest.

Maximum kill of borers may not be apparent for several days after an endrin application. If field examinations indicate less than 75% kill of borers after 7 days, retreat immediately.

Granules may be applied by airplane at any time during the day provided wind conditions are relatively calm. Marking of swaths by flagging is essential to insure uniform coverage.

Where bagasse or tops will be used for livestock feed, or where livestock will be pastured in cane fields, ryania dust must be used instead of endrin and must be applied at weekly int vals.

CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN PREVENT CONTAMINATION STREAMS AND PONDS SIN ENDRIN IS HIGHLY TOXIC FISH.

Varietal Resistance. Some var ties of sugar cane have demonstrat an ability to withstand or escape j jury better than others. Howev none of our present varieties can cape economic damage for long und conditions of high borer pressu The growing of less susceptible var ties, where they are adapted or oth wise desirable, may tend to lessen t borer problem, thereby reducing t total acreage requiring insectici treatment.

In the following list of resistan ratings the variety C.P. 44-101 w selected as the standard with a rati of 100. Other varieties with ratin above 100 have been found to be pr portionately more susceptible to bo er damage. Varieties with ratin below 100 have been found to be pr portionally less susceptible.

Variety	*Rating*
C.P. 36-105	89
N. Co. 310	89
C.P. 52-68	99
C.P. 44-101	100
C.P. 48-103	102

Cultural Practices. Cultural pra tices in normal farming operatio can be used to help reduce inse damage. The following practices a helpful but usually not sufficient control the sugarcane borer.

1. Plant borer-free cane to in prove stands the following year.
2. Harvest heavily-infested car as soon as possible to prevent add tional losses.
3. Plant corn as far as possib from sugar cane to reduce borer m grations from corn to cane.
4. Break old fields in the fall c early spring to reduce moth eme gence from trash and stubble.

Soil Pests And Their Control

There is no method yet devised for termining the need for insecticide eatment of the soil before planting me.

Springtails and Symphylids. Soil eatment with chlordane is recomended in heavy soils to control ringtails and symphylids. To check the value of this treatment, occaonally mark and leave a few rows treated in each of several fields r future comparison.

Wireworms. Soil treatment with lordane is recommended to control ireworms where these pests are a oblem. Wireworm damage generly has been confined to sandy soils.

Soil Insecticide Application. Apply lordane as a spray or dust on the ne seed pieces in the open furrow ortly before covering with soil. If plied as a spray, two pounds of technical chlordane in at least 10 gallons of water is recommended per acre. Apply the spray in a band 12 to 16 inches wide so that all the seed pieces will be covered. The chlordane emulsifiable concentrate is preferable to the wettable powder since it does not require agitation. *Do not use chlordane oil solution since the oil will harm the cane.* If dust is used, apply 100 pounds of a 2% dust per acre. A fertilizer distributor has been found satisfactory for applying dust.

These recommendations are based upon results of experiments conducted by the Department of Entomology of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Houma Sugarcane Station of the Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

P FRONT

(Continued from page 191)

g our market character as Mr. Old ule and, if his vitamins hold out rough the Louisiana pricing period, u and I will most surely witness the rst coronation of the mythical offring of a mare and a jackass in the history of the world.

—o—

N THE FIELD

(Continued from page 192)

Crop Conditions

At the time of this writing, May 10, is generally very dry in all areas the belt, although scattered shows have helped a few growers in alost every area. In spite of the genally severe drought, cane does not ppear to be materially affected yet. ane still has good color and there is ery little wilting or leaf curling even the heavy soils during the hottest art of the day.

Cane has suckered well and, in genal, the fields are green. The crop as been nicely cultivated and at this me grass is fairly well under conol. It is hoped that when the rains come the flush of grass seedling will be shaded out by the rapid growth of cane. Stands are improved in all varieties during the last month and even the weak first and second year stubble cane of N. Co. 310 has improved. The crop still looks like a very promising one.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 193)

proper time there are certain administrative actions possible which could permit such marketing, and if necessary, Congress could amend the quota provisions of the Act.

As we see it, what started out as an ill wind may prove to be a Heavensent opportunity for the Mainland Cane and domestic beet areas to obtain larger, more adequate quotas based on proven ability to produce. We are willing to stake a reputation acquired during the past 30 years of close association with Department of Agriculture officials and members of Congress that a way will be found to market all sugar, both cane and beet, produced under the sponsorship of the United States Government.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

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L. A. Borne Dies

Mr. L. A. Borne, cane farmer, cattleman, banker and civic and political leader of Lafourche Parish, who was the Sixteenth President of the American Sugar Cane League, died at his home in Raceland, Louisiana on Saturday, May 21st, 1963. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Borne first became active in the affairs of the American Sugar Cane League when he was elected a member of the League's Executive Committee in October 1941. He was elected a member of the League's Executive Committee in October 1941. He was elected Second Vice-President of the League in 1947, First Vice President in 1949, and President in 1951. He served as the League's top ranking officer from September 25, 1951 through September 24, 1953.

At the time of his death Mr. Borne was an honorary member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League.

This department joins with the other employees of the League in extending deepest sympathies to the family of Mr. Borne in their hour of sorrow.

The Old Mule

It is a well known fact that talking high flying astronauts back down to earth is standard practice in this, the space age. When the Old Mule, who has been in orbit for some time without much being said about it, suddenly took off on May 16th like he had to be the first earth creature to reach the moon, the cries that came from his ground crew must have disturbed the peace and tranquility of the good folks on Mars.

All of a sudden everybody—Directors, Senators, Congressmen, editors, commentators, reporters, and the man-on-the-street — were in the act yelling at our intrepid critter to fire his retro rockets, or whatever he had handy up yonder, and get back down here. As we go to press he has heeded the calls and is on the way down. However, we think it should be said for the record that he was talked into it.

Conditions Unchanged

Statistically speaking, conditions in the sugar markets are unchanged. The price of sugar was pushed up too high by enthusiastic speculators in sugar futures. These same speculators have been panicked by the talk of the past few days and are now trying very hard to get out of the market. As a result, there are many more sellers than buyers right now in the future market. The buyers have the sellers "over a barrel" so to speak and are pushing their advantage. They will continue to do so as long as it is evident that the sellers want "out" at practically any price.

Just how far this slide will go is anybody's guess. It is significant to note, however, that sales of actual sugar at a fixed price have been few and far between during the spectacular rise and fall of the futures market. The spot price has advanced and receded mostly on "tone". Midst all the shouting, it should not be forgotten that the present level of sugar consumption in the world is greater than the present level of world sugar production. In the words of Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Policy Staff of the U.S.D.A., to the National Confectioners' Association in Washington on May 22nd, "World sugar production has fallen. Serious declines in Europe and Cuba have been offset only partially by production increases elsewhere. World production in the crop year beginning October 1, 1960, reached the record level of 60,000,000 tons. Last year it fell to 56 million tons. Current year reports from Cuba and elsewhere make it apparent that world produc-

(Continued on page 207)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

New Land

Growers who plan to plant cane on land that is now in pasture, scrub trees, or in woods should begin clearing, ditching, and land preparation as early as possible in order to allow time for the seed bed to firm before the cane is planted. Although this may sound story-bookish it is most important. If cane is planted on land that was only recently moved, disturbed and prepared, and a drought follows, the seed is very apt to dry rot and poor stands will usually result. The condition has been observed for many years and its practice is hazardous. If time is a problem, it would be far better to wait until later in the fall, preferably after a rain, to plant rather than to take the chance of having the seed dry rot from earlier planting.

Another reason for starting early with land preparation, particularly in pasture land which was once in cane, is to allow time for weed seed to germinate and to be destroyed before planting time.

Many pastures have Johnson grass seed in the soil which will germinate only after the seed are brought to, or near, the surface. Growers may have not observed Johnson grass in the pasture for years but, when tl land is plowed, it has been not many times that Johnson grass see lings will emerge.

Although drainage will be a maj item for consideration in any ne land that is put into cane, growe should not go overboard by maki more lateral ditches than is necessa to do the job. With the heavy equi ment available today, cut crownii and land grading, although somewh costly initially, will allow later ditches to be spaced further apa than if this had not been done. An thing that can be done to elimina unnecessary ditches, which usual are a constant source of grass infe tation, will help in the weed contr program. As a matter of fact, the has been a trend toward the elimin tion of unnecessary lateral ditches cane fields in the belt for sever years. In addition to reducing tl grass problem, the elimination of a unnecessary ditch makes availab more land on which to grow cane.

The preceding paragraph shou not be interpreted to mean that drai age is unimportant. Good drainag is absolutely essential to the produ tion of a good crop of cane, and it

NOTICE OF MEETING

The Houma Meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Suga Cane League will be held in the *air conditioned* Municipal Auditorium i Houma, La., on Monday, June 20th beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning

Everyone interested in the Louisiana sugar industry is invited, an urgently requested by the Committee, to attend this meeting. The progra will be printed in the June 15th issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

USDA Talks Down Sugar Prices

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is doing its utmost to convince sugar users that supplies will be sufficient to meet all requirements for household, institutional and industrial use for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of USDA's Sugar Policy Staff, in an address before the National Confectioners' Association in Washington, D. C., May 22, said that in recent days the Department has received new assurances from foreign countries supplying sugar to the United States that they will fulfill their total commitments. The United States, Mr. Myers said, has access to supplies throughout the world and sugar sufficient to meet national consumption needs is either in hand or in sight. According to Mr. Myers, the only way a shortage could develop in the United States would be for consumers to hoard sugar supplies. "The sugar situation is right", Myers said, "and could be thrown further out of balance by a continued hoarding movement". He estimated that invisible U. S. inventories have risen by about 600,000 tons since the build-up began last Fall.

Congressional Sugar Price Probe

Representative Wright Patman (D-Tex.), Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, on May 24 announced the appointment of a subcommittee to investigate sugar price increases. The hearing will be in charge of Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs. Mrs. Sullivan said her subcommittee will seek to find out what factors are involved in the continuing rise of the world market and what the trade is doing in this country to maintain fair prices and avoid profiteering in a world-wide sellers' market.

The subcommittee plans not only to look into the price-hikes that already have taken place but also will study "the prospects of further increases to the American housewife".

In addition to Mrs. Sullivan, the following are members of the subcommittee:

Mr. Rains (D-Ala.)
Mr. Vanick (D-Orio)
Mr. Robert Stephens, Jr. (D-Ga.)
Mr. Minish (D-N. J.)
Mr. Hannah (D-Calif.)
Mr. Grabowski (D-Conn.)
Mr. Siler (R-Ky.)
Mr. Fino (R-N. Y.)
Mrs. Dwyer (R-N. J.)
Mr. Halpern (R-N. Y.)
Mr. McDade (R-Pa.)

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he writer's opinion that improved rainage generally throughout the elt is one of the major reasons for he better than average stand of cane eceived during recent years.

According to Mr. Irwin L. Saveson, Agricultural Engineer, Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., the Louisiana sugar cane drainage system requires one mile of lateral ditches to every 14 to 20 acres of land. He

(Continued on page 207)

BORER INFESTATION IN THE 1962 SUGARCANE CROP

Leon J. Charpentier, W. J. McCormick, and Ralph Mathes,
Entomology Research Division, Agric. Res. Serv., U.S.D.A.

It will be recalled that in January 1962 the sugarcane area of Louisiana experienced the most severe freezing temperature since the 1890's. Examinations made during late January and February to determine number of borers surviving the freeze indicated a 98-percent mortality in the overwintering population.[1]

The first generation or spring population was determined by a survey made during May and June. Examinations consisting of borer-killed deadhearted plant counts in 1/100-acre single row plots were made in 71 stubble fields scattered throughout 10 of the 16 sugarcane producing parishes. These counts showed an average of 38 deadhearts per acre. In 1960 and 1959 there were averages of 950 and 1350, respectively.[2] In 1951, following the next coldest winter of this century, the first-generation population was about twice that of 1962.

The second generation population in late June and July was generally light. Although borers could be found in almost every field throughout the area, only a few had the 5-percent minimum infestation that would justify chemical control. This is the time of year that chemical control is normally practiced. The third and fourth generations during the late summer, however, developed heavy enough populations in many fields particularly in the southeastern area to justify chemical treatment. Also due to a rather mild fall the borer continued active through a good part of the harvest season.

Harvesttime surveys to determine extent of borer infestations and crop losses caused by this pest have been conducted annually in Louisiana since 1935. From that year through 1960, the surveys were conducted cooperatively with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. The yearly infestations have ranged from 5 to 28 percent, with an average of 16 pe cent of the joints bored for the 2 year period 1935-61.

From 1935 through 1957 the e aminations made on the same t plantations, each representative of surrounding area producing one-ten of the sugar yield for the State. B ginning in 1958 the surveys we made at the mill stock piles.

In 1962 the survey was conduct at the same mills selected for t 1961 survey and consisted of two e aminations of 100 stalks each at mills located in 15 of the 16 suga cane producing parishes.[3] Infestati counts consisted of percentage joints bored as determined from t total number and total bored join for twenty 5-stalk samples for ea examination and mill.

The first examination was ma during October 29 - November 8 a the second, November 27 - Decemb 17. The first examination consist mainly of stubble cane and the se ond of plant cane. The second exam nation showed a higher infestati at 12 mills, lower at 9, and the sam at 1. The percentages of joints bor at each mill in 1962, together wi those for the most recent three yea are given in the accompanying tabl It will be noted that the estimat average percentage of joints bored 1962 was 6 as compared with 9 1961. This infestation is the seco lowest on record and the lowest sin 1940 when it was 5 percent. Cor pared with 1961, the infestation w lower at 16 of the 22 mills, higher 3, and the same at 3.

The crop loss is currently estima ed to be three-fourths of the percen age of joints bored or 5 percent f the 1962 crop.

It is believed that the low infest tion in 1962 resulted primarily fro the 98-percent mortality in overwi tering borers caused by the severe

(Continued on page 207)

Sugarcane borer infestations in Louisiana during 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962 harvest seasons.

Parish and mill	Percent joints bored in 1959	1960	1961	1962
Terrebonne				
Lower Terrebonne	23	10	14	12
Southdown	18	13	9	5
Lafourche				
Valentine	30	15	11	12
Lafourche Sugars	28	11	8	8
St. James				
Armant	24	23	8	7
St. James Coop.	30	5	7	6
Ascension				
Evan Hall	26	14	11	7
St. Mary				
Oaklawn	12	9	7	7
Sterling	6	6	4	6
St. John				
San Francisco	32	13	8	7
Assumption				
Supreme	23	13	6	7
Westfield	23	21	6	6
Iberia				
Duhe-Bourgeois	11	6	12	5
Iberia Coop.	12	8	12	3
West Baton Rouge				
Smithfield	11	22	6	5
Iberville				
Cora-Texas	39	6	5	4
Myrtle Grove	12	22	10	4
Vermilion				
Erath	17	11	11	4
Point Coupee				
Alma	9	23	12	3
Lafayette				
Billeaud's	11	13	8	3
St. Martin				
St. John-Levert	7	15	10	3
Rapides				
Meeker	1	6	8	2
Average	18	13	9	6

THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE VARIETY CENSUS FOR 196

By Leo P. Hebert, Research Agronomist, Corps Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture[1]

The percentage of the acreage devoted to each variety of sugarcane grown by farmers in Louisiana has been determined in a survey recently completed with the assistance of the county agents in the 18 sugar-producing parishes.[1] This annual census of sugarcane varieties (in which the county agricultural agents obtain the percentages of the acreage occupied by the different varieties) in each parish keeps the research personnel informed in regard to industry acceptance of all varieties in each area and also affords a check on changes in variety utilization over a period of years. The information is also of interest to growers.

Each of the 3 areas of the sugar-producing parishes in Louisiana differs in soil and climate and to some extent in variety adaptation. The cooperative testing program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League is designed to test variety adaptabi ty in the different areas so that va etal recommendations can be made the basis of results obtained in the experiments.

Representative farmers in ea parish were contacted by the resp tive county agent. The total acrea in the 1963 survey was 100 perce of the proportionate share allotme for Louisiana. Percentage of the p portionate share acreage allotted each cane-growing area is as f lows: Southeastern 46.88, Southwe ern 35.09, and Northeastern 18. (table 1).

C. P. 52-68, with more than 30 p cent of the planted acreage, is t most widely grown variety in Loui ana at present (table 1 and figures and 2). It leads all others in 10 the 18 parishes (data not shown) a in two of them, St. Martin and V milion, it is grown on more than percent of the acreage. On the oth hand, only 2 percent of the cane ac

TABLE 1. Results of the 1963 Sugarcane Variety Census in Louisiana

Variety	Southeastern Area 1/ (%)	Southwestern Area 2/ (%)	Northern Area 3/ (%)	Louisiana (total) (%)	Change 1959-63 (%)	Change 1962-63 (%)
C. P. 52-68	32.53	32.68	23.02	30.87	+30.42	+12.70
C. P. 44-101	30.79	27.50	25.29	28.65	-18.99	- 6.61
N. Co. 310	17.27	28.19	19.69	21.53	+ 2.20	- 2.10
C. P. 48-103	8.00	1.04	8.49	5.64	+ 2.59	- 0.66
C. P. 47-193	3.67	1.42	9.48	3.93	+ 1.03	+ 0.31
C. P. 36-105	3.47	0.91	9.48	3.66	- 8.78	- 0.66
C. P. 36-13	1.29	4.02	1.94	2.37	- 0.63	- 0.18
C. P. 44-155	0.96	2.71	1.05	1.59	- 4.23	- 1.42
C. P. 43-47	1.42	0.74	1.12	1.12	- 0.48	- 0.22
Others	0.60	0.79	0.44	0.64		
Percent of State acreage 4/	46.88	35.09	18.03	100.00		

1/ Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, and Terrebonne.

2/ Iberia, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion.

3/ Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, West Baton Rouge, and West Feleciana.

4/ Anon. Cropland-Proportionate share-planted acres of Louisiana sugarcane farms participati in the sugar program by parishes. The Sugar Bulletin 40(22):253. August 15, 1962.

ge in St. Charles parish is planted C. P. 52-68 (data not shown). The riety is grown more extensively in e Southeastern and Southwestern eas of the sugar belt, where it leads l other varieties, and to a lesser ex- nt in the Northern area, where it is cond to C. P. 44-101.

Occupying second place in the state ith 28.65 percent of the cane area C. P. 44-101. It is grown more ex- nsively than C. P. 52-68 in the orthern area and is second to C. P. -68 in both the Southwestern and outheastern areas of the state. In of the parishes C. P. 44-101 is own on more acreage than C. P. 52- (data not shown).

N. Co. 310, grown on 21.53 percent the acreage, is in third place in e state. The variety is the most idely grown in Iberia, Lafayette, d Pointe Coupee parishes (data not own) and is in second place in the outhwestern area.

These three varieties occupy 81.05 rcent of the state acreage. Distri- tion of varieties by areas is shown table 1. In the Southwestern and outheastern areas C. P. 52-68 occu- es essentially the same percentage the acreage, approximately 32 per- nt, but only 23.02 percent is devoted that variety in the Northern area, here its less satisfactory cold-toler- nce rating has prevented as large a anting as in the more southerly eas. C. P. 44-101 is grown more ex- nsively in the Southeastern area here it occupies over 30 percent of e acreage and to a lesser extent in e Northern area where it is grown slightly more than 25 percent of e acreage.

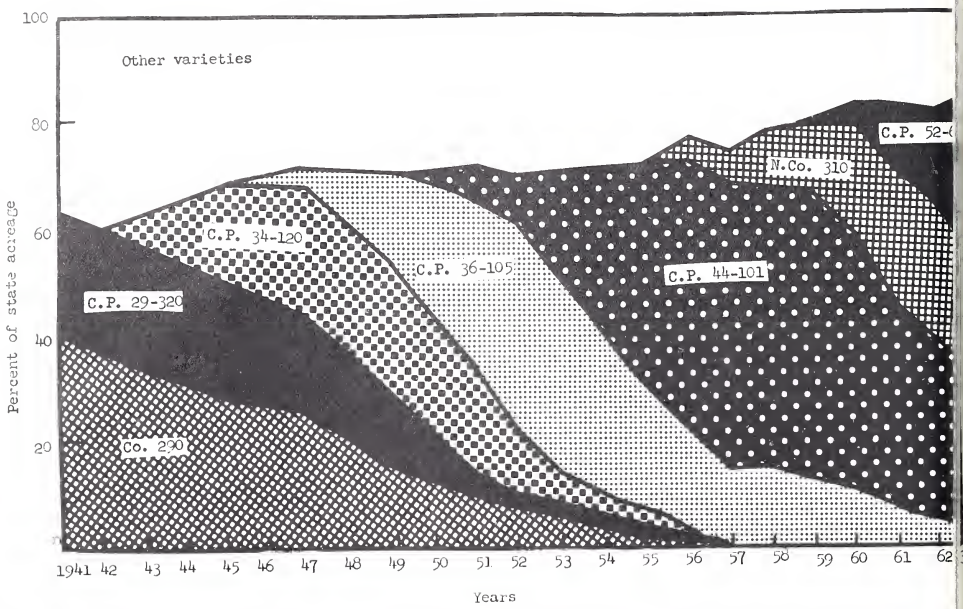
The 5.64 percent of the state acre- ge devoted to C. P. 48-103 represents range of slightly more than 1 per- nt in the Southwestern area to 8 rcent in the Southeastern area and 49 in the Northern area, where its rly maturing characteristic is an portant advantage. The variety is latively resistant to mosaic which an important consideration, espe- ally in the Southeastern area, where spread of the disease has made it necessary to reevaluate the utilization of varieties in planting programs.

Five varieties, C. P. 47-193, C. P. 36-105, C. P. 36-13, C. P. 44-155, and C. P. 43-47 average less than 5 percent of the acreage each and in the aggregate occupy 12.67 percent of the state cane area. Only C. P. 47-193 and C. P. 36-105 are considered important varieties in any of the three areas of the state. They occupy approximately 19 percent of Northern area, each being grown on 9.48 percent of that area. C. P. 36-105 is grown on less than 1 percent of the acreage in the Southwestern area. The other three varieties are definitely secondary varieties in all parts of the state. Two other varieties, C. P. 29-116 and C. P. 44-154, average only 0.64 percent of the state acreage.

The history of variety utilization in Louisiana is one of constant change. For example 23 C. P. varieties have been released for commercial use since 1930. In addition to the C. P. varieties, four P.O.J., two Co., and one N. Co. varieties have been grown since 1924. While three Noble varieties remained in cultivation for a century before 1926, 28 new varieties have been used by the industry in less than 40 years. Admittedly, many of the new ones never were very important, but many of them were extensively grown for a few years and were later superseded by others. Some of the recent changes in the extent of variety utilization by the sugar industry are shown in table 1 and graphically in figures 1 and 2.

C. P. 52-68 is increasing in acreage very rapidly. In the 5-year period that it has been in commercial use it has increased by 30.42 percent, and by 12.70 percentage points in the last year, an increase of 70 percent in the area devoted to the variety in one year. Only one other variety, C. P. 47-193, increased in acreage in the last year. Increases for C. P. 52-68 compare with increases for C. P. 44-101 from 1952 to 1956 (figure 2).

Figure 1.--Changes in the distribution of Louisiana sugarcane acreage among leading varieties during the period 1941-1963.

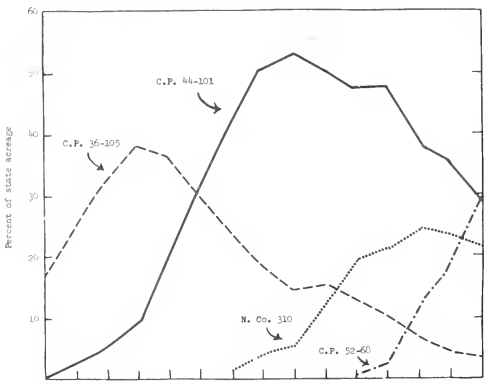


Susceptibility to mosaic may be a limiting factor in its utilization over a period of years.

C. P. 44-101, which has been the leading variety since 1954, showed the highest rate of decrease in industry utilization. From a total of 47.64 percent in 1959 and 35.62 in 1962 to the present 28.65 percent of the acreage in 1963 it registered losses of 18.99 percentage points in 5 years and 6.61 in 1 year. It occupied more than 53 percent of the acreage in 1957 (figures 1 and 2). The decrease in its popularity can be attributed several factors. Poor growth in ear summer in many areas caused by prolonged drouth and late-seas growth that resulted in low sucro at harvest greatly influenced plar ings of C. P. 44-101 in 1962. C. P. 4 101 is still a major variety that yiel well in plant cane and stubble cro and should hold a prominent place planting programs for some time.

C. P. 36-105, which occupied mo than 38 percent of the acreage in 19 decreased by 8.78 percentage poin in 1959-63 and 0.66 percent in t last year. C. P. 44-155 dropped fro 5.82 percent in 1959 to 1.52 perce of the acreage in 1963—a decrease 4.23 percentage points. The percer age of the acreage devoted to th variety decreased by 1.42 percenta points from 1962 to 1963. Chang in the area devoted to the remainin varieties were minor during the la year.

Figure 2.--Changes in the distribution of Louisiana sugar acreage among 4 leading varieties during the period 1949-1963.



[1] The author is indebted to the followi agents who supplied the information varietal plantings in the various parish Claude Songy, E. J. Lousteau, K. J. D cote, W. E. Williams, Edward Burleig

J. Bowles, A. J. Brackin, C. J. Arceaux, Sterling Deville, Ben T. Simpson, J. Melancon, Jr., Kermit J. Coulon, O. Calandro, Stanley Angelle, Minos anger, Richard Sonnier, Murphy Veillon, l H. A. Webb. Floyd Spencer, Farm Suintendent, Angola, supplied the infortion for West Feliciana parish.

ORER INFESTATION

(Continued from page 202)

d weather the previous January, only a minimum acreage in the itheastern area of the cane belt s chemically treated for borer conl during the growing season.

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THE FIELD

(Continued from page 201)

o reports that 5 years of accurate ords kept on one large plantation ow that lateral ditches have cost 58 per acre per year to mow, clean, l redig. He also reports that quar- drains cost $3.04 per acre per year en opened by a plow and hand aned. The same study shows that tlet canals cost $0.89 to mow and intain per acre in cane each year. . Saveson conducted the research rk which led to the general acceptce of turtle-backing or land crown- in the sugar belt. His recent reirch on precision land grading is w being tried on a number of farms the belt.

P FRONT

(Continued from page 199)

n this year will be less than 56 llion tons."

The following is also quoted from . Myers' talk to the Confectioners. 'If I may divert for an observation", Mr. Myers said, "I know that many of you consumers have questioned the advisability of maintaining what was once referred to as 'the necessarily costly' domestic sugar industry. Now that we have lost Cuban supplies, I am sure you consumers are happy that you can look forward to having 60 percent of your future requirements assured from domestic sources."

Times, and the thinking of men, have changed since the advent of Castro, and that's for sure.

No Acreage Restrictions

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on May 17th that no acreage restrictions will be imposed on the 1964 crop of sugarcane in the mainland sugarcane area of Louisiana and Florida. Simultaneously it announced that 1963 crop proportionate shares, established in August 1962, are being rescinded.

Department spokesmen said that these actions are being taken in view of the present world shortage and high prices of sugar. They should encourage production and enable the area to meet its marketing opportunities. The actions will also relieve the Department from the work of administering proportionate shares, which are not currently needed.

(The above is an official release of the U.S. Department of Agriculture).

Nutria Wanted

Mr. Eugene Parks, the Government man who is working on the control of nutria in the cane fields, is looking for areas where the nutria population is high and where damage in cane fields is heavy. He wants to live trap the animals for laboratory studies. The very dry weather prevailing this spring has apparently caused the nutria to retire to the swamps.

Please get in touch with Mr. Parks at the Nutria Control Laboratory, Houma Air Base, Houma, La., if you know a good place for him to set his traps.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

The Weather

We don't know how it is where you ve, but as far as we are concerned his is the dog-gonest dry spell of eather that we can remember. A w clouds show up now and then nd almost every day a fairly large ne appears outside our window di-ectly over the Queen & Crescent uilding. It churns a little, billows p a little, takes on an ominous black ook, and then quietly disappears. he weather bureau tells us that so ar in June the total rainfall in New rleans has been less than an inch, inety-four hundredths of an inch to e exact, which is practically no rain t all! People are saying that when starts to rain it won't know when o stop. We say, let's give it a try. ugar cane needs water to grow and ost of it hasn't had much in a long me.

The Markets

As most of us know, the price of ugar has been reduced considerably uring the past two weeks by talk rom Washington. We notice that ne very prominent commentator has aid that the USDA has "jawboned" rices down, which is about what has appened.

We thought, perhaps, you would ke to read what the well-known rokerage firm of Merrill Lynch, ierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., had to ay about the sugar market situation s they saw it on June 7th. The fol-owing paragraphs are from their eekly report of that date.

"Attention was again focused on omments from Washington. Under-ecretary of Agriculture Murphy ead a statement to a House group hich was essentially a reiteration of hat he had told the Senate Finance ommittee last week. He noted that 'Heavy supplies of foreign quota ugar were in prospect for Septem-er, October and November.' With he marketing volume of domestic beet in October, the ample supplies would exert a strong downward pressure on prices. (The Licht May estimate of U. S. beet production in metric tons is 2,340,000 tons.) Mr. Murphy added that stockpiling in sugar had stopped and that suppliers were expected to market their sugar in the U. S. as promptly as possible to take advantage of the high prices before they sink to normal levels next autumn."

"The House committee questioning turned to the possibility of government stockpiling sugar, but it was vague and inconclusive. Mr. Murphy said the Agriculture Department wished to study any possibilities that could help in the future but he warned that for the government to create a stockpile supply now would be the wrong thing to do. (This sentiment appears to indicate that existing supplies are not excessive in any degree.) At any rate, such a program was opposed by Mr. Murphy in that it would be government operations of a commodity market and state trading. He once again voiced his contention that sugar supplies would increase. Asked outright if he expected sugar prices would continue to rise he replied 'I would be surprised to see them rise this year.'"

"It would seem that the comments before the House committee on alleged stockpiling, for example, tend to overlook the possibility of changed inventory practices both here and abroad. Inventory levels and purchasing procedures which may have been suitable with world prices at 3 or 4 cents undoubtedly have undergone appreciable revision over the past six months. Furthermore, clear-cut optimism on an early return to a supply-consumption balance seems a strong assumption in the light of current world production estimates."

"A prominent London firm of sug-

(Continued on page 217)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEI

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Contact Committee Meet Houma, La., *Thursday,* June 20

The U.S.D.A. Houma Station Contact Meeting will be held in the Houma Municipal Auditorium Thursday, June 20, 1963 beginning at 9:00 o'clock in the morning. The purpose of the meeting is to allow members of the committee, and other growers who are interested in cane research, to hear first hand the studies being conducted on the crop they grow.

A schedule of the program is listed below to show the iteresting topics to be discussed.

The lay-by operation should be completed by this time and most growers should have some extra time to spare to this most important phase of our industry. It is interesting to point out that this meeting is usually associated with a rainy day and it is hoped that history will repeat itself. Frequently over the past years it h rained while this meeting was bei held.

For the comfort of those who pl to attend, the meeting is being h in the Air Conditioned Municipal A ditorium. In addition, the Terrebon Parish Farm Bureau will prepare t Barbecue for lunch. Mr. Richard Sc nier, County Agent, and Mr. Walla Ellender, Jr., President of the Pari Farm Bureau, will personally see th the lunch will be a good one. T League is appreciative of the h the Farm Bureau is giving.

It is interesting to point out th the reports to be given at this me ing are important to the researche These reports are generally a su mary of all of the work done duri

(Continued on page 217)

9:00 A.M. Breeding and Seedling Work:
Breeding work at Canal Point ..... P. H. Dunkelma
Seedling work at Houma ..... R. D. Breaux, H. P. Fanguy, an R. L. Tippet

Variety Reports:

10:00 A.M. Unreleased varieties at the Houma Station, and 1963 Variety Census Maturity Studies ..... L. P. Heber
10:15 A.M. Test Field Varieties ..... R. J. Matherne and T. J. Stafford, LSU
11:00 A.M. Sugarcane Insect Investigations ..... Ralph Mathes and L. J. Charpentie
11:30 A.M. Weed Control Investigations ..... R. W. Millhollo
Remarks by Dr. Thomas Theis, Chief, Tobacco and Sugar Crops Branch, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Md.

Adjourn for barbecue lunch

Afternoon Session

Physiology Investigations:

1:15 P.M. Cold tolerance studies ..... J. E. Irvin
1:30 P.M. Desiccants and chemicals to improve maturity ..... L. G. Davidso
1:40 P.M. Fertilizer Investigations ..... L. G. Davidso
2:00 P.M. Disease Investigations ..... N. Zummo, E. V. Abbott, and R. L. Tippet
2:20 P.M. Report of Committee on Mosaic Control ..... M. L. Shaffer South Coast Corporatio
2:30 P.M. Nutria Control Studies ..... E. E. Parks, U. S. Dept. of Interio
2:50 P.M. Progress on Development of Cane Harvester ..... R. M. Ram

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

gar Investigations Wane—Price Declines

The rash of hearings on sugar ıich broke out in Congress a couple weeks ago has quickly and quietly bsided along with a sharp drop in th domestic raw and refined sugar ices.

The USDA's super salesman, Un- r Secretary Charles Murphy and gar expert Larry Myers succeeded selling "down" the highest sugar ices in the past two decades. After ree days of questioning by Con- essmen and Senators, Messrs. Mur- y and Myers convinced members Congress and the public that the ıited States would have adequate pplies of sugar for the remainder 1963.

The most interesting investigation ıs conducted by Senator Harry rd and his Finance Committee, ıich handles sugar legislation in e Senate. Senator Byrd's hearings sted two days and heard only two tnesses, Messrs. Murphy and My- s. Under Secretary Murphy stated at the domestic sugar industry was t responsible in any way for the ice increases. He said the reason r such increases was simple—the mand was high, the supply short. ıis caused unnecessary stockpiling large industrial sugar users. In s enthusiastic sales pitch to drive ices down Murphy said that the SDA expects sugar prices to return the normal range of U. S. prices om six to seven cents a pound in e reasonably near future. Domes- c cane and beet farmers do not par- cularly like that prospect because the cost of everything that goes into producing their crop has materially increased. But whether or not they like what Messrs. Murphy and Myers said about the supply and price situation, they have to give them credit for "talking down" the sky-rocketing price and putting the damper on Congressional enthusiasm for further sugar price investigations.

Myers To Retire

Larry Myers, USDA's sugar expert and Director of its Sugar Policy Staff, is retiring June 30 after 36 years of government service. Since 1948 Mr. Myers has been Director of the Sugar Division and in such capacity was responsible to the Secretary of Agriculture for the highly successful administration of the Sugar Act. During that period sugar consumers of the United States certainly enjoyed adequate supplies at very fair and reasonable prices, one of the objectives of the Act. Mr. Myers has been a member of the U. S. Delegation to the numerous international meetings on sugar. He has been United States Delegate to conferences held under the sponsorship of the United Nations for negotiating the International Sugar Agreement, and was Chairman of the International Sugar Council in 1955.

Larry's friends are legion. His expert hands on the complicated controls of the U. S. sugar program will be sorely missed by both producers and consumers. All wish him long life and much happiness if he survives the many "retirement parties" scheduled in his honor.

COMPARISON OF DAMAGE BY THE SOUTHWESTERN CORN BORER TO CORN AND SUGARCANE IN LOUISIAN

By S. D. Hensley, E. J. Concienne and W. H. Long, Department of Entomology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge

The southwestern cornborer, *Zeadiatraea grandiosella* (Dyar), is a serious pest of corn in the southwestern states and northern Mexico. It invaded southwestern Texas, New Mexico and Arizona prior to 1911, and by 1931 had spread to southern Colorado, northwestern Texas, western Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas (Davis *et al.* 1933). Infestations were reported from two southern counties in Nebraska in 1943 and 1944 (Tate and Bare 1945). However, there have been no further reports of its presence in that state. This borer apparently extended its range eastward for in 1950 infestations were reported in west central Arkansas and southwestern Missouri (Walkden and White 1951). By 1952, it had been reported from 22 western counties in Arkansas (Rolston 1955) and in 1955 was found on corn in five northwestern parishes in Louisiana (Oliver 1955).

The present known distribution of the southwestern corn borer in Louisiana and those parishes in which sugarcane is grown commercially is shown in figure 1. The heaviest infestations were found in the nor ern area of the state. However, s eral light infestations were a found as far south as Beauregar Allen, Evangeline and St. Land parishes. The range of this bo now includes all parishes where co is an important crop and several which sugarcane is a major crop.

There are numerous reports in t literature on the seasonal histo habits and control of damaging sou western corn borer infestations corn (Todd and Thomas 1930, Da *et al.* 1933, Walton and Bieberd 1948, Wilbur *et al.* 1950, Rolst 1955). However, there are relative few reports of its importance as pest of sugarcane. Davis *et al.* (193 noted that 100 per cent of the stal were infested in a sugarcane fi near Brewster, Texas. Box (195 lists sugarcane as a host plant of t southwestern corn borer in the sta of Sinaloa in Mexico but does not i dicate to what extent the crop w damaged. Hernandez (1958) revie the life cycle and habits of *Z. gran osella* and *Chilo loftini* Dyar on su arcane in Sinaloa and also describ

TABLE 1

	Plants Examined		
	Corn (Pure Stand)	Sugarcane (Pure Stand)	Sugarcane (Mixed With Corn)
Per cent of borer-damaged plants	72	0	3
Number of larvae found in 100 stalks	23	0	2

plication procedures and insecti-
les for their control.

During 1962, a field located on the
rm of Mr. Walter Bennett near
rmerville in Union parish afford-
an excellent opportunity to study
uthwestern corn borer infestations
sugarcane and corn grown in
ose proximity. This field was rec-
ngular in area and was comprised of approximately one acre of sugarcane (Variety CO-290, First year stubble crop) and about two acres of an undetermined variety of field corn. There were pure stands of sugarcane and corn, respectively at each end of the field and a centrally located area of about ½ acre in size, in which the stands overlapped and plants were mixed on the row at a

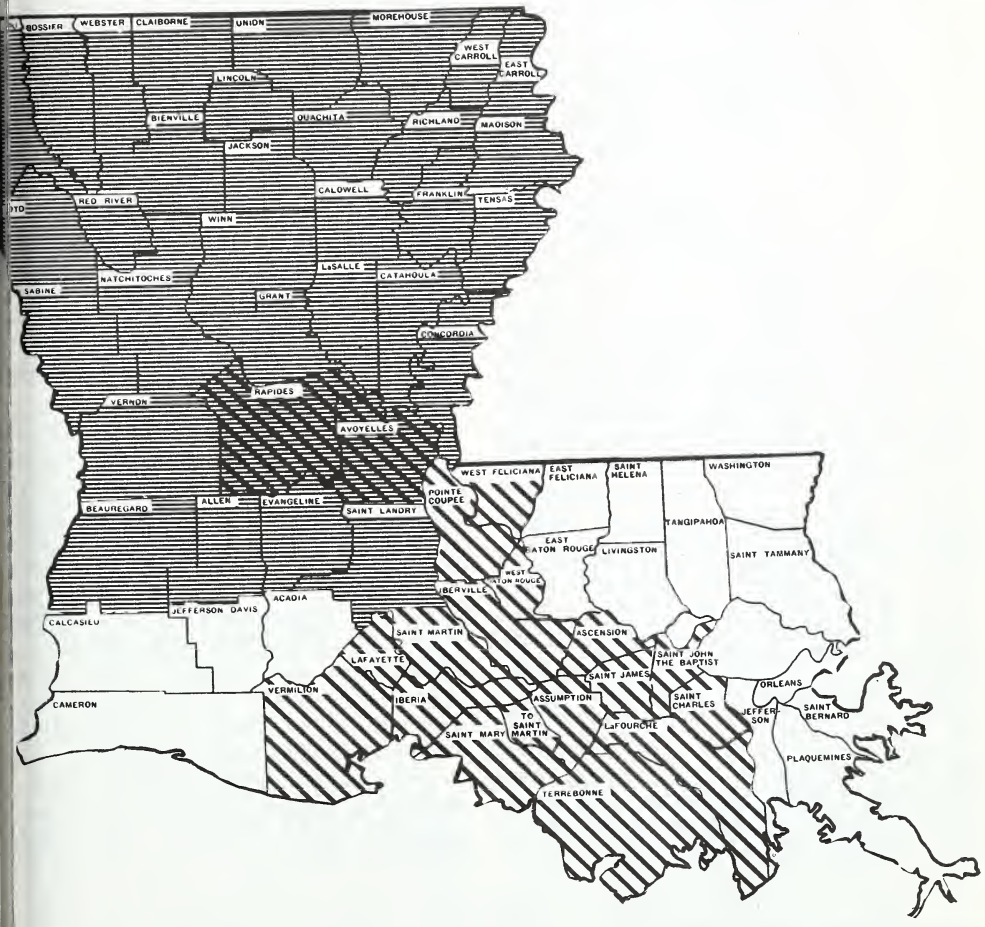

Figure 1. Distribution of the southwestern corn borer and area of commercial sugarcane production in Louisiana, 1962.

Parishes in which one or more southwestern corn borer infestations have been found.

Parishes with more than 1,000 acres planted to sugarcane.

ratio of about 15 sugarcane stalks to 1 corn stalk.

A survey of southwestern corn borer damage and infestation was conducted in this field during the first week in August. One hundred stalks of corn or sugarcane, selected at random from each of the three areas of the field were split and examined. The percentages of borer damaged plants and numbers of larvae found are shown in table No. 1.

The larvae found in corn stalks ranged in stage of development from third to sixth instars. The two larvae found in sugarcane stalks were sixth instars. No pupae were found in either crop. Numerous hatched egg masses, pupal cases and moth exit tunnels were found on or in corn stalks. However, none were found in sugarcane stalks.

Further survey work on southwestern corn borer damage in this field was accomplished during the first week of October. A total of 320 stalks were split and examined. These were divided equally between corn and sugarcane in both pure and mixed stands. The percentages of internodes tunneled in each type of plant stand are presented in table No. 2.

No evidence of southwestern corn borer infestation or damage was found when 100 stalks of sugarcane were examined in each of two other sugarcane fields located on the same farm but not in close proximity to growing corn. A similar survey of a sugarcane field (Variety CO-290) near Shongaloo also failed to disclose any evidence of southwestern corn borer infestation.

Based on comparison of the da- age that occurred in the two cro, these data show that the southwe- ern corn borer is not at present a serious pest of sugarcane in Lou- ana. Borer damaged cane stalks w found only where this crop had b mixed on the row with corn pla and in this situation only 3.9 p cent of the internodes of cane sta were bored as compared to 29.7 p cent in corn.

No egg masses were found on su- arcane stalks at anytime during th surveys which may indicate a pref- ence for corn plants by oviposit southwestern corn borer moths. T presence of larval infestations only sugarcane plants that were growi in close proximity to corn stalks m also indicate that eggs were depos- ed on corn plants and that the larv migrated to and tunneled cane pla after hatching.

During these surveys, severe i festations of the southwestern co borer were found in several co fields located in Avoyelles and R pides parishes. However, no infest tions were found in sugarcane fiel Considerable acreage in these pa ishes and other parishes in south Louisiana is devoted to production sugarcane. The varieties grown he also differ agronomically from tho in the northern parishes of the stat Whether the southwestern corn bo er will become an important pest sugarcane in Louisiana as it has bee reported to be in some other are remains to be seen.

TABLE 2

	Type of Plant Stand			
	Pure Stands		Mixed Stands	
	Corn	Sugarcane	Corn	Sugarcan
Per cent of internodes tunneled	27.8	0	29.7	3.9

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—o—

P FRONT

(Continued from page 211)

· brokers forecast a bull market in ıgar for months to come. Even alwing for a large injection of sugar to the market in Autumn the balıce cannot be restored unless Euope next Autumn has a bumper crop ıd Cuba's next production is in'eased sharply. Neither of these ossibilities seems likely and that rm said it must therefore foreıst continuing upward pressure on ices. The end of 1964 with large eet and cane crops imminent should e the return of normal prices."

"The Philippine Secretary of Comıerce and Industry said on June 5th ıat it was unlikely that the world market and the U. S. prices of sugar would drop to the levels prevailing before their recent spectacular rises. Reporters were told 'there is a real shortage of sugar in the world today which is not expected to ease up in the next two or three years.' The Secretary said he expected a leveling off at 9¢ for the world market price."

"Echoing these sentiments a committee of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization declared that production of sugar was acutely short in world markets and is not expected to be higher this year than in 1962."

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 212)

the past year. They look forward to a good audience. These are a proud group and much of the compensation for their work is received through the knowledge that their work is appreciated. Attend this meeting to learn and to talk with many of the men who will shape the future of our industry.

The Louisiana sugar industry is fortunate to have outstanding scientists working on sugar cane. They are a highly respected group as evidenced by the fact that scientists from all over the world make special trips to Louisiana and to the Canal Point Station to learn of some of the methods used here. But it should be strongly pointed out that good research is rarely spectacular or dramatic. It is rather slow moving and pains-taking. It is done one step at a time. The gathering of pure facts is not always simple and clear cut. It is actually the piecing together of all the bits of fact gathered through hard work on the part of many. The end result is a recommendation which is sound and true.

Dr. E. V. Abbott, Superintendent of the Houma Station, and Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the League's Committee, invite all growers to attend the meeting. It will be a good one.

LATEST QUOTAS FOR 1963

Production Area	Change in Quotas	Quotas and Prorations	Direct-Consumption Limits
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Domestic Beet Sugar	0	2,698,590 1/	no limit
Mainland Cane Sugar	98,463	1,009,873	" "
Hawaii	0	1,110,000	35,568
Puerto Rico	(50,000)	870,000 1/	156,000
Virgin Islands	0	15,000	0
Total Domestic Areas	48,463	5,703,463	0
Rep. of the Philippines	49,704	1,207,618	59,920
Total	98,167	6,911,081	
Peru	14,091	206,243	0
Dominican Republic	14,091	336,243	0
Mexico	14,091	206,243	0
Brazil	13,377	195,793	0
British West Indies	6,699	98,050	0
Australia	2,961	43,339	0
Republic of China	2,604	38,114	0
French West Indies	2,226	32,581	0
Colombia	2,226	32,581	0
Nicaragua	1,848	27,048	0
Costa Rica	1,848	27,048	0
Ecuador	1,848	27,048	0
India	1,491	21,823	0
Haiti	1,491	21,823	0
Guatemala	1,491	21,823	0
South Africa	1,491	21,823	0
Panama	1,113	16,290	3,817
El Salvador	756	11,065	0
Paraguay	735	10,758	0
British Honduras	735	10,758	0
Fiji Islands	735	10,758	0
Ireland		10,000	10,000
Belgium		182	182
Argentina		20,000	0
Total	87,948	1,447,434	13,999
Quota Deficits:			
Western Hemisphere Countries	192,568	315,827	
Global Quota	221,317	1,725,658	
Total	600,000	10,400,000	265,487

1/ Adjusted for deficits. Unadjusted quotas were: Domestic Beet Sug 2,990,127 and Puerto Rico 1,140,000 short tons, raw value. Domestic a are entitled to market their full quotas before adjustment for deficit

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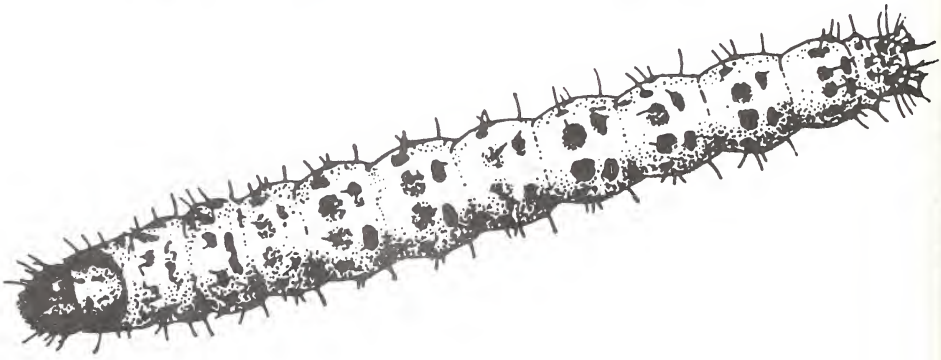

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Wage-Price Hearing Scheduled

We had hoped that in this issue we ould be able to give you the time id place of this year's Wage-Price earing but a telephone call to Wash-gton has denied us the privilege.

The information from our nation's pitol is to the effect that July 18th is been suggested as the date of the earing but that the date is not defi-te yet and won't be until next week.

Just to alert you, the rumor is that ie Hearing will be held in the Hou-a Court House on July 18th begin-ing at about 9 o'clock in the morn-g. Until you hear otherwise, we iggest that you keep this date open.

The Old Mule

Pity the Old Mule at a time like iis. We feel quite sure that in all is life he has never had so many eople telling him so many different iings at the same time. The people n Washington are telling him that he moves forward he is a nut and ie people in the trade are telling im if he does anything but move orward he is a nut and, obviously, ur old critter is shook up. We have feeling, however, that the WSBT Washington Sugar Brain Trust) ipped their hand a few days ago vhen they put an embargo on the ex-ort of sugar from the United States. This is a clear indication that the olks up there expect a continuing trong world market and are trying ard to divert the Old Mule's atten-ion lest he take off again after his oreign cousin. Right now sugar is worth $2.05 more a hundred pounds outside the United States than it is delivered to the United States!

Speaking of "nuts", how about these global quota people who pay us a big import fee when the world price of sugar is low and sell sugar here at a big discount when the world price is high? These are the real nuts of the sugar industry, and that's for sure.

The Markets

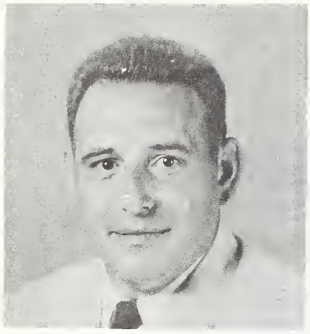
Continuing our thoughts about the sugar markets, we thought that you would like to know what the big sugar brokerage firm of Lamborn & Company, Inc., think about the sugar situation at the present time and are, therefore, quoting below a recent news release for them.

"Pointing out that the tight world sugar statistical position was the genesis of the tremendous rise in the price of sugar here and abroad during the first five months of this year, Lamborn & Company, Inc., international sugar brokers, state that there has been no important improvement in the statistical position on a world-wide basis."

"On May 23 of this year the September 1963 world sugar futures price reached a 40-year high of 12.98¢ per pound and since plummeted to 7.95¢ on June 18, a difference of about 5¢ per pound, or $100 per short ton."

"Lamborn contends that for the next year the world has no recourse but to eat substantially into its already heavily depleted sugar stocks

(Continued on page 234)



IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

$1,000,000 Rain

Most growers in the belt have received some rainfall during the last 8 to 10 days. Some growers along the lower Bayou Teche received as much as 10 inches of rainfall during this period. A few of these growers were saying, "We have enough for now."

Prior to these rains the soil was very dry to a low depth throughout the belt, and in general and with the exception of the growers who received as much as 10 inches over a short period of time, every bit that fell was sorely needed. Most of the rainfall was gentle and much of it was absorbed by the soil. It is impossible to measure the exact value of this rainfall but certainly its value can conservatively be estimated at more than a million dollars. Some cane in all areas was showing severe signs of drought injury. N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44-101 stubble cane, particularly in heavy soils, were more severely affected generally than other varieties. This cane should now make rapid improvement providing Johnson grass did not overtake the cane during the drought. Everyone in the belt has noticed the improvement both in color and growth of cane since the rains.

Watch For Mosaic

Growers are reminded of the fact that mosaic spreads more rapidly during periods of rapid growth. Plots that have been rogued two or more times should be rogued again now that a rapid spurt of growth is taking place. This will not be easy in some of the taller cane but the j should be done. It will be worthwhi In some of the shorter cane the j will not be difficult, but those rogui should watch the late suckers for t disease. A good job of roguing th year will usually make the job easi next year for the future.

Borers

Growers are also reminded th although the sugar cane borer po ulation is below normal this yea there are still borers around a growers should continue to mal regular inspection in their fields. T build-up can occur at any time. fact, one grower in the Houma ar was planning to put down the fir application of endrin during the la week of June. Cane borers can r duce yields and increase harve costs. Endrin is very effective the control of this pest. All growe should learn how to check fields f this insect. Although endrin highly recommended for the contr of the borer, Mr. Leon Charpentie of the Houma Station strongly re ommends the use of the chemic only when and where it is needed. H warns against the use of the chemic as insurance. He points out that th use of the material where it is n needed is both wasteful and hazard ous. He also mentioned at the Co tact Meeting in Houma last wee that the unnecessary use of th chemical could possibly hasten th day of borer resistance to endri Use endrin, but use it when it i needed.

(Continued on page 234)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Appropriations Stymied

Back in the good old days before ace travel, integration and air-nditioning Congress could be count-l upon to adjourn as soon as the eather got hot in Washington. Now sconced in palatial air-conditioned fices on both sides of the Capitol, eather temperatures no longer play important part in influencing embers of the House and Senate r early adjournment. For several ears the tendency has been to let e session drag through the summer onths into early fall. The current ssion, however, is likely to break l records. Even the most optimistic embers do not foresee an adjourn-ent much before Thanksgiving, hile some of the more pessimistic dividuals say they have written Santa Claus notifying him they ill be still in Washington on Christ-as Eve.

The government's fiscal year ends une 30, five days from now, but date Congress has passed only wo appropriation bills, one for the reasury Department and one for he Post Office. Both the House and enate have passed appropriation easures covering the Department f the Interior and related agencies ut the bills have not yet gone to onference. Two supplemental ap-ropriation bills also have been assed and sent to the White House. ut the big money bills which must e handled before adjournment are hose covering the Defense Depart-nent, military construction, public vorks, foreign aid and State, Justice, the Judiciary, Commerce and Agriculture.

Until the President's civil rights proposals are disposed of, Congress probably will take no further action on appropriation bills other than to extend by joint resolution 1963 departmental appropriations so that government agencies may continue to function after the June 30 deadline.

Why the delay? Congress is simply fed up — fed up with itself and many members are fed up with each other. It isn't just partisan bickering — individuals are actually angry. Members spend a good deal of their time sniping at each other and playing petty, personal politics and the leadership apparently is not strong enough to either lead or drive the members out of their legislative frustration.

According to Senator Herbert Humphery — "It will be a long, hot summer." Let's earnestly hope it will not be a long hard winter.

Honored

Miss Constance Miller, our gracious and efficient Girl Friday, in addition to her chores in the League's Washington office, presides over the Capital Business & Professional Women's Club of the District of Columbia. Miss Miller, formerly Corresponding Secretary, recently was honored by the club by being unanimously elected President. She will be a delegate to the National Convention of the Federation of B & P W Clubs which will be held in Dallas, Texas July 13-18. Our best wishes to Connie and her club.

THE SUGARCANE BREEDING PROGRAM AT CANAL POINT, FLORIDA, 1962-63 SEAO

By P. H. Dunckelman[1]

The sugarcane breeding program of the USDA Sugarcane Field Station at Canal Point, Florida was carried out very successfully during the 1962-63 crossing season. USDA research personnel in Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, and Maryland assisted in guiding the work of the breeding program by submitting recommendations for specific crosses and by furnishing extensive research outlines and reports as reference material for the breeder's use in planning the choice of parent sugarcanes for the new crosses.

Much of the present success of the USDA sugarcane breeding program may be ascribed to the steady research progress of past years. Many of the valuable C.P. breeding canes in use today at Canal Point were developed from a system of breeding outlined by Brandes and Klaphaak(1) 38 years ago. Some of the breeding techniques and methods described at Canal Point by Grassl and Belcher(2) and Dunckelman, Grassl, and Belcher(3) about 10 years ago are still effective. Breeding lines started many years ago are presently beginning to yield new canes with higher sucrose contents than any other Canal Point varieties. Progress in breeding for vigor, larger stalk size, and erectness has been satisfactory. Some progress has been made in breeding for cold resistance, but breeding for disease resistance has become more difficult because of mutagenesis and heterosis in the complex virus and fungus parasites of sugarcane. Only limited progress has been made at Canal Point in breeding for insect resistance in sugarcane. As Abbott(4) has pointed out, productive long-range research in breeding and selection has paid big dividends in varieties resistant to disease, adapted to mechanical harvesting, and tolerant to cold damage.

During the past crossing seas south Florida experienced its colde weather of the century. Without t protection of the new plastic crossi house it is doubtful whether a crosses would have been successf Very likely no viable seed would ha resulted from outdoor crosses.

General Notes on Program

Crosses and Technique

Fewer crosses were made duri the 1962-63 crossing period than du ing the preceding 5 years and fe er viable seed was produced. Ho ever, on the average the crosses i volved more female (male-steril tassels than formerly.

In 85% of the current crosses H waiian acid solution was used as t preservative for female tassels. T remainder of the crosses were ma with live-rooted stalks airlayer with sphagnum moss and black pol ethylene film. Because use of Hawa ian solution facilitates a wide sele tion of flowering stalks for crosse the use of this technique is extend annually at Canal Point.

Disease Resistance

The usual high priority was giv to use of disease-resistant parent Where possible, parent sugarcan recommended for crosses by the pla pathologists were used. Very litt genetic resistance to ratoon stuntin disease has been recognized, a whenever possible the few goo breeding varieties among the tho sands in the collection at Canal Poi showing a relatively high degree tolerance were used in crosses. Var ing degrees of resistance of suga cane varieties to mosaic has bee noted and varieties having the hig est levels of resistance to mosa were crossed. Parent varieties clas ified as red-rot resistant were al crossed.

old Resistance

Much attention was focused on rossing cold-resistant sugarcane varieties, because the coldest winters the century in Louisiana and Florida during the last 2 years emphasized he need for improved cold-resistant igarcanes. An estimated 20,000 cres of sugarcane planted in the lder lands of the Florida Everlades were severely damaged by rost and had to be abandoned during he winter grinding season of 1962-3. The previous year's freeze caused nsiderable damage to stands of ane in Louisiana, and although the creage devoted to sugarcane was bout the same sugar production for he 1962-63 grinding season was only an estimated 473,000 tons as compared with the record-breaking production of about 650,000 tons for 1961-62.

In the future, new canes with more inbred cold resistance will be needed to help minimize such heavy losses to sugar producers in temperate and sub-tropical areas. USDA breeders are using every available source of cold-resistant germ plasm to develop new canes with 1) high physiological levels of mature-stalk, bud, and leaf resistance to direct injury from freezing temperatures, 2) early high concentrations of sucrose to facilitate early harvest and lessen freeze hazards associated with late grinding, 3) resistance to inversion to halt

TABLE 1.--Summary of sugarcane crosses and seed production at Canal Point, Florida, 1957-63

rossing year	Crosses made	Female tassels	Estimated viable seed From crosses	Estimated viable seed Per female tassel	Distribution Location[1/]
	Number	Number	Number	Number	
957-58	314	1,105	700,071	633	B F H M
958-59	415	2,137	2,076,614	972	B F H M P
959-60	234	1,234	564,240	457	B F H M
960-61	305	1,902	1,401,231	737	F H M P
961-62	560	1,734	1,579,481	906	F H M P
962-63	99	744	202,799	273	F H M
Total	1,927	8,856	6,524,436		
Average/year	321	1,476	1,087,406	737	

[1/] Locations to which crosses were sent:
B - Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
F - USDA Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida, and Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade, Florida
H - USDA Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana
M - USDA Sugar Crops Field Station, Meridian, Mississippi
P - Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

deterioration of frozen cane and extend the grinding period, 4) powerful ratooning ability capable of producing successive stands of cane after repeated killing freezes following harvest for seed purposes or sugar production, and 5) rapid growth in spite of cold early in the growing season to lessen competition of grass and weeds with the young cane, hasten lay-by with a minimum of cultivation and herbicidal weed control and promote quick development of the crop.

High-sucrose Canes for Breeding

In 1959, Hebert and Henderson (5) showed that progenies of crosses involving parents high in Brix were relatively high in Brix.

Currently, a substantial number of crosses was made with early-maturing, high-sucrose varieties as either female or male parents. In some crosses both parents were high-sucrose varieties. As Breaux (6) point-

ed out, many more early high-sucrc varieties are now being selected Louisiana than formerly. Only high sucrose varieties were select in Louisiana from 1954 C.P. seri whereas from the 1957 series 2 were selected and from the 19 series 168. The same trend in Flo da is indicated by laboratory anal sis of new varieties. The new hig sucrose varieties are being broug into the crossing system as rapid as possible, and plans were drav up this year to initiate a continuo project to cross the highest sucro varieties on a recurrent basis.

Crossing and Seed Production i 1962-63

Cold weather hampered the wo from early December until the e of the crossing period. The relativ ly small number of crosses made w also influenced by the large numbe of excess seed on hand from cross

TABLE 2.--Record of freezing temperatures withstood by the sugarcane varieties C.P. 57-526 and C.P. 57-614 at Fellsmere, Florida[1/]

Date	Minimum temperature	Duration of temperatur below freezing
	°F.	Hours
Dec. 25, 1961	30	No record
Dec. 26, 1961	31	No record
Dec. 29, 1961	30	No record
Dec. 30, 1961	24	9
Dec. 31, 1961	32	No record
Jan. 2, 1962	27	6
Jan. 12, 1962	28	No record

1/ Data supplied to USDA agronomist E. R. Rice by Fellsmere Division of the Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc.

previous years in cold storage at uma, Louisiana, Canal Point, Flor- a, and Meridian, Mississippi. It as decided before the start of the eeding season that it would be un- cessary to produce more seed for e in 1963 from crosses already ored in freezers. Many of the ored seed are from crosses of oved parentage and other seed are om new exploratory crosses made nce 1957. Each year some of the ed from crosses of proved parent- e are removed from deep freezers d planted. The exploratory crosses e still undergoing preliminary eval- uations by trial plantings of previous years and the seed from these crosses will be planted or disposed of in the future if the trial progenies prove the stored seed worthy or unworthy of further plantings.

The crosses of the 1962-63 Canal Point series were made within the cubicles of the crossing house. The first crosses of the season were made on November 14, 1962, and the last on January 17, 1963. A total of 93 bi-parental combinations was made. In addition six crosses were repeated. The seed harvest lasted from December 25, 1962, to February 13, 1963.

TABLE 3.--Production of true seed of sugarcane as affected by differential bagging of tassels of bi-parental crosses

62 oss o.	Cross (female x male)	Treatment A[1] Fuzz tested[4]	Treatment A[1] Estimated viable seeds[5]	Treatment B[2] Fuzz tested[4]	Treatment B[2] Estimated viable seeds[5]	Treatment C[3] Fuzz tested[4]	Treatment C[3] Estimated viable seeds[5]
		Grams	Number	Grams	Number	Grams	Number
s[6]	C.P. 57-621 x C.P. 46-115	38	532	38	1,026	38	684
s	C.P. 57-621 x Co. 285	40	1,280	40	2,440	40	2,320
s	C.P. 57-104 x C.P. 46-115	14	784	14	994	14	644
s	C.P. 57-104 x Co. 285	16	1,008	16	1,056	16	720
s	C.P. 59-29 x C.P. 52-11	13	689	13	715	13	546
sa[7]	C.P. 59-29 x C.P. 52-11	11	286	11	583	11	330
s	C.P. 59-22 x C.P. 52-11	34	340	34	1,122	34	374
s	C.P. 34-120 x C.P. 52-11	20	600	20	1,940	20	340
s	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 52-11	9	18	9	90	9	72
s	C.P. 50-28 x C.P. 52-64	10	20	10	80	10	20
s	C.P. 59-22 x C.P. 52-64	15	285	15	360	15	315
s	C.P. 34-120 x C.P. 52-64	22	3,894	22	4,862	22	4,554
s	C.P. 52-1 x C.P. 52-64	26	624	26	910	26	546
a	C.P. 52-1 x C.P. 52-64	30	480	30	1,620	30	1,470
tal			10,840		17,798		12,935

[1] One-third of total tassels in crosses bagged at end of pollination after 7-9 days, and harvested after 27-35 days.

[2] One-third of total tassels in crosses bagged at time top fuzz began to disperse after 18-27 days, and harvested after 27-35 days.

[3] One-third of total tassels in crosses left unbagged as controls and harvested in routine manner at time top fuzz began to disperse, after 18-27 days.

[4] Based on total grams of fuzz in smallest segment (treatment) within each cross.

[5] Based on the average actual number of seedlings germinated from three 1-gram samples extracted at random from the total mass of fuzz in each treatment.

[6] Small "s" following cross number denotes that cut stalks with flowering female tassels were kept alive in the standard Hawaiian acid solution.

[7] Small "a" following cross number denotes that flowering female tassels were on live rooted airlayered stalks.

Of the 99 crosses made, 84 were made with the use of dilute acid solution and 15 with live-rooted (airlayered) flowering stalks. Of the 84 solution crosses, 64 produced seed. All with airlayered flowering stalks were successful. The 64 successful solution crosses involved 488 female tassels which produced an estimated 153,488 viable seed, an average 315 per tassel. The total of 615 female tassels in solution averaged 249 viable seed per female tassel. The 129 female tassels of airlayered stalks produced 49,311 viable seed, an average of 382 per tassel.

Paper bags were placed over the fertilized female tassels, as described earlier(7), to catch the dispersing ripe seed at the tops of the tassels and to allow more time for fertilized ovules in the lower portions of the tassels to develop into mature seed.

From 744 female tassels 202,7[illegible] viable seed was produced, an avera[illegible] 272 viable seed per female tassel. [illegible] shown in Table 1 the number crosses and number of viable se[illegible] produced during the 1962-63 cros[illegible] ing year were sharply reduced compared to the preceding 5 yea[illegible] production summarized from data previous reports(8, 9, 10, 11, 12) the sugarcane breeding work at C[illegible] nal Point.

Crosses of Special Interest

Use of New Cold-resistant Sugarcanes

In 1962 - 63 two apparently co[illegible] resistant sugarcane varieties bred 1957 at Canal Point, C.P. 57-526 a[illegible] C.P. 57-614, were used extensive[illegible] These varieties were originally [illegible]

TABLE 4.--Flowering of can-cultured sugarcanes as affected by application of liquid fertilizer after floral initiation, 1962

Variety and Treatment*	Stalks	Stalks flowered	Dates of emergence of tassels	Extension of tasseling peri
	Number	Percent		Days
C.P. 52-1				
Control	60	60	Nov. 22 - Dec. 4	
Fertilizer	58	98	Nov. 26 - Dec. 16	12
C.P. 52-11				
Control	67	96	Nov. 5 - Nov. 15	
Fertilizer	65	98	Nov. 5 - Nov. 22	7
C.P. 53-16				
Control	47	68	Nov. 26 - Dec. 16	
Fertilizer	50	98	Dec. 5 - Dec. 28	12
C.P. 53-18				
Control	57	37	Dec. 12 - Dec. 25	
Fertilizer	58	81	Dec. 15 - Dec. 30	5
C.P. 58-110				
Control	84	96	Nov. 26 - Dec. 15	
Fertilizer	97	99	Dec. 4 - Dec. 25	10
C.P. 59-22				
Control	83	100	Nov. 12 - Dec. 4	
Fertilizer	80	97	Nov. 12 - Dec. 11	7

*Each treatment 4 replications, 3 cans per replication.

cted from seedlings produced and own in Florida (13) by the agronoists of the USDA Sugarcane Field ation, Canal Point, Florida, and e assistant agronomist of the Flori- State Everglades Experiment Staon, Belle Glade, Florida. C.P. 57-6 was originally selected from the itial stool growing on custard ape muck at Canal Point and C.P. 57-4 was selected from that on willowd-elder muck at Belle Glade. Both, lected in 1959, were assigned C.P. mbers on the basis of the crossing ar (1957-58).

These varieties were undergoing tension at Fellsmere, Florida in id-January, 1962, when their strikg cold-resistant qualities were recnized by USDA agronomist E. R. ice. While checking standing sugcane in plots in the agronomic test elds at Fellsmere following a peod of 7 freezes (Table 2) Rice obrved that C. P. 57-526 and C.P. 57-4 were the only varieties among 3 in the test field that still had een leaves and sound lateral buds. cluded among the cold-damaged rieties as a control variety was Cl. -223, at present the mose widely own variety in south Florida. Cl. -223, at present the most widely vel of mature-stalk resistance to ld injury.

Accordng to unpublished agronoic data analyses of a mill sample n 5 weeks after the freeze of Janry 12, 1962, showed C.P. 57-526 have a Brix of 18.5 and C.P. 57-4 a Brix of 22.0 degrees. When e samples were run both varieties d some good buds, but this was t true for the other 131 varieties the test including Cl. 41-223, one lot of which was growing adjacent the cold resistant C.P. 57-526. oth C.P. 57-526 and C.P. 57-614 are w undergoing testing in replicated ials at Fellsmere, Florida. Also, th varieties have been sent to Hou-a, Louisiana, for cold-resistance valuation by the plant physiologist nd to Meridian, Mississippi, for cold-resistance testing under field conditions.

Because of their apparent cold resistance and good agronomic qualities C.P. 57-526 and C.P. 57-614 were introduced into the breeding system immediately and 36 combinations with these varieties were made during the 1962 - 63 crossing season. They were crossed with other cold - resistant, high - sucrose, high-tonnage, or disease-resistant parents, and an estimated 32,940 viable seed were produced.

New varieties with more tolerance or resistance to below-freezing temperatures would be an asset to sugar producers of the temperate and subtropical areas of the United States Mainland. Further testing and use of C.P. 57-526, C.P. 57-614, and other cold-resistant canes in the breeding program may increase the probability for improved cold resistance in new sugarcane varieties.

Use of Better Agronomic Types

Of further interest, 49 of the current crosses were made with new Canal Point varieties of better agronomic type introduced into the breeding program since 1957. One or both parents of these crosses were recently introduced new sugarcane varieties. Some of these varieties are commercially promising in preliminary tests in Louisiana, Florida, or the sirup areas and indicated yields of cane per acre and sugar per ton of cane are higher than those of control varieties.

New Work Related to Breeding

In addition to the regular work of the sugarcane breeding program a part of the current effort was devoted to 3 new experiments related to some of the technical aspects of the breeding work.

Effect of Bagging Tassels

Production of sugarcane seed as affected by differential bagging of tassels of 14 bi-parental crosses was studied. The production of viable

(Continued on next page)

seed in every cross was increased by placing a paper bag over fertilized tassels at the time the first ripe fuzz began to disperse (Table 3). For all crosses Treatment B produced 37 percent more viable seed than Treatment C, the control treatment where the fuzz was routinely collected without bagging. In Treatment A, where the bags were placed over the tassels immediately after pollination, seed production was reduced to 83 percent of that in the control Treatment C. Leaving the paper bags over the fertilized tassels for an extended period, Treatment A, apparently had a detrimental effect on the maturation of seed.

Effect of ratoon stunting on flowering

Earlier work at Canal Point (14) showed that the ratoon stunting disease (RSD) affected the flowering of some breeding varieties growing in field plots on sand and two types of muck.

During the past season a study was done to evaluate the effect of RSD on emergence of tassels of sugarcane in Hawaiian acid solution (15). The investigation was focused on the sensitive period of tassel emergence to accentuate the effects of RSD and to indicate whether a study of the ensuing less-sensitive flowering period might be desirable.

In a replicated experiment in the greenhouse emergence of tassels from healthy cut stalks of C.P. 50-28 was 45.9 percentage points better than that from RSD-infected stalks. In cut stalks of N.Co. 310 in acid solution emergence of tassels from healthy stalks was 29.9 percentage points better than that from RSD-infected stalks.

In cut flowering stalks with RSD plugging of fibrovascular bundles may slow down or shut off the steady uptake of solution. This could lower vitality of the cut stalks in crosses, arrest development of tassels, and shorten life of the tassels during the seed maturation period. Since more of the breeding work is with the a method the effect of RSD may important.

Effect of late liquid fertilization flowering

Effect of late liquid fertilizati on flowering of 6 varieties of sug cane used for breeding purposes w studied. Each variety was plant from 1-eye cuttings, 5 cuttings p can, in 24 ash cans of 15-gallon pacity containing a 1-1 sand-mu mixture. The cans were randomiz on the rail carts of the crossi house, 4 replications, 3 cans per re lication. On April 13, and June 1962 all canes in the test were f tilized with 50 grams of solid 6-8- plus minor elements at the rate 3900 pounds per acre. The can were cared for and watered as usu On October 9, 1962, when floral i tials were present in all of the va eties, 4 replications of each varie were fertilized with the liquid equi alent of 39 grams of 10-10-10 pl minor elements at the rate of 30 pounds per acre. The remaining replications of each variety were le unfertilized as controls for compa ing the tasseling within varieties.

After about 3 to 5 days the leav of the canes given the late applic tion of fertilizer began to turn da green in contrast to the pale yello ish-green color of the leaves of t unfertilized canes. In about 10 da the lateral buds of fertilized can began to swell and elongate. Thr weeks later long "lalas", or shooti lateral buds, were present on t stalks of the fertilized canes. T sudden surge in late-season veget tive growth slowed down the over terminal elongation and emergen of tassels of the fertilized canes.

Tassels of the very early flowe ing varieties C.P. 52-11 and C.P. 5 22 began emerging on the same dat whether fertilized or not, but the ta seling period of each variety was e tended 7 days as a result of la liquid fertilization (Table 4). Tass emergence of C.P. 52-1, C.P. 53-1

(P. 58-18, and C.P. 58-110 was delayed by late fertilization and their flowering periods were extended 5 to 12 days.

The canes given the late application of fertilizer, except those of C.P. 52-22, produced more tassels than the unfertilized controls. The tassels of the late-fertilized canes were larger and healthier looking than the tassels of the controls, and the usefulness of the varieties for breeding was increased as a result of extending the flowering period.

Preparations for Next Season

Re-evaluation of C.P. and L. Varieties

The 1,027 C.P. (Canal Point) and L. (Louisiana) bred sugarcane varieties in the Canal Point collection were re-evaluated as breeding canes. After careful re-evaluation 205 C.P. varieties and 29 L. varieties were replanted in a special field in 10-foot plots for breeding purposes and as a seed source for extension of the better varieties in future plantings, and 73 varieties were recommended for discard.

Coastal Sand Plots Replanted

Coastal sand plots of exotic and difficult-flowering varieties on the old Palm Beach County prison farm, heavily damaged by drought and freezes during 1962, were replanted. Some of these varieties had rarely flowered at Canal Point(16). The 2nd planting comprises 220 plots of 10 varieties representative of *S. officinarum, S. robustum, S. sinense,* and various interspecific hybrids developed in India, Formosa, Hawaii, Australia, Barbados, Java, Mauritius, and Florida (Clewiston, Canal Point, and Belle Glade).

Tissue Cultures of Elite Breeding Canes

Cuttings of 94 elite parent varieties were planted in 550 galvanized pail cans of 10, 15, and 20-gallon capacity containing a 1-1 sand-muck mixture. These will receive special treatment with respect to fertilization, insect control, and irrigation (17). A majority of the can-cultured sugarcane clones are male-fertile types or types which can be made male-fertile by subjecting them to high night temperatures by use of the special rail carts of the crossing house. Other varieties planted in the cans are of special interest because of disease resistance, cold tolerance, insect tolerance, vigor, or early high sucrose.

Breeding Varieties for Red Rot Study

At the request of USDA research personnel at Houma, Louisiana, 16 sugarcane varieties were planted in 5-gallon clay pots, 6 replications per variety, to initiate a breeding study on the inheritance in sugarcane of resistance and susceptibility to red rot. These varieties will be crossed in various combinations recommended by the pathology-agronomy research team at the Houma Station, where the seed will be planted and the seedling progenies evaluated in the red rot study.

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[1] Research Agronomist, Crops Resea Division, Agricultural Research Servi United States Department of Agricultu

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 224)

There are some changes in t recommendation on the amount endrin to use per application as w as the interval between applicatio There is also a change in the per ce infestation required before dusti should begin. Growers who have r received the revised recommendati should check with the County Age Many County Agents have held ca borer control meetings in past yea and several meetings have alrea been held this year. Growers shou attend these meetings each year keep up with the latest developmen

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 223)

inasmuch as consumption will co tinue to exceed production."

"World sugar stocks reached high point of 18,759,000 metric to on September 1, 1961. It is indicat by Lamborn that on September 1963, world stocks will be reduc to approximately 11,750,000 tons."

"The sugar firm observes that there is an increase in the Europe beet crop this fall it will not be su ficient to offset the imbalance b tween world production and consum tion. World consumption has be increasing for the past decade at rate of 4 to 5% per annum. Assu ing, conservatively, only a 3% i crease in world consumption for 19 the result would be a total wo consumption of 57,575,000 met tons. To supply this demand wo production would have to increa 6,264,000 tons, or 12% more th was produced during the current se son."

"It is Lamborn's opinion that th cannot be accomplished."

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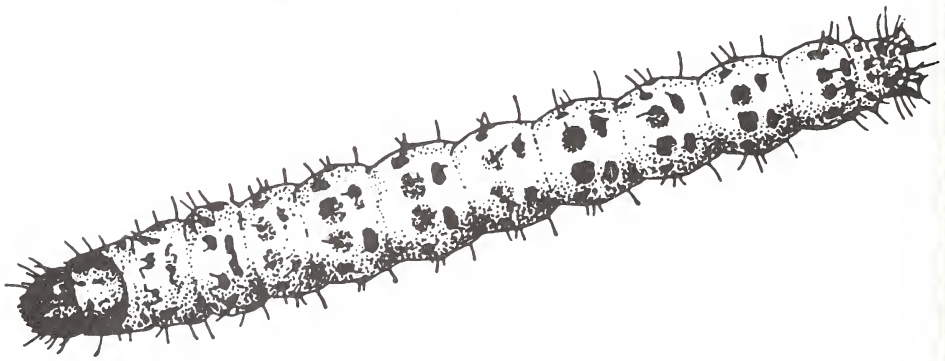

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

41 — No. 20 JULY 15, 1963

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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NOTICE OF RELEASE OF SUGARCANE VARIETY C.P. 55-30

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League and the U. S. Department of Agriculture working cooperatively to improve sugarcane varieties have jointly developed and hereby announce the release of a new variety C.P. 55-30 for commercial planting in the fall of 1963. The variety is particularly adapted to the Mississippi River delta region.

C.P. 55-30 gives good stands as plant cane and is especially vigorous as stubble. It has a moderately spreading top which shades the row satisfactorily. Its reddish stalks are slightly smaller in diameter than those of C.P. 44-101, and its erect habit of growth makes the variety well adapted to machine harvesting.

C.P. 55-30 is adapted to both light and heavy soils. In all outfield tests, it has produced approximately 1 percent less tonnage than C.P. 44-101 on light soils but 5 percent more sugar per acre. Stubble yields are consistently above those of plant cane. First stubble yields have averaged 13 percent above those of C.P. 44-101 and second stubble 2 percent above.

On heavy soils it has averaged 10 percent more sugar per acre than C.P. 44-101, with first stubble yields exceeding those of plant cane, and second stubble those of first stubble. First stubble yields of sugar per acre averaged 16 percent better than those of C.P. 44-101 and second stubble 23 percent better. Yields have been consistently good in all areas of the district.

C.P. 55-30 matures earlier than C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52-68, or N. Co. 310 but not as early as C.P. 48-103. It could follow C.P. 48-103 in milling and thus avoid the necessity of milling other varieties earlier than is desired. Early cutting for the mill has not affected stands of succeeding stubble. C.P. 55-30 is about equal to C.P. 44-101 in juice extraction and fiber. It should create no special processing problems.

C.P. 55-30 is susceptible to mosaic and is more severely affected by the disease than other released varieties. However, mosaic spreads into it less rapidly than into C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52-68, or N.Co. 310. Roguing seedcane supplies for mosaic control is essential, and growers who find they can not control mosaic in C.P. 55-30 by roguing should discontinue growing it. Seedcane should be heat treated for control of the ratoon stunting disease.

C.P. 55-30 is intermediate between C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 36-105 in tolerance of cold injury. Its rate of deterioration of sucrose between cutting and milling is less than that of any released variety except C.P. 44-155. It is moderately susceptible to borer damage and is intermediate between C.P. 44-101 and N.Co. 310 in this respect.

C.P. 55-30 is a seedling of C.P. 43-64 x C.P. 44-154.

Seedcane will be distributed by the American Sugar Cane League in accordance with procedures to be announced to all sugarcane growers in Louisiana on or about July 15, 1963. Inquiries concerning seedcane should be directed to the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station have no seedcane for distribution.

Each agency will make such news releases as considered appropriate on or after July 15, 1963.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

C. P. 55-30—A New Variety For Louisian

Approximately 4,000 tons of C.P. 55-30 will be available for Louisiana cane growers to plant this fall. This variety was bred, selected, tested and increased through the combined efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana State Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League.

Briefly stated the advantages of this variety are:

(1) Tests have shown that it will produce more sugar per acre than the canes now being commercially grown on both light and heavy soils.

(2) It is an excellent stubbler.

(3) It is early in maturity.

(4) Mosaic spreads into the variety less rapidly than into C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52-68, or N.Co. 310.

(5) It is generally well adapted to the entire belt.

The disadvantages of the variety are briefly:

(1) The variety is more severely affected by the infection of mosaic than any other released variety. It is less tolerant to mosaic once the virus gets into the plant.

(2) It is less tolerant to freezes than C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, and N.Co. 310. Experiments thus far show the variety to be intermediate between C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 36-105 in tolerance to freeze injury.

The variety has been on more than 40 Secondary Station locations throughout the belt since 1959. There have been more than 190 different plots of the variety during this period without a single stubble failure. It came through both the 1962 and the 1963 freezes in plant cane and stubble cane with excellent stan It is certainly an outstanding st bling cane.

Growers are reminded that t seed cane offered *will not be free mosaic disease or Stunting Disea* In fact, mosaic disease has b found in all locations with the exc tion of the E. L. Klock Seconda Station. However, all the seed fered has been heat-treated one ti and rogued 3 to 5 times a year the past four years and as of nc the inspections show that this is v high quality seedcane. It should pointed out that some seedcane several stations has been abandor because the percent mosaic was high. All seedcane at several ot stations has been abandoned for t same reason. Growers should p chase seedcane of C.P. 55-30 o from the Stations listed elsewhere this issue as having seedcane of ceptable quality. It has become ne ly impossible to keep seed absolut free of mosaic in spite of the ex special treatment given the progra This will probably be true for t next cane to be released because m saic disease has been found in t four most promising looking un leased varieties in the program this time. Growers must continue rogue.

Again this year the three cooper ing Agencies are offering rogued a heat-treated cane of several comm cial varieties. Growers who wish purchase either C.P. 55-30 and/

(Continued on page 246)

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C. P. 55-30 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 16, 1963

The cane will cost approximately as follows:

Mill price per ton at $9.00 sugar (estimate)	$ 9.45
Conditional payment at 80 cents	1.28
Value of molasses to grower	.47
Premium	2.00
This sum all goes to the grower	$ 13.20
Distribution fee to the American Sugar Cane League	1.00
TOTAL PER TON	$ 14.20

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C. P. 55-30 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 16, 1963

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR C. P. 55-30 SEED CANE

Date .....

To The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A. Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for ..... tons of rogued and heat-treated C. P. 55-30 seed cane. I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September or October, 1963. I understand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

I had ..... acres of sugarcane in 1962.

My choices of locations of purchase are:

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, and that there is no guarantee expressed or implied that this seed is free of Mosaic or Stunting Disease.

Name.....

Address.....

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U. S. Department Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and i partial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as C. P. 55.30.

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has be grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the pr of mill cane plus $2.00 per ton, cut and loaded on the vehicle of the purchaser, a the League is authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisia Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 a ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank the following page. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTE AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUG CANE LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS 12, NOT LATI THAN FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1963.

The price of the cane is $14.20 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at t secondary station. The cane will be cut with a harvester. Every reasonable precauti has been taken to keep this seed free of mixtures, Stunting Disease, and Mosaic. Ho ever, there is no guarantee expressed or implied that the seed offered is free of m tures, Stunting Disease, or Mosaic. The seed is the progeny of heat treated cane.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of C. P. 55-30 t League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purcha this cane. The stations* possessing C. P. 55-30 are:

Parish	Station	Owner	Address
Ascension	Evan Hall	Churchill & Thibaut	McCall
Assumption	Lula	Savoie Farms	Belle Rose
	Westfield	Dugas & LeBlanc	Paincourtville
	Glenwood	Thibaut Farms	Napoleonville
	Elm Hall	South Coast Corporation	Napoleonville
	Cleveland	Est. E. G. Robichaux	Labadieville
Avoyelles	Shirley	Haas Investment Co.	Bunkie
Iberia	Caroline	Herman Walet	Loreauville
	Enterprise	M. A. Patout & Son	Jeanerette
	Hope	Duhe Bros.	New Iberia
Iberville	Milly	A. Wilbert & Sons	Plaquemine
	St. Louis	E. J. Gay Co.	Plaquemine
	Celeste	Jos. Campesi	White Castle
Lafayette	Billeaud	Billeaud	Broussard
Lafourche	Laurel Valley	J. W. Lepine	Thibodaux
	Georgia	South Coast Corpo ation	Mathews
	Greenwood	Southdown Sugars	Thibodaux
	McLeod	Valentine Sugars	Lockport
Pointe Coupee	Alma	Alma Pltg. Co.	Lakeland
Rapides	Klock	E. L. Klock	Meeker
St. James	Sidney	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	St. James
	St. James	Southdown Sugars	Vacherie
St. John	Glendale	T. Lanaux & Son	Lucy
St. Martin	Pine Grove	Branan Beyt	St. Martinville
	St. John	J. B. Levert Co.	St. Martinville
St. Mary	Lemaire	Albania Sugar Co-op.	Jeanerette
	Katy	John Caffery (Est.)	Franklin
	Calumet	Frank Martin	Patterson
	Oaklawn	South Coast Corporation	Franklin
Terrebonne	Southdown	Southdown Sugars	Houma
Vermilion	Erath	Caldwell	Erath
W. Baton Rouge	Addition	H. L. Laws & Co.	Cinclare
	Smithfield	Milliken & Farwell	Port Allen

* Stations not mentioned here have either been discarded since the last release of a new cane, or the seed of C. P. 55-30 at these Stations have been discarded because of a high percentage of mosaic disease.

SEED CANE NOTICE

The Mosaic Control Committee, composed of members of L. S. U., the U. S. D. A. and the League, is again this year planning a program to make available to growers rogued and inspected seed cane of several commercial varieties.

The seed will be the progeny of heat-treated cane, rogued of mosaic disease by the co-operating plantations and inspected by the three agencies.

Below, in table form, are listed the names of growers who are co-operating and the number of acres of the different varieties which have been approved for roguing by the committee.

	ACRES				
	C. P. 44-101	C. P. 52-68	C. P. 48-103	C. P. 36-13	N. Co. 310
Lula (Assumption)	—	11.57	—	—	11.84
Warren Harang (Assumption)	12.00	—	—	—	5.00
McCloud (Lafourche)	—	—	3.00	—	—
A. V. Allain & Sons (St. Mary)	6.25	—	—	—	—
Howard Viator (St. Mary)	—	10.00	—	—	5.00
Kenneth Kahao (West Baton Rouge)	—	7.50	3.50	2.50	—
E. L. Klock (Rapides)	—	—	7.50	—	5.00
Total	18.25	29.07	14.00	2.50	26.84

The seed offered here is subject to a final inspection to be made by the Committee before being sold.

Although the final disease survey to be made will show the amounts of mosaic disease and stunting disease present in the seed, there is no guarantee expressed or implied that the plant cane from this seed will not have more disease than shown in the final survey.

Submit your request (blank below) to your *County Agent*. He in turn will submit this request to the League Committee and an allocation will be made. You will then be notified of the amount of cane you can purchase. Then upon receipt of your check for payment of cane, you will be issued an order stating time and place of pick up.

The deadline for your order will be Friday, August 16, 1963.

---

hereby apply for:

_____ tons of C. P. 36-13
_____ tons of C. P. 44-101
_____ tons of C. P. 52-68
_____ tons of C. P. 48-103
_____ tons of N. Co. 310

I agree to pay $16.00 per ton for this cane. My check will be sent in immediately upon receiving notice of my allocated amount.

I had _____ acres of sugarcane in 1962.

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, owing to the limited supply.

_____ _____

Name **Address**

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Hearing July 18th

It could be that by the time this issue of The Sugar Bulletin reaches some of our readers the 1963 Louisiana Wage-Price Hearing will already have taken place but, to keep the record straight, we are printing below the official news release about the Hearing that was issued in Washington on July 8th.

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today that a public hearing will be held on Louisiana sugarcane wages and prices in the District Court Room, Parish Courthouse, Houma, La., July 18, starting at 10 a.m."

"Testimony will be received in (1) fair and reasonable wage rates for workers in Louisiana employed in harvesting 1963 crop sugarcane, and in producing and cultivating sugarcane during 1964, and (2) fair and reasonable prices which processor-producers must pay for 1963-crop sugarcane purchased from other producers."

"One condition producers must meet to qualify for payments under the Sugar Act is to pay all persons employed on the farm in producing, cultivating, or harvesting sugarcane wage rates not less than those determined as fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture after a public hearing and investigation."

"Another condition is that processors who are also producers must pay prices determined to be fair and reasonable for sugarcane purchased from other producers."

"USDA requests that all interested persons appear at the hearing to p sent views and pertinent data. In mation and recommendations sought specifically on elimination the differential in wage rates tween harvest work and product and cultivation work for tractor d ers, and on the pricing periods raw sugar and molasses."

"The Notice of Hearing is sch uled for publication soon in the F eral Register."

Washington Talk

We have been fascinated and, must confess, a little disturbed of l by the all-out efforts of the WS (Washington Sugar Brain Trust) knock the props out from under domestic sugar market. The pow that be in Washington have left stone unturned in their propaga campaign and have been issuing o cial releases by the handsfull to s tain their contention that sugar plentiful in the United States that there is no need for panic b ing.

For the most part we have b sympathetic because the runav prices of May and June unquesti ably put the WSBT, and the r Sugar Act, on the spot. However, think that they went too far on J 9th when they claimed that th would be a "glut" of sugar in Sept ber and October. This seems to to be an admission that the WS has mismanaged the sugar quota s tem.

Some people, including the wri are not convinced that the predic

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

The Last, Long Lap

On Tuesday July 9 Congress began ıe second half of this session which ıust deal with the President's Civil ights program, many tax measures, l of the annual appropriations bills ‹cept one and numerous other mat-ers both important and controver-al. It will be a most interesting and ifficult period for all members of ɔth Houses of Congress.

The President's proposed civil rights gislation will take precedence over l other problems. Hearings on the ɔ-called "public facilities" portion of ıe civil rights recommendations be-ın about ten days ago in the Senate ɔmmerce Committee. Indications ‹e that this and other highly con-oversial portions of this legislation ill be long debated and vigorously ɔught. The Attorney General has ubbornly refused to define the limit) which the public facilities legisla-on goes and what businesses are in-uded and exempted, if any, which ıs dampened the enthusiasm of ɔme Administration supporters for ıe legislation.

The announced decision of the more ilitant civil rights organizations to age a tremendous invasion of Wash-gton, including the halls of Con-ess will, if carried out, make the ıssage of the civil rights legislation less likely.

Meanwhile the Agriculture Appropriations bill is gathering dust in the Senate subcommittee's office. No move to mark up the bill will be made until the civil rights log-jam has been cleared—perhaps in late August or early September. Mainland Cane's recommendations for research funds to be used in developing a mechanical harvester for recumbent cane and for varietal decline studies are dormant—at least until early Fall.

No Cause To Worry

In an address at the dedication of the new U. S. Department of Agriculture at Alexandria, Louisiana June 29 Under Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy caused a new crop of king-sized goosepimples to appear on Louisiana sugar producers when he reiterated a previous forecast that sugar prices would return to their normal level of between 6 and 7 cents a pound by the time the Louisiana cane crop is harvested this Fall. The fear of lower prices by harvest time is understandable but statistics and world conditions do not bear Under Secretary Murphy out. Even if the price should decline from its present level before harvest time we believe it will not decline to a level low enough to cause efficient producers to lose a good night's sleep.

---

glut" will occur, but should such a tuation develop it would be very un-rtunate for Louisiana as it would ke place just before the start of our arvesting season.

There is a silver lining, however. ll this bearish talk could easily dis-courage the expansion of sugar production throughout the world with a resulting advance in price.

By the way, how are the aedes sollicitans behaving in your neck of the woods?

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 240)

quantities of the Rogued and Heat-Treated Seed should plan now for the planting of this seed. It should be planted as far away as possible from mosaic infected cane on the plantation and particularly far away from badly infected N.Co. 310. If possible sandwich this seed between either C.P. 47-193, C.P. 36-13, C.P. 48-103, C.P. 44-155 or C.P. 36-105. Remember it is quite possible that perfectly clean seed planted near highly infected seed will become too infected to use for seed in the future. It is also possible that clean seed will become infected on farms where mosaic disease is already high in other varieties in spite of the fact that the clean seed has been isolated. However, the chance of the clean seed remaining fairly clean is much better if the seed is isolated. This seed is also not free of either Stunting Disease or Mosaic, but it has been heat-treated and rogued and inspections show it to be of high quality at this time.

Growers should also remember t the purchase of a small amount this seed is not a cure-all. It will in itself answer the problem. Gr ers are asked to carry out a g roguing program on the purcha cane and care for it as a special it The increase from this seed mus rogued the next year and rogu must be continued.

Growers are respectfully reque to place orders early and before August 16 1963, deadline. It ta a bit of time for correspondence, to make arrangements between h dreds of growers, and the many ondary Increase Stations loca throughout the belt. If there is m seedcane ordered than is availa an allocation will be made on basis of the acreage in cane on farm and not on the basis of tonnage ordered.

Order blanks for both the C.P. 30 and the Rogued and Heat-Trea seedcane are located elsewhere in issue.

LOUISIANA PRODUCTION 1962-63 CROP
(Official USDA Report)

Raw Sugar, (96 test)	383,891 ton
Turbinados	31,642 ton
Granulated (Refined)	37,445 ton
Granulated (Plantation)	6,020 ton
Total (Actual Sugar)	458,998 ton
Total Sugar Production, Raw Value	471,601 ton
Net Tons of Cane Ground For Sugar	5,315,415 ton

Cane Syrup	1,031,828 gal
1st Molasses	1,824,430 gal
2nd Molasses	947,988 gal
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	33,696,710 gal
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	37,917,256 gal
High-Test Molasses	557,362 gal

Note: Blackstrap totals do not include 158,889 gallons at 80 Brix estimated to be in process.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

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Notice

We are revising the mailing list of *The Sugar Bulletin*. This is always a nervous time for us. Every member of the American Sugar Cane League is supposed to receive *The Sugar Bulletin*. Sometimes errors crop up. Those in charge of revising the mailing list will pull an Addressograph Plate from the file by mistake.

We solicit your help. If your name is removed in error, and you fail to get the August 15th issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*, please notify us. Your co-operation will be greatly appreciated.

Congratulations

We take this opportunity to congratulate our good friend James D. Graugnard on his election as President of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation. We feel quite sure that Jimmy is going to make a good top man for the Federation.

Excellent Selections

While on the subject of picking good men, the WSBT (Washington Sugar Brain Trust) is to be congratulated on their choice of Mr. Tom O. Murphy to head the Sugar Policy Staff of the ASCS.

Mr. Murphy has succeeded to the post recently vacated by Mr. Lawrence Myers. He has been Mr. Myers' right-hand man for a number of years and, certainly, needs no introduction to the members of the Louisiana Sugar Industry. Mr. Myers has been named Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Molasses Company.

We wish Mr. Myers and Mr. Murphy the best of luck in their new endeavors. The General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League wired Mr. Murphy as follows: "CONGRATULATIONS, GOOD LUCK AND SYMPATHY". We know that Mr. Myers will understand.

Hearing Held

The Louisiana Wage-Price Hearing was held on July the 18th, in the Court House, in Houma, La. It was presided over by Messrs. Ward S. Stevenson and Charles F. Denny, of the Policy and Program Appraisal Division, of the ASCS, and was conducted in the usual efficient manner which has become a tradition with the people from Washington.

The Industry recommended that the Pricing Period for both raw sugar and blackstrap molasses begin on the first Friday in October, and run through the last Thursday in February. This is a period of 21 weeks. The Pricing Period last year also covered 21 weeks. There was some difference of opinion about salvage cane, which went into the record.

The American Sugar Cane League recommended a ten cent per hour increase in minimum wages, "provided the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the price of raw sugar will remain above 7.40 cents per pound."

The recommendation was made by Mr. Andrew Gay, Chairman of the League's Employee Relations Committee. He advised the hearing that Louisiana cane farmers have always shown a willingness to pay higher wages whenever their ability to pay was evident. He pointed out, however, that if the price of raw sugar drops below 7.40 cents per pound, the Louisiana cane farmers will not have the ability to pay more than the present wages.

William M'Collom Dies

William M'Collom, manager of the Houma Division of Southdown, Inc., for the past eighteen years, died at the Touro Infirmary in New Orleans on July 21, 1963 after an extended illness.

(Continued on page 255)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Field Days

There are many Field Days throughout the belt and it can be said without fear of contradiction that all of the Field Days serve a most useful purpose to cane growers. The writer has heard many excellent comments from cane growers about these meetings. County Agents and growers who help with these events are to be complimented for the good job done. Yet to come and after the August 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* is mailed will be the West Baton Rouge Parish Sugarcane Field Day at Smithfield Plantation scheduled for the 6th of August, the St. Mary Parish Field Day, at Lynwood Plantation at Charenton, La. on the 13th of August, the Meeker Sugar Co-op. Tour beginning at the Co-op. on August 14, and the St. Martin Parish Tour at St. John-Levert and vicinity on the 15th of August. Growers are invited and urged to attend these informative meetings.

Featured in this article will be the 21st Annual West St. James Sugar Cane Field Day to be held Thursday, August 8, 1963 beginning at 8:00 in the morning at the St. James High School in St. James, La. The attendance at this meeting is usually larger than the attendance at any other single sugar meeting in the belt. Attendance in past years has gone over the one thousand mark. Growers from all over the belt attend this meeting and, in fact, some growers hire a bus to come as a group.

Mr. Kermit Coulon, L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Agent of St. James, and the Tour Committee do an excellent job of arranging the tour. The whole affair goes off like clockwork.

Registration for the event will begin at 8:00 a.m. at the St. James High School and the two hour guided tour will begin at 9:30 in the morning.

Personnel from the Agricultural Extension Service, the L.S.U. Expe- ment Station, the U.S.D.A. Hour Station, and the American Sug Cane League will discuss resear and show demonstrations of resu of many practices of cane productio Representatives of cane equipme companies will also be on hand to d play and answer questions pertaini to equipment.

The guest speaker will be M Harry T. Vaughn, President and Ge eral Manager of the United Stat Sugar Corporation of Clewiston, Flo ida. Mr. Vaughn is a native of Lo isiana and knows much about bo the Florida and the Louisiana sug industries. Growers who have go on the League's Research and Flori Sugar Industry Tour will rememb the warm welcome given them by M Vaughn and U. S. Sugar Corporatio

Sugarcane farmers attending t Field Day will see demonstrations weed control in sugarcane (grou and aerial applications), results soil sampling, complete fertilizers a liming of sugarcane, as well as ma other things about cane.

Another item of special intere will be the observation of the new released variety C. P. 55-30 and oth promising but unreleased varieti Growers will also be interested hear about the expanded cane bree ing program and the new varieti for the future.

The winner of the "West S James Field Day Outstanding Ser ice Award" will be announced duri the afternoon program. This awa is made to the person so selected b a committee, for his contributions services to the Louisiana Sugar I dustry. Recipients for this award f the past 3 years have been Dr. E. Abbott, Senator Allen Ellender a Mr. W. G. Taggart. Their contrib tions to the Louisiana sugar industr are well known and this event is fitting place to give them recognitio

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

A Good American

Louisiana's quiet, hard-working Edwin E. Willis, Member of Congress from the Third District, became Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, succeeding the late Representative Francis E. Walter (D. Pa.).

Due to the illness of Representative Walter, Mr. Willis has been Acting Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee for some time and has presided over more than half of the Committee hearings. He has backed the Committee's legislation aimed at protecting the country from Communists and other groups considered by the Committee to be subversive. He has had a large part in presenting bills requiring Communists to register and in setting up the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Mr. Willis has been a member of the House Judiciary Committee since he first came to Congress in 1949 and has advanced to the position of fourth ranking Democrat on that Committee.

As Representative from the Bayou sugar country of Louisiana Ed is known to his colleagues as "Mr. Sugar." Next to sugar, one of Mr. Willis' big interests in Congress has been tideland legislation. This involves ownership of the off-shore submerged lands, a matter of considerable importance to the State of Louisiana. Representative Willis presently is chief negotiator in discussions with the Interior and Justice Departments as to the exact location of the Louisiana coastline — a difficult line to agree upon because of the many indentations, bays, islands and shifting sands in the Mississippi Delta. Mr. Willis also is author of the bill which would give Louisiana, once its coastline is settled, ownership of off-shore submerged land out ten and one-half miles on that coastline.

The Supreme Court, some years ago, decreed that Texas' and Florida's ownership extends ten and one-half miles but that the State boundaries of Louisiana and other Gulf States extend only to the three-mile limit.

Ed Willis is known as a lawyer's lawyer and what is most unusual he is a Congressman who prefers to do most of his work and talking in the Committee rather than on the House floor. He is now serving his eighth term in Congress.

Ed Willis' colleagues in the House say "If you want something done, get Ed to do it."

A most delicious barbecue will be held following the afternoon program. The social hour (or two, or three) at Mr. Guy Caire's Camp goes along with the barbecue. This is something that everyone will remember for a long time. Tickets for the barbecue will be available to adults only and a fee of $1.00 will be charged upon registering.

The St. James Field Day is sponsored by the West St. James Farm Bureau in cooperation with the L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service.

Mr. Coulon invites you to attend and asks that you also invite your friends to come along.

1963 SUGARCANE VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOUISIAN

Prepared jointly by personnel of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana

The following recommendations are based primarily on results from the outfield test plots under the supervision of the State and U.S.D.A. experiment stations. For the 1963 crop, C. P. 52-68, C. P. 44-101 and N. Co. 310 are the major varieties, comprising 81% of the state acreage.

C. P. 52-68, which holds first place in acreage, generally yields slightly less cane per acre than C. P. 44-101 but surpasses it in yields of sugar per ton on both light and heavy soils. It has generally made its poorer yields on the terrace soils of the Lafayette-Youngsville area and the Iberia soil series of the Teche. It is susceptible to mosaic and spread of the disease into the variety has been so rapid in some areas that it can not be controlled by roguing. Cane grown from mosaic-infected seed yields about one-third less than that from healthy seed. Cane to be used for seed should be rogued for mosaic. In areas where mosaic can not be controlled by roguing, replacement of C. P. 52-68 with varieties that are more resistant to the disease should be considered.

C. P. 52-68 is resistant to red rot and is less affected by stunting disease than other released varieties. It does not stand cold as well as C. P. 44-101 or N. Co. 310 but is superior to C. P. 36-105 in that respect.

C. P. 44-101 occupies second place in acreage. It yields well on all soil types and in all areas of the sugar district, and is especially vigorous in stubble crops. It is susceptible to mosaic but the disease spreads into it less rapidly than into C. P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310. Seedcane plots should be rogued where necessary. C. P. 44-101 is recommended as a major cane.

N. Co. 310, third in acreage, ha given yields of plant cane above thos of C. P. 44-101 but below that variet in stubble crops. In the past tw years second stubble crops have bee weak in several areas. N. Co. 31 is generally above C. P. 44-101 i sucrose content. It has a tendenc to lodge but lodged cane can be su cessfully harvested mechanically wit pick-up attachments. N. Co. 310 mor tolerant of cold injury tha other released varieties. The variet is susceptible to mosaic and cane t be used for seed should be rogue Where the disease can not be co trolled in N. Co. 310 by roguing, r placement with varieties in which th disease spreads less rapidly should b considered.

C. P. 48-103 is the earliest matu ing variety available, and planting sufficient acreage for milling durin the early part of the harvest seaso is recommended. It is moderatel susceptible to mosaic but the diseas spreads slowly in the variety and ca be controlled by roguing.

C. P. 47-193 is earlier maturin than the three leading commerci varieties and may be grown to ad vantage on heavy soils in areas whe mosaic is a serious problem. Hov ever, it does not withstand freeze in jury as well as C. P. 44-101 and ha a higher sucrose inversion rating. should, therefore, be harvested befo the more cold-tolerant varieties. C. P 47-193 is resistant to mosaic an roguing seed supplies is seldom ne essary.

Some growers still obtain satisfa tory results with C. P. 36-105 but occupies a relatively small acreag It is more resistant to mosaic and t borer injury than C. P. 44-101 but

ferior in resistance to cold injury. C .P. 44-155, C. P. 43-47 and C. P. 6-13 are higher in sucrose content an C. P. 44-101 and may be grown well drained light soils as secon- ary canes in some areas. They gen- ally do not yield as well as the three ading commercial varieties. C. P. 6-13 is resistant to mosaic and C. P. 4-155 moderately susceptible. The sease can be controlled in both va- eties by roguing.

C. P. 55-30, released in 1963, yields ightly less cane per acre than C. P. 4-101 but about 5% more sugar per re. Yields have been consistently ood in all areas of the district and both light and heavy soils. First ubble yields are consistently above ose of plant cane and second stub- e often above those of first stubble. matures earlier than C. P. 52-68, N. . 310, or C. P. 44-101 and can follow . P. 48-103 and C. P. 47-193 in cut- ng for the mill. C. P. 55-30 is sus- ptible to mosaic and is more severe- affected by the disease than are her released varieties. However, osaic spreads into it less rapidly an into C. P. 44-101, C. P. 52-68 or . Co. 310. Roguing seedcane sup- lies for mosaic is essential.

Although the limited seed supply f C. P. 55-30 will prevent large scale lantings before 1965, test field re- lts show that it is adapted to a wide nge of soils. In areas where mo- ic can be controlled in it by roguing, is recommended because of its early aturity and excellent stubbling abil- y.

Recommendations by areas are as llows:

1. Avoyelles, Rapides, upper St. andry and Pointe Coupee Parishes:

a. Light soils: C. P. 48-103 for early harvesting, N. Co. 310, C. P. 52-68, C. P. 44-101, C. P. 55-30, C. P. 36-13, C. P. 47-193, and C. P. 36-105

b. Heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193,[1] N. Co. 310, C. P. 52-68, C. P. 44-101, and C. P. 55-30

2. East and West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, lower Pointe Coupee and St. Landry Parishes:

a. Light soils: C. P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C. P. 44-101, C. P. 52-68, N. Co. 310, C. P. 55-30, C. P. 44-155, C. P. 36-13, and C. P. 36-105

b. Heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193[1], N. Co. 310, C. P. 52-68, C. P. 44-101, and C. P. 55-30

3. Assumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes:

a. Light soils: C. P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C. P. 44-101, C. P. 52-68, N. Co. 310, C. P. 55-30, C. P. 44-155, C. P. 43-47, C. P. 36-13, and C. P. 36-105

b. Heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193,[1] C. P. 52-68, N. Co. 310, C. P. 44-101, and C. P. 55-30

4. St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin Parishes:

a. Light soils: Limited plantings of C. P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C. P. 44-101, C. P. 52-68, N. Co. 310, C. P. 55-30, C. P. 36-13, and C. P. 44-155

b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193,[1] C. P. 52-68, N. Co. 310, C. P. 44-101, and C. P. 55-30

5. Lafayette, Vermilion and terrace soils in St. Landry Parishes:

a. Light soils: C. P. 44-101, N. Co. 310, C. P. 52-68, C. P. 55-30, C. P. 36-13, and C. P. 44-155

b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C. P. 47-193,[1] N. Co. 310, C. P. 44-101, C. P. 52-68, and C. P. 55-30

[1] C. P. 47-193 is listed first for these soil types because it is earlier maturing and does not withstand freeze injury as well as C. P. 44-101. It should be harvested first. N. Co. 310, C. P. 52-68, and C. P. 44-101 are higher yielding.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 251)

Mr. M'Collom was a member of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and one of the Louisiana sugar industry's top plantation managers. He was 69 years old.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LIMITING THE SPREAD OF SUGAR CANE MOSAIC IN EARLY PLANTED TREATED CANE FOR CONTROL OF RSD

R. J. Steib, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology and S. J. P. Chilton Head, Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana Agricultural Experimental Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

The present recommendations for the control of the ratoon stunting disease (RSD) with hot-air and the propagation of the progenies were first published in 1955. Since that time only minor changes have been made, as more information was available, in order to improve its effectiveness. Checks made of many plots of treated cane of many varieties revealed that the hot-air method now used in Louisiana is a sound one.

The discovery of mosaic and its rather rapid spread in variety N. Co. 310 following its release in 1954, which was the year before the RSD control recommendations were published, was viewed with some concern. Following the release of N. Co. 310, over the three years following, mosaic had begun to spread in the other major variety in Louisiana, C. P. 44-101. The new variety, C. P. 52-68 was also found susceptible to the new H strain of the mosaic virus as confirmed by Abbott (1) in 1958. A survey of the sugarcane area during the 1959 growing season made by Steib and Forbes (2) revealed that mosaic was present in all major producing areas in Louisiana except the northern Bunkie, La. area. In the Reserve and Edgard, La. areas, mosaic was up to 100 per cent in N. Co. 310 and C. P. 44-101 by 1960. The presence of mosaic in the three important commercial varieties was destined to have an effect on the hot-air treating program so successfully used for control of RSD since 1955. The selection of mosaic-free seed for treatment for control of RSD and the apparent more rapid spread of mosaic in cane which had been heat treated was of concern to both Plant Pathologists and members of the sugar industry.

Heat Treated Cane and Mosaic

The fact that mosaic "picks u faster in heat treated cane than no heat treated cane of susceptible v rieties has been a matter of conce because of the effect it may have the RSD control program. Both s entists and other personnel acquain ed with RSD control and the mosa situation agree that mosaic apparen ly spread more rapidly in susceptib varieties following the heat trea ment. They also agree, however, th the heat treatment is not *directly* r sponsible. Applying a hot-air trea ment to a vegetatively propagat plant such as sugarcane does n change its genetic makeup. It is on through the sexual process (suga cane breeding) that plant breede are able to produce better quality a disease resistant varieties.

Mosaic in Heat Treated Cane

Apparently, the more rapid spre of mosaic in susceptible varieties f lowing the heat treatment is pro ably due to the earlier plantings ma in August and very early Septembe Experimental results have shov that there are certain advantages planting heat treated cane very ear during the planting season. Ear treatment has four advantages.

1) Cane planted in August w germinate, produce a stand, ove winter satisfactorily and produce normal plant cane crop the ne year even after heat treatment.

2) Treated cane is injured the hot-air treatment which resu in a poor spring stand, therefo later planting is not as satisfa tory.

3) In order to treat the requir acreage when one first begins

RSD control program, it is usually necessary to commence treating in early August because of the cutoff date of October 1.

4) The treating work load usually conflicts with the normal planting operation, therefore most operators will begin treating as early as possible.

Reasons for More Mosaic in Early Planted Cane

Mosaic probably spreads more rapidly in cane planted in August and the first week of September whether treated or not because of the following reasons:

1) Sugarcane mosaic is spread from infected plants to healthy ones by insect vectors which carry the mosaic virus after feeding on mosaic plants. The earlier cane is planted the longer it is exposed to visitation by insects which would normally result in a higher incidence of mosaic.

2) Insects prefer young tender green plants over more mature ones which results in their feeding on the young cane instead of mature less attractive plants.

3) Mosaic is also spread to healthy plants in the newly planted cane by insects feeding on plants which have emerged from mosaic stalks which were present in cane selected for treatment and from plants infected since the cane was planted.

4) Normally insects will not leave young plants to go to the more mature cane, but will leave mature cane and grasses to go to young greener plants.

5) Insects are displaced while mowing ditches and headlands and cutting cane for seed, resulting in their seeking food and shelter elsewhere, which probably results in their migration to the smaller and greener sugarcane plants.

6) Secondary spread (infection which occurs the same planting season due to spread of mosaic by insects, as opposed to primary infection in which diseased plants emerge from the mother stalk) probably occurs in both August and September planted cane. Such spread is probably more extensive in August and early September planted cane than cane planted later because of the longer period of exposure before the first frost.

Recommendation for Limiting the Spread of Mosaic After Heat Treatment

The advantages of early treatment for control of RSD and the disadvantages of such early planting from the mosaic standpoint may be comprised by considering the following recommendations:

1) Varieties selected for heat treatment should be thoroughly rogued during the growing season to eliminate the source of mosaic in the seed to be treated.

2) *By taking advantage of the mosaic resistance in some of the present varieties the more resistant ones should be treated first.* This should minimize spread of mosaic which results from early planting. Varieties should be treated in the following order, if possible:

Variety	Mosaic Rating	Variety	Mosaic Rating
1. C.P.47-193	Resistant	6. C.P.44-155	Moderately susceptible
2. C.P.36-13	Resistant	7. C.P.44-101	Susceptible
3. C.P.48-103	Moderately Resistant	8. N.Co. 310	Susceptible
4. C.P.43-47	Moderately Resistant	9. C.P.55-30	Susceptible
5. C.P.36-105	Moderately Susceptible	10. C.P.52-68	Susceptible

3) If susceptible varieties must be treated early, the following will help to minimize mosaic spread.

a) Through roguing of seed cane plots as suggested in one above.

b) Isolation of the cane treated in August and early September by planting near woods (this may be possible since many operators are expanding their acreage in cane), or planting the heat treated cane in the middle of a large planting (free of mosaic) of such varieties as: C. P. 47-193, C. P. 43-47, C. P. 48-103,

C. P. 44-155, C. P. 36-13, or C. P. 36-105.

4) If treatment of resistant varieties is completed first and it is considered too early to begin treating mosaic susceptible varieties, treatment should cease until at least the second week in September.

5) Operators who have been heat treating for control of RSD for a number of years who need to treat for no more than two weeks should delay treating until the second week in September and the resistant varieties should be treated first.

6) Plant in an isolated new area if possible because the sugarcane mosaic virus will either be absent or at a low level in grasses near the new field. If any old field has to be used, plan ahead, and eliminate all grasses in the area by constant mowing or by use of chemicals.

7) If susceptible varieties known to have mosaic are planted on the farm at the same time the heat treated cane is planted in August or early September, plant the heat treated cane as far removed as possible. As a general rule, resistant varieties recommended for early planting by the Agronomists should be planted first.

8) *Heat treated cane may be rogued in the fall.* One or more roguing may be made before the first frost. This would eliminate all the primary source of infection and reduce the secondary spread to a minimum for roguing next spring.

Note: Roguing heat treated cane is easy in the fall because of lack of trash on planted stalks, no grass is present, walking is made easier because of good even cultivation and mosaic symptoms are easy to see in the fall of the year in young actively growing sugarcane.

Suggestion Regarding the Handling of Inspected Seed and a New Variety

Each fall through the cooperation of four agencies, the Louisiana Agricu tural Experiment Station, the U. D.A., American Sugarcane Leagu and the Extension Service (Coun Agents) seed which has been inspec ed for freedom from RSD and mosa in the spring and fall is made ava able for purchase on or about Octob 1. This seed usually has a trace both RSD and mosaic. It is suggest that this seed or a new variety pu chase from the League be handled a manner similar to the heat treat cane planted the latter half of Se tember. Attention should be given the following:

1) Select an isolated area f planting whenever possible.

2) Plant in a clean field—fr of old stubbles.

3) Sterilize cane knives wi 2% Lysol if any cutting is to done in the row.

4) Attempt to make one roguin before the first frost in order remove any primary infection the fall.

5) Rogue early in the spring a rogue religiously every two wee until cane is too tall. If mosa picks up beyond point of roguin use this seed because it will pro ably be better seed than field-r seed cane.

6) Be extra careful when cul vating and harvesting. Keep t equipment free of the RSD vir before cutting your good seed sterilizing them as stated in t RSD recommendations.

Note: If you have a serious m saic problem in your major var ties, plan to purchase inspect seed from the League. Probab any new seed relatively free RSD and mosaic will be superi to field-run cane which has h either one or both of the two d eases for several years.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

41 — No. 22 AUGUST 15, 1963

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

SPECIAL STATISTICAL ISSUE

Statement by the President

On page 264 of this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* there is a notice of a special meeting of the League's membership. The members will act upon the Executive Committee's recommendation that League dues be increased ½ cent per ton of cane.

The additional money collected as dues will be used to expand research and other activities of the League. This will help make a better future for all of us in the Louisiana sugar industry.

Over the years, the League has been very successful in obtaining State and Federal appropriations for the development of new cane varieties and for other research; but there is a need for the League to contribute more money to research. Without research, we would have no Louisiana sugar industry.

The League must also continue to lead the fight for (1) our right to produce and sell more sugar cane and sugar and (2) our right to receive fair prices for our sugar cane and sugar. For this job, we must have a strong, adequately financed organization.

If you cannot attend the special meeting, you may vote by proxy. You may instruct the person you appoint as your proxy how he should cast your vote.

I urge all members to vote in favor of the increase in dues. I believe this is necessary for our future progress.

T. M. Barker
President

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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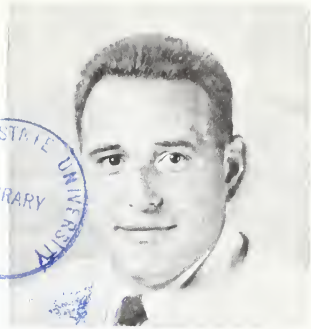
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Cutting The Pie—C. P. 55-30

The dead-line for ordering C. P. 55-30 is August 16, and at the time of this writing, August 9 there is much more cane ordered than there is cane available. This is true in spite of the fact that there is more C. P. 55-30 available for distribution than any other cane released in the past. Therefore an allocation will have to be made. This is not an easy or a pleasant job and is one that will bring forth much criticism.

The allotment of tonnage of C. P. 55-30 will be based on the *Acreage* on the farm and *not* on the *Tonnage* requested. To put it another way, growers who ordered cane will be allotted so many tons for so many acres of cane. It may be, and this will not be determined until after August 16 when all orders are in, that one ton for every 50 acres in cane can be used as a factor or a

(Continued on page 274)

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TO: THE MEMBERS AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A., INC.

Notice of Special Meeting

This is to notify you that by order of the Executive Committee, a special meeting of the members of this Corporation has been called to be held on the 10th day of September, 1963 at 10:00 o'clock a.m., in Room 300 of the Whitney Building (corner of St. Charles and Gravier Streets), New Orleans, Louisiana. The purposes of said meeting are:

I. To consider and adopt amendments to Paragraphs One (1) and Two (2) of Article Five (V) of the Charter of this Corporation to change the dues of Producer Members and of Processor Members (presently one and one-half cents per ton of cane sold or ground, respectively) so that the dues of such members shall be two cents per ton of cane sold or ground, respectively; and to amend any other provision of the Charter inconsistent therewith.

II. To transact any other business which may lawfully come before said meeting.

If you cannot attend, you may vote by proxy. The form below may be used for that purpose.

GILBERT J. DURBIN
General Manager

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 15, 1963

PROXY

I, (We) _____, a member of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., do hereby constitute and appoint _____,

or in his absence, _____, my (our) true and lawful proxy in my (our) name, place and stead, to vote upon the membership owned by me (us) and standing in my (our) name, as my (our) proxy, at the special meeting of the members of said American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., to be held on the 10th day of September, 1963, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., in Room 300 of the Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, or at any adjournment or adjournments thereof, and particularly authorize my (our) proxy to vote my (our) membership upon the proposed Charter amendments set forth in the notice of said meeting dated August 15, 1963.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, this _____ day of _____, 1963.

_____ _____

TONS OF CANE GROUND FROM 1962 CROP SIGNATURE

WITNESS:

_____

Total for State Factories Year	54 1953	54 1954	53 1955	50 1956	49 1957	48 1958	47 1959	46 1960	46 1961	46 1962
Crop Days	69.5	62.9	63.9	55.02	65.6	54.8	56.0	61.7	77.2	54.5
Lost time % total time	14.56	13.08	12.61	11.75	15.72	10.74	10.95	11.53	12.96	10.32
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	6,054,764	5,941,406	5,949,155	5,109,238	5,397,171	5,205,760	5,436,522	6,051,303	7,659,253	5,768,782
Tons ground, net weight	5,759,310	5,624,800	5,664,412	4,817,145	4,975,915	4,878,725	5,072,611	5,582,687	7,118,497	5,315,415
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	74.53	79.39	83.74	84.32	81.35	92.46	94.56	99.82	103.25	106.89
Extraction N. J. % Cane	71.23	72.39	73.16	72.83	70.59	73.32	73.04	72.93	73.30	72.26
Sucrose Extraction, %	88.97	89.69	90.13	90.18	88.88	90.24	90.13	89.79	90.26	89.53
Maceration % Cane	18.56	17.08	17.58	18.83	20.00	18.88	18.62	18.28	17.70	18.32
Fiber % Cane	14.78	14.51	14.28	14.65	15.32	14.27	14.35	14.21	14.17	14.39
Java Ratio	75.61	75.98	76.72	75.94	74.95	76.19	76.52	76.54	76.54	75.74
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	17.32	16.89	16.52	17.28	16.30	17.04	16.44	16.39	17.05	17.36
Crusher Juice Sucrose	13.64	13.34	12.68	13.81	12.93	13.71	13.12	12.85	13.65	13.78
Brix Factor (Final Report)	97.00	96.92	96.85	96.93	97.24	96.95	97.01	96.95	97.07	96.89
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.43	94.15	94.56	94.06	94.35	93.73	94.36	94.24	94.29	93.83
Normal Juice Brix	16.80	16.37	16.00	16.75	15.85	16.52	15.95	15.89	16.55	16.82
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.88	12.56	11.99	12.99	12.20	12.85	12.38	12.11	12.87	12.93
Normal Juice Purity	76.67	76.73	74.94	77.55	76.97	77.78	77.62	76.20	77.76	76.85
Factory Syrup, Brix	58.13	56.55	57.96	57.91	56.42	57.64	56.66	56.82	57.34	57.86
Residual Juice Brix	6.37	6.42	5.98	6.17	6.30	6.22	5.95	6.11	6.20	6.48
Bagasse Sucrose	3.40	3.27	3.07	3.18	3.17	3.22	3.12	3.15	3.25	3.36
Bagasse Moisture	50.06	49.99	49.82	50.05	50.50	50.44	50.52	50.97	50.29	50.97
Bagasse Fiber	44.20	45.45	45.68	45.54	45.06	45.13	45.19	44.59	45.26	44.29
Press Cake Sucrose	4.21	4.08	4.17	4.33	4.55	4.10	4.43	3.99	4.39	4.52
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	1.105	1.022	1.096	1.041	1.053	.950	.912	1.005	.968	1.105
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.180	.165	.169	.167	.252	.172	.190	.182	.192	.202
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.269	.184	.151	.146	.228	.116	.154	.159	.140	.171
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	1.137	1.045	.959	1.030	1.078	1.019	.991	1.004	1.017	1.093
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.691	2.416	2.375	2.384	2.611	2.257	2.247	2.350	2.317	2.571
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.622	7.720	7.353	8.104	7.075	8.188	7.794	7.485	8.131	7.865
Total, Sucrose % Cane	10.313	10.136	9.728	10.488	9.686	10.445	10.041	9.835	10.448	10.436
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	158.79	160.83	153.19	168.83	147.40	170.58	162.37	155.94	169.39	163.85
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane	166.93	169.88	160.89	179.07	159.87	182.02	174.02	169.04	182.26	177.82
Gals. F. M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	6.94	6.67	7.28	6.56	6.52	6.37	6.17	6.58	6.43	6.88
Boiling House Efficiency	94.61	96.61	96.83	96.93	93.35	98.05	97.34	96.86	97.34	95.71

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1953-1962

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Raw Sugar 96°	358,424	376,391	363,234	336,795	304,367	340,211	361,958	390,576	538,346	383,891
Turbinados	37,635	41,790	43,949	40,684	40,779	40,040	37,946	37,217	38,528	31,642
Granulated	64,910	46,710	31,754	39,319	41,846	51,679	29,368	31,358	56,314	43,465
Washed Raws	6,373		4,870	2,719			0	0	0	0
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	480,633	478,413	455,209	431,624	397,642	442,793	440,400	469,711	649,514	471,601
String—Others	460	275	901	Lbs. 128		67	204	145	0	176
Sirup—Gallons	892,146	1,224,999	1,397,874	1,143,480	785,571	1,246,092	1,217,822	1,167,418	1,079,468	1,031,828
1st Molasses—Gallons	1,506,982	1,450,251	1,640,898	1,150,873	1,200,461	1,968,068	1,473,398	1,701,721	1,853,590	1 824,430
2nd Molasses—Gallons	1,451,038	1,369,755	1,552,163	1,233,328	1,352,862	1,116,155	1,240,674	1,677,052	1,221,572	947,988
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	36,330,800	34,198,437	37,902,846	29,043,451	30,149,458	27,885,280	28,258,331	33,565,060	41,567,300	33,696,710

PLANTED ACRES OF SUGARCANE ON LOUISIANA FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed within Proportionate Shares											
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Ascension	15,148.7	13,923.3	13,402.1	12,863.8	11,364.5	10,151.1	10,261.1	9,439.3	10,647.5	11,593.0	12,256.7	13,626.1
Assumption	30,955.0	29,900.3	31,428.3	27,680.6	25,685.6	22,628.3	25,988.3	25,882.7	29,397.6	29,872.8	31,419.4	34,739.7
Avoyelles	1,970.0	1,735.4	2,147.6	1,689.4	1,789.1	1,759.9	2,254.3	1,973.4	2,279.6	2,404.1	2,645.6	3,156.6
East Baton Rouge	331.5	388.3	83.6									.1
East Feliciana				.4	.4	.4			.3			
Iberia	38,389.3	39,340.1	40,589.2	36,652.1	33,352.5	29,493.0	31,570.6	29,697.4	34,763.3	36,968.3	39,145.8	40,906.8
Iberville	20,727.2	19,510.9	20,135.7	17,899.3	16,651.4	13,972.2	15,889.0	15,621.4	17,741.9	17,520.1	18,669.8	21,886.7
Lafayette	8,728.8	8,874.7	8,901.7	7,647.4	7,219.5	6,497.5	6,954.8	6,654.3	7,826.0	8,279.4	8,573.3	8,730.1
Lafourche	29,501.1	29,040.1	29,895.3	25,129.3	24,234.6	21,637.3	24,126.7	23,632.1	26,665.5	26,457.8	28,948.4	32,165.2
Pointe Coupee	10,473.5	9,581.4	8,857.7	8,685.8	8,544.5	8,117.3	8,847.1	8,262.4	10,095.0	11,030.9	12,389.7	13,674.6
Rapides	1,360.5	972.9	708.9	674.7	659.9	748.4	1,197.6	1,238.9	1,412.6	1,664.4	2,202.4	2,503.5
St. Charles	1,549.4	1,699.6	1,529.3	1,441.3	1,329.6	1,160.3	1,244.5	1,243.2	1,524.6	1,502.5	1,557.1	2,015.1
St. James	17,865.4	17,482.9	17,299.7	15,466.7	14,382.6	12,246.1	14,503.0	14,022.5	15,428.4	16,994.0	18,734.7	21,559.9
St. John	14,898.9	15,044.6	15,179.7	13,239.6	12,560.0	11,484.1	12,790.0	12,528.6	9,109.6	9,249.0	9,875.5	10,800.6
St. Landry	515.7	172.1	184.9	128.6	117.5	143.8	235.1	34.9	36.6		18.0	
St. Martin	18,520.1	18,872.2	19,475.8	16,932.6	16,728.2	15,197.0	16,430.2	15,005.1	16,798.7	18,370.7	19,185.5	19,568.6
St. Mary	36,075.4	36,877.5	37,863.8	32,031.4	30,053.7	26,055.7	30,314.0	29,749.8	34,216.4	35,049.9	35,688.3	40,437.4
Terrebonne	34,616.0	33,393.7	35,032.2	31,513.7	28,526.3	25,232.9	28,808.7	28,656.0	36,157.4	35,730.7	37,659.1	39,874.1
Vermilion	3,439.8	2,760.9	2,633.2	2,511.1	2,360.3	2,157.8	2,218.8	1,805.4	1,968.8	2,082.3	2,554.5	3,031.5
West Baton Rouge	14,172.2	13,489.0	13,527.3	12,235.0	12,051.0	11,070.4	12,604.3	12,571.5	14,098.9	14,110.4	15,195.6	17,237.3
West Feliciana	1,785.8	1,686.4	1,778.1	1,939.2	1,962.9	1,838.5	2,108.7	2,064.6	2,473.2	2,734.3	2,898.6	3,369.4
TOTAL	301,024.3	294,746.3	300,654.6	266,362.0	249,576.1	221,592.0	248,346.8	240,083.5	272,641.9	281,614.6	299,618.0	329,283.3

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)					Yield of Cane Per Acre Actual Net Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
Ascension	8,683.8	9,748.4	10,634.9	11,432.4	10,956.2	21.71	24.82	28.81	21.91	35.88	39.51	49.21	38.41
Assumption	23,919.2	27,085.8	27,620.7	29,378.5	29,498.2	19.69	24.39	28.05	21.41	33.56	40.18	49.63	39.03
Avoyelles	1,566.1	2,189.6	2,108.8	2,408.7	931.7	21.26	20.75	25.04	21.05	32.92	32.63	42.92	35.40
East Baton Rouge					1				33.00				59.70
Iberia	26,532.2	31,133.1	33,124.0	35,549.7	30,995.0	20.05	19.35	23.66	22.02	34.26	33.78	43.49	41.42
Iberville	14,215.8	16,178.1	15,874.0	17,279.5	16,720.6	19.70	23.12	28.20	20.29	32.29	36.65	47.07	36.89
Lafayette	5,802.3	7,031.6	7,493.7	7,986.4	4,791.0	16.27	15.39	19.81	10.83	26.94	25.13	36.17	19.54
Lafourche	22,145.7	24,687.0	24,409.0	27,085.9	28,077.0	19.90	22.96	26.49	22.77	33.48	38.44	48.73	42.65
Pointe Coupee	7,612.7	9,386.1	10,286.8	11,699.1	8,398.0	21.40	22.79	24.61	19.69	32.72	36.74	40.64	32.72
Rapides	1,107.9	1,277.7	1,541.9	2,123.4	910.1	23.73	26.28	27.77	16.68	38.98	41.58	47.91	27.68
St. Charles	1,124.2	1,411.6	1,412.9	1,431.2	1,599.8	18.87	20.18	23.13	25.58	32.43	32.25	42.32	47.58
St. James	13,178.8	14,107.5	14,903.3	17,673.6	17,207.2	20.62	23.67	28.66	22.76	34.09	37.91	51.89	42.18
St. John	11,756.0	8,426.0	8,092.0	9,208.1	9,021.6	20.28	22.95	27.57	22.74	34.66	37.23	49.50	41.20
St. Landry	34.9	36.6		15.2		15.73		28.20		25.32		50.95	
St. Martin	13,325.9	15,147.9	16,303.2	17,674.4	13,485.8	17.97	18.49	21.34	15.76	30.11	29.87	38.13	27.74
St. Mary	27,098.8	31,634.1	31,750.5	32,520.5	32,481.1	21.49	19.68	23.76	20.70	39.28	35.15	46.51	40.08
Terrebonne	26,185.1	33,548.2	32,765.4	35,207.2	32,848.9	19.88	22.48	25.20	21.90	34.78	37.58	46.96	40.74
Vermilion	1,642.1	1,731.1	1,840.7	2,277.6	1,776.2	18.70	16.79	19.77	14.26	30.23	28.68	35.08	25.58
West Baton Rouge	11,311.0	12,810.2	12,628.6	13,864.9	12,856.1	24.26	25.39	29.19	18.59	38.64	41.28	50.99	29.89
West Feliciana	1,901.7	2,209.0	2,557.3	2,491.3	1,134.8	21.86	23.79	27.80	22.76	31.05	32.20	42.99	37.50
TOTAL	210,444.9	240,880.0	255,250.7	277,297.6	233,690.1								

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEES, NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING SUGAR CANE, AND AVERAGE SUGAR CANE ACREAGE GROWING PER FARM IN LOUISIANA
1937 - 1962

Crop Year	Number of producer-payees	Number of farms	Average sugar cane acreage growing per farm
1937	16,572	10,260	30.1
1938	16,901	10,468	28.3
1939	17,701	10,918	24.5
1940	15,635	9,332	28.4
1941	14,509	8,599	30.7
1942	14,329	8,671	34.4
1943	13,439	8,052	36.1
1944	12,662	7,556	36.5
1945	10,344	6,304	44.0
1946	10,151	6,141	47.8
1947	9,605	5,689	52.8
1948	10,208	5,957	50.2
1949	9,711	5,559	54.1
1950	9,047	5,028	60.2
1951	8,755	4,833	58.0
1952	8,237	4,463	66.0
1953	7,540	4,010	75.8
1954	7,384	3,883	70.3
1955	7,424	3,861	66.4
1956	7,176	3,703	62.6
1957	6,639	3,343	74.3
1958	5,936	2,908	82.6
1959	5,697	2,686	101.5
1960	5,568	2,547	110.6
1961	5,662	2,534	118.3
1962	5,563	2,413	136.5

Name of Factory	Gross tons of cane ground for sugar	Net tons of cane ground for sugar	Tons of Sugar: Refined Granulated
Albania	105,036	100,056	—
Alma	92,174	84,645	—
Angola	27,693	25,405	—
Armant	159,714	147,416	—
Audubon	936	857	—
Billeaud	61,430	54,759	—
Breaux Bridge	72,557	66,150	—
Caldwell	180,134	165,094	—
Catherine (L)	73,330	64,546	—
Catherine (S)	81,430	76,749	(Plt. Granulated)
Cedar Grove	68,016	63,917	—
Cinclare	79,535	70,896	—
Columbia (C&G)	73,638	69,236	(Plt. Granulated)
Columbia (F)	79,924	73,551	—
Cora-Texas	77,249	71,279	—
Cypremort	105,834	97,045	—
Duhe-Bourgeois	137,284	130,808	—
Enterprise	157,786	146,741	—
Erath	73,428	67,563	—
Evan Hall	262,828	246,453	—
Georgia	133,119	123,727	10,657
Glenwood	189,317	174,786	—
Greenwood	173,910	161,657	—
Helvetia	137,911	129,607	—
Iberia	197,998	185,511	—
Leighton	208,598	186,156	—
Levert-St. John	127,638	115,513	—
Little-Texas	36,889	31,128	—
Lula	152,711	141,758	—
Meeker	38,208	34,792	—
Oaklawn	195,137	179,704	—
Poplar Grove	98,287	91,320	—
Raceland	301,234	273,393	—
San Francisco	50,455	47,446	(Plt. Granulated)
St. James	166,849	156,766	—
St. Mary	157,712	145,767	—
Smithfield	92,852	82,473	—
Southdown	169,852	154,701	12,304
Sterling	267,899	249,247	—
Supreme	187,776	174,168	14,484
Terrebonne	191,881	177,198	—
Valentine	166,331	153,721	—
Vida	58,804	55,168	—
Westfield	148,915	134,940	—
Wilbert's Myrtle Grove	101,028	90,611	—
Youngsville	47,515	40,991	—
TOTAL	5,768,782	5,315,415	37,445

[1] Based on partly estimated weights and polarizations as reported on forms SU-123.

CANE MILLS, 1962 CROP[1]

Actually Produced			Blackstrap Molasses	
Turbinados	Raw Sugar	Total Sugar Prod. Raw Value	Gallons Produced	Gallons Prod. 80° Brix
—	9,418	9,616	632,815	717,208
—	6,964	7,014	594,825	616,109
135	1,382	1,543	127,738	152,598
—	13,045	13,280	943,942	1,097,303
—	72	73	9,107	10,275
—	4,588	4,676	333,361	384,509
—	5,342	5,405	500,190	598,233
—	15,102	15,480	1,185,342	1,236,209
—	5,188	5,222	333,045	419,758
—	3,549	5,768	126,800	147,036
—	5,542	5,660	490,173	498,261
—	5,814	5,829	442,108	502,588
—	2,373	4,742	161,639	199,682
—	6,654	6,788	481,254	529,168
1,746	3,351	5,283	266,000	270,207
—	9,407	9,535	680,707	698,415
—	11,519	11,761	888,068	989,959
—	13,338	13,548	806,651	913,663
—	5,595	5,678	390,245	479,456
—	21,540	21,815	1,609,586	1,893,032
—	—	11,403	761,869	891,301
—	15,322	15,614	1,316,385	1,325,739
—	14,468	14,802	1,104,828	1,205,779
—	11,788	11,834	776,973	941,758
—	16,598	16,886	853,293	1,042,312
—	17,608	17,913	1,225,593	1,466,469
—	9,433	9,577	832,638	919,228
—	1,966	2,002	116,346	123,132
—	12,904	13,094	940,099	1,031,845
—	2,665	2,772	265,966	266,617
10,787	5,217	16,720	1,174,372	1,371,108
—	7,625	7,672	671,088	843,314
7,667	16,368	24,995	2,033,847	2,076,511
—	—	2,454	—	—
—	14,143	14,312	826,600	1,056,370
—	13,433	13,871	787,720	952,083
—	6,320	6,439	615,975	682,347
—	285	13,450	963,608	1,140,321
—	23,050	23,782	1,797,111	2,007,800
—	—	15,498	1,407,020	1,408,334
—	15,318	15,663	1,064,351	1,266,189
11,307	578	12,599	1,012,154	1,210,444
—	5,041	5,159	317,880	351,589
—	12,415	12,606	959,520	1,055,030
—	8,084	8,163	542,864	552,260
—	3,479	3,605	325,014	375,707
31,642	383,891	471,601	33,696,710	37,917,256

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Louisiana ASCS State Office

GROWERS' INCOME, DOLLARS, THE TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1937-62

	Paid by Mills	Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as Amended					
Year	Acct. Cane	Mols. Bonus	Acct. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	Total Amount Rec'd.
1937	2.907	-	.892	.023	.016	.931	-	3.838
1938	2.663	-	.948	-	-	.948	-	3.611
1939	2.881	-	.976	-	-	.976	-	3.857
1940	2.717	-	.908	.013	.258	1.179	-	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	-	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	-	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	-	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	-	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	-	7.095
1949	6.199	-	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	-	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	-	.003	1.290	-	9.174
1951	5.149	.723	1.046	.039	.120	1.205	-	7.077
1952	6.542	.097	1.175	-	.001	1.176	-	7.815
1953	6.963	.141	1.263	.001	-	1.264	-	8.368
1954	6.582	.133	1.219	-	-	1.219	-	7.934
1955	6.085	.170	1.155	.001	.001	1.157	-	7.412
1956	7.148	.720	1.288	-	-	1.288	-	9.156
1957	6.461	.226	1.197	.005	.015	1.217	-	7.904
1958	7.080	.222	1.263	.001	.012	1.276	-	8.578
1959	6.855	.103	1.227	.001	.048	1.276	-	8.234
1960	6.925	.236	1.204	.003	.012	1.219	-	8.380
1961	7.266	.197	1.280	-	-	1.280	-	8.743

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA 1900- 1962

Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons	Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons
1900	309	1937	401
1901	360	1938	491
1902	369	1939	436
1903	256	1940	234
1904	398	1941	322
1905	377	1942	397
1906	258	1943	432
1907	381	1944	396
1908	398	1945	370
1909	327	1946	331
1910	350	1947	297
1911	360	1948	393
1912	157	1949	414
1913	299	1950	451
1914	248	1951	295
1915	140	1952	451
1916	310	1953	479
1917	249	1954	478
1918	286	1955	454
1919	124	1956	429
1920	173	1957	396
1921	331	1958	443
1922	301	1959	440
1923	165	1960	469
1924	90	1961	650
1925	142	1962	472
1926	48		
1927	72		
1928	135		
1929	204		
1930	188		
1931	160		
1932	228		
1933	209		
1934	234		
1935	339		
1936	386		

Production reported on 96° basis prior to 1934, raw value basis thereafter

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANS SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC.
ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
1962-1963 PRICING PERIOD

Date	N.Y.	N.O.	B'strap
Date			
Oct. 5	6.53	6.51	14.50
6	No Market		
7	Sunday		
8	6.53	6.51	14.50
9	6.53	6.51	14.50
10	6.55	6.53	14.50
11	6.55	6.53	14.50
Weekly Avg.Raws 6.5180		B'strap 14.5000	
Oct. 12	No Market		
13	No Market		
14	Sunday		
15	6.55	6.53	14.50
16	6.55	6.53	14.50
17	6.51	6.49	14.50
18	6.51	6.49	14.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.5100		B'strap 14.5000	
Oct. 19	6.51	6.49	14.50
20	No Market		
21	Sunday		
22	6.51	6.49	14.50
23	6.51	6.49	15.2784 Avg.
24	6.55	6.53	15.50
25	6.55	6.53	15.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.5060		B'strap 15.0557	
Oct. 26	6.55	6.53*	15.75
27	No Market		
28	Sunday		
29	6.45	6.43	15.75
30	6.42	6.40	15.75
31	6.42	6.39*	15.75
Nov. 1	6.35	6.33	15.75
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.4160		B'strap 15.7500	
Nov. 2	6.39	6.35*	15.75
3	No Market		
4	Sunday		
5	6.40	6.38	15.75
6	No Market		
7	6.40	6.38	15.9773 Avg.
8	6.40	6.38	16.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.3725		B'strap 15.8693	
Nov. 9	6.40	6.38	16.00
10	No Market		
11	Sunday		
12	No Market		
13	6.43	6.41*	16.00
14	6.43	6.41*	16.00
15	6.43	6.41	16.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.4025		B'strap 16.0000	
Nov. 16	6.45	6.43	16.00
17	No Market		
18	Sunday		
19	6.45	6.43	16.00
20	6.45	6.43	16.00
21	6.45	6.43	16.00
22	No Market		
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.4300		B'strap 16.0000	
Nov.			

Date	N.Y.	N.O.	B'strap
Nov. 23	6.45	6.43	16.50
24	No Market		
25	Sunday		
26	6.48	6.46	16.50
27	6.50	6.48	16.50
28	6.50	6.48	16.50
29	6.50	6.48	16.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.4660		B'strap 16.5000	
Nov. 30	6.50	6.48	16.50
Dec. 1	No Market		
2	Sunday		
3	6.50	6.48	16.50
4	6.50	6.46*	16.50
5	6.50	6.48	16.75
6	6.50	6.48	16.75
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.4760		B'strap 16.6000	
Dec. 7	6.50	6.48	16.75
8	No Market		
9	Sunday		
10	6.50	6.48	16.75
11	6.50	6.48	16.75
12	6.53	6.51	17.00
13	6.55	6.53	17.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.4960		B'strap 16.8500	
Dec. 14	6.55	6.53	17.00
15	No Market		
16	Sunday		
17	6.55	6.53*	17.00
18	6.55	6.53	17.00
19	6.55	6.53	17.50
20	6.55	6.53	17.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.5300		B'strap 17.2000	
Dec. 21	6.55	6.53	17.50
22	No Market		
23	Sunday		
24	No Market		
25	No Market		
26	6.59	6.57*	18.00
27	6.62	6.60*	18.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.5667		B'strap 17.8333	
Dec. 28	6.60	6.58	18.00
29	No Market		
30	Sunday		
31	No Market		
Jan. 1	No Market		
2	6.62	6.61*	18.00
3	6.62	6.60	19.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.5967		B'strap 18.3333	
Jan. 4	6.62	6.60	19.00
5	No Market		
6	Sunday		
7	6.65	6.63	19.00
8	6.69	6.63*	19.00
9	6.70	6.68*	20.00
10	6.70	6.68	20.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.4440		B'strap 19.5000	

Date	N.Y.	N.O.	B'strap
Jan. 11	6.70	6.68	21.00
12	No Market		
13	Sunday		
14	6.72*	6.70	22.00
15	6.72	6.70	22.00
16	6.72	6.70	22.00
17	6.72	6.70	22.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.6960		B'strap 21.8000	
Jan. 18	6.72	6.70	22.00
19	No Market		
20	Sunday		
21	6.72	6.70	22.00
22	6.72	6.70	22.00
23	6.72	6.70	22.00
24	6.72	6.70	22.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.7000		B'strap 22.0000	
Jan. 25	6.72*	6.70	22.00
26	No Market		
27	Sunday		
28	6.72	6.70	22.00
29	6.72	6.70	22.00
30	6.72	6.70	22.00
31	6.72	6.70	22.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.7000		B'strap 22.0000	
Feb. 1	6.72	6.70	22.50
2	No Market		
3	Sunday		
4	6.72	6.70	22.50
5	6.72	6.70	22.50
6	6.72	6.70	22.50
7	6.72	6.70	22.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.7000		B'strap 22.5000	

Date	N.Y.	N.O.	B'strap
Feb. 8	6.72	6.70	22.50
9	No Market		
10	Sunday		
11	6.75	6.73	22.50
12	No Market		
13	6.75*	6.74	22.50
14	6.79	6.77	22.50
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.7350		B'strap 22.5000	
Feb. 15	6.80*	6.78	22.50
16	No Market		
17	Sunday		
18	6.80	6.78	22.50
19	6.80	6.78	22.00
20	6.82	6.80	22.00
21	6.85	6.83	22.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.7940		B'strap 22.2000	
Feb. 22	No Market		
23	No Market		
24	Sunday		
25	6.90	6.88	22.00
26	6.90	6.88	22.00
27	6.92	6.90	22.00
28	6.92	6.90	22.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 6.8900		B'strap 22.0000	

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICES

RAWS	BLACKSTRAP
6.5784	18.3567

Weekly Avg. Raws 6.7350 B'strap

Weekly Avg. Raws 6.7350 B'strap 22.5000

* Local Sales

NUMBER OF FARMS, PAYEES, PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES, PLANTED ACRES AND TONS OF CANE MARKETED FOR SUGAR BY SIZE GROUP-LOUISIANA

1962 CROP

ize Groups Planted Acres) 1/		Number of farms	Number of payees	Proportionate share acres	Planted acres 1/	Tons of Sugarcane Marketed for Sugar
0.1	4.9	200	296	578.0	578.0	6216.0
5.0	9.9	211	347	1546.5	1546.5	15685.3
10.0	24.9	370	640	6212.5	6212.5	79965.8
25.0	49.9	453	957	16348.2	16348.2	244227.9
50.0	99.9	482	1383	34040.6	34040.6	536299.8
100.0	199.9	342	964	47501.5	47501.5	799922.9
200.0	299.9	129	371	31410.4	31410.4	519249.3
300.0	399.9	66	197	22630.7	22630.7	384071.9
400.0	499.9	52	131	23240.1	23240.1	408658.9
500.0	999.9	72	189	48201.4	48201.4	807641.3
,000.0	and Above	36	90	97573.4	97573.4	1514888.5
	Totals	2413	5565	329283.3	329283.3	5316827.6

1/ Acreage of sugarcane planted within the farm proportionate share which is either harvested for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar, harvested for seed or is bona-fide abandoned.

SEASON AVERAGE PRICES

SEASON	RAWS (Cents Per Lb.)	BLACKSTRAP (Cents Per Gallon)
1935-36 (Oct. 18 - Feb. 28)	3.2316	6.0940
1936-37 (Oct. 16 - Feb. 25)	3.6660	6.1700
1937-38 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	3.1924	5.3278
1938-39 (Oct. 14 - Feb. 23)	2.8195	2.9976
1939-40 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	2.9229	5.0890
1940-41 (Oct. 10 - Mch. 28)	2.9729	6.4087
1941-42 (Oct. 10 - Apr. 2)	3.6121	16.1862
1942-43 (Oct. 9 - Apr. 1)	3.7300	17.8245
1943-44 (Oct. 8 - Mch. 30)	3.7300	18.0000
1944-45 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	3.7500	17.6737
1945-46 (Oct. 12 - Jan. 31)	3.7500	18.0000
1946-47 (Oct. 11 - Jan. 30)	5.8167	18.0000
1947-48 (Oct. 3 - Jan. 29)	6.2060	26.7617
1948-49 (Oct. 8 - Jan. 27)	5.6184	9.6998*
1949-50 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	5.8181	5.6417
1950-51 (Oct. 6 - Jan. 25)	6.1941	29.2297
1951-52 (Oct. 19 - Jan. 31)	5.8223	28.6800
1952-53 (Oct. 10 - Jan. 29)	6.2088	8.8016
1953-54 (Oct. 9 - Feb. 25)	6.0932	10.0087
1954-55 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	5.9592	9.7477
1955-56 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 26)	5.8934	10.7797*
1956-57 (Oct. 5 - Apr. 25)	6.1783	25.7443*
1957-58 (Oct. 11 - Feb. 22)	6.1287	12.6885
1958-59 (Oct. 10 - Feb. 26)	6.2312	12.5653
1959-60 (Oct. 9 - Jan. 28)	6.1819	9.1907*
1960-61 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	6.4828	13.0843*
1961-62 (Oct. 6 - Feb. 22)	6.3153	12.0694
1962-63 (Oct. 5 - Feb. 28)	6.5784	18.3567

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 263)

basis for allocating C. P. 55-30.

Requests for C. P. 55-30 from one station show growers want 400 tons. At this station only 100 tons are available. This will mean that some growers near this station will have to go to a station other than their first choice. If the requests at the next station are also over subscribed, then some of these growers, plus some of the first station's growers, will have to go to another station. This gets to be very complicated and is hard to explain, especially when growers complain that they traveled by three stations to a fourth station 10 miles further away to get their cane. The job would be a little easier if every station had exactly the same amount of cane but, unfortunately, this is not the case. Mosaic has eliminated some plots, heat-treatment has killed some seed on a few stations, and other factors such as yield differences during the early years of increase have caused acreage differences.

Growers will receive letters during the latter part of August telling them the station and the number of tons of C. P. 55-30 they will be allocated. At a later time growers will be given a pick-up time. To get the greatest amount of tonnage from the cane, the distribution will have to be made during the last week of September or during the first days of October.

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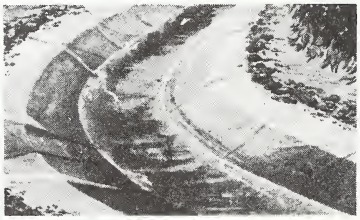

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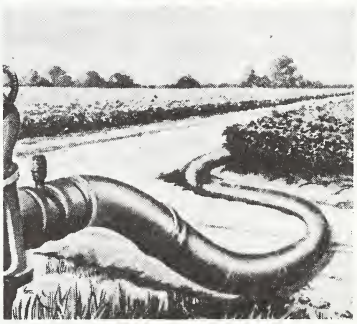

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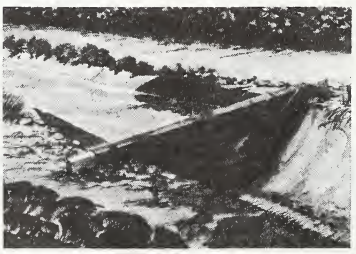

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Correction

There was a mistake in one of the statistics of our August 1st Special Statistical Issue. On page 266 of this Special Statistical Issue the total 1962 Proportionate Shares Harvested For Sugar (Acres) should have been 253,689.4 and not 223,689.4. We will appreciate it if you will change the 2 to a 5 in your copy.

In The Field

Lloyd L. Lauden, our efficient and very energetic Agronomist and Field Representative, is so busy trying to fairly distribute 4,000 tons of C.P. 55-30 seed cane to hundreds of Louisiana cane farmers who have asked for over 6,000 tons of the new cane variety, that he hasn't been able to find the time to write his report for this issue of **The Sugar Bulletin.** Lloyd will be back with his very informative column in our next issue.

In the meantime he asks for your sympathy and understanding. For our part, we will continue to feed him aspirin and hope for the best.

The Old Mule

Every time we pick up the newspaper and read about these underground disasters, we look in a hurry to find out whether our Old Mule is trapped down under. The WSBT (Washington Sugar Brain Trust) has fired so many retro-rockets in bringing our market character back from his ride into space that stopping him now has become a major operation. According to WSBT statistics, any day now our good beast could get himself buried under tons of surplus sugar. It is all very nerve-racking.

What has become of the "statistics" that a few short weeks ago had the trade talking about 20 cent sugar? Apparently they have been blown away by the wind from Washington. The price of our raw sugar has skidded six hundred and seventy points (670) since May 23rd and is now 3 points below the first weekly average price posted at the start of the Louisiana pricing period last year. It is almost 10 points below last year's season's average price, **and is fourteen, perhaps fifteen, points below the fair price called for in the new Sugar Act.** The price of "world" sugar has dropped 698 points in the past three months. All of this has happened when the world sugar picture has remained practically unchanged. Mass psychology is a remarkable thing.

Watch It

We have information from Baton Rouge that some farmers are getting mixed-up and putting 2-4-D in the soil instead of Chlordane to kill nematodes and other bugs. Ernest Stamper has asked us to ask you to be especially careful about this because 2-4-D is a weed killer and is not recommended for use at planting time for in-the-soil parasites.

Use Chlordane at planting time. It will do a good job for you.

P.S.

Will the farmer with 170 acres of cane who mailed an unsigned application (no address either) for 10 tons of C.P. 55-30 from either the Joe Campesi, the Evan Hall, or the Milly stations, please let Mr. Lauden know who he is. His co-operation will be greatly appreciated.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Sugar Price Fluctuations

The Commodity Exchange Authority of the U. S. Department of Agriculture completed its study of the recent spectacular rise and fall in sugar prices and reported its findings to Representative Leonor K. Sullivan of Missouri, Chairman, Consumer Affairs Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee. The study was made at the request of the subcommittee which held several hearings on the subject last June.

The 27 page report contains very little, if anything, that the sugar trade did not already know. The report blames curtailed world sugar supply conditions in late 1962 and early 1963 for triggering the rise in world sugar prices which ultimately affected domestic prices. Speculations on sugar futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, the report states, contributed materially to the sharp rise in sugar prices in the Spring of 1963 * * *. The investigation showed that it was excessive speculation in futures rather than manipulation that stimulated the price advance and the subsequent break. There were no indications of price manipulation on the part of any individual or group of traders, the report said.

According to the report most of the buyers were small speculators and the effect of their activity contributed to the upward price acceleration and their later urgent attempts to liquidate contributed to the price break after May 23.

After presenting the report to the House of Representatives Congresswoman Sullivan stated to the press that more hearings would be held on the activities of the New York sugar market. She gave no date for the resumption of hearings but said that her subcommittee felt that additional hearings should be held to determine if any action to regulate the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange was necessary.

Whether or not additional hearings on the subject are held, it is predicted that the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange will not be put under government regulation.

Ellender Serves Notice

Louisiana's senior Senator, Allen J. Ellender, in an address to the Senate on August 6 on the subject of "Sugar Price Fluctuations", put the U. S. Department of Agriculture on notice that it is the Department's responsibility to be concerned about the producers of sugar just as it has been properly concerned about the consumer. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Charles Murphy, had assured him, the Senator said, that the Department is very much aware of its responsibility for seeing to it that the price of sugar does not fall below the price objective set in the Sugar Act during the Louisiana harvest season. If it should become necessary for the Department to take administrative action to bolster prices this Fall, Senator Ellender suggests that one of the things which could be done would be for the Department to announce next year's consumption estimate early and set the estimate low.

SUGARCANE VARIETY TESTS IN LOUISIANA DURING 1962 WITH A SUMMARY FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1958-1962

By T. J. Stafford,[1] R. J. Matherne,[2] and L. P. Hebert[3]

Field evaluation of sugarcane varieties in Louisiana is a cooperative project of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the American Sugar Cane League. Experiments are located on cooperating plantations in 11 of the 18 sugarcane-producing parishes. A sound evaluation of sugarcane varieties requires a large number of comparative tests for several years and therefore emphasis is placed on long-time averages. Many unreleased varieties tested in 1962 were not included in the 5-year average tables because they will no longer be included in the tests.

Seasonal Conditions for 1962

The 1962 season in Louisiana began with several days of extremely cold weather in January. From January 10-14, Bunkie recorded minimum temperatures of 13°, 11°, 10°, 11°, and 18° F. For the same days Baton Rouge reported lows of 12°, 10°, 11°, 15°, and 38°, and Houma reported minima of 16°, 12°, 16°, 18°, and 31°.[3] At Houma on January 13 the soil was frozen to a depth of 4 inches on plant cane in light soil and 5 inches on stubble in heavy soil. Several warm days in February caused sugarcane to begin to grow, but it was frozen to ground level by a hard freeze on March 12. A low of 24° was recorded at the Houma station on that date. Most damage due to these freezes occurred in the northern area of the sugarcane belt. In the vicinity of Bunkie both plant cane and stubble crops were severely damaged. In the far western area considerable damage occurred in the stubble crops. In other areas the damage was less severe(3).

Prolonged dry spells occurred in

Table 1. Monthly rainfall at cooperative variety test stations during 1962.

Station	Monthly rainfall during 1962 (inches)												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Billeaud	4.20	0.67	1.10	4.40	4.95	8.91	1.38	2.46	5.31	3.15	1.56	5.06	43.15
Bon Secour	6.14	0.92	3.31	1.84	1.84	4.70	4.03	2.80	4.21	2.68	1.48	2.11	39.22
Cinclare	6.91	1.79	3.46	8.45	2.67	3.04	0.31	6.82	2.50	4.82	0.74	3.33	44.84
Georgia	3.80	1.67	1.75	2.36	1.88	6.88	3.20	4.14	1.42	2.15	1.58	2.31	33.14
Glenwood	5.12	0.38	2.90	2.39	0.66	6.33	1.98	1.30	5.02	2.63	1.59	5.34	35.56
Greenwood	7.30	0.85	1.90	2.85	0.15	8.20	1.35	3.55	4.25	1.90	1.30	4.10	37.70
Houma	5.12	1.22	1.81	1.95	0.15	7.95	3.27	3.91	6.87	2.60	1.98	2.69	39.52
Lanaux	6.10	1.20	3.40	2.70	0.00	3.90	3.90	4.40	4.00	1.90	1.20	5.70	38.40
Landry 1/	4.09	0.30	1.83	2.49	0.00	9.42	5.30	6.90	2.83	6.48	0.64	3.96	44.24
Oaklawn	3.55	0.40	2.25	2.87	1.05	11.15	0.40	4.90	3.85	3.70	0.85	5.23	40.20
Shirley 2/	6.47	2.25	4.30	10.64	3.10	7.25	0.05	7.45	4.68	3.00	3.55	4.35	56.59
St. John	4.62	1.52	2.65	7.68	2.00	7.87	1.30	2.04	2.69	3.50	1.40	5.00	42.27
Youngsville	4.67	0.72	1.56	3.19	3.09	6.87	0.69	3.18	4.74	5.43	1.58	4.08	39.80

1/ Rainfall data not available from plantation; information obtained from nearby Weather Bureau Station at Jeanerette Experimental Farm.

2/ Information obtained from H. K. Bubenzer Farms, Inc.

July and August. In some of the western and northern areas the drouth was generally more severe and seriously retarded or stunted growth. All stations received less rainfall during that period than normal, but Greenwood, Levert-St. John, Oaklawn, Glenwood, Youngsville, and Billeaud were driest (table 1). Houma, for example, received 15.42 inches of rain during these 2 months in 1961, but only 7.18 inches in 1962. Rainfall was also extremely light in May throughout the sugar belt.

Many mills delayed the start of grinding to allow for more growth

Table 2. Average yields of 27 sugarcane varieties grown on light soil at all locations in 1962.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre 1/	Sugar per ton of cane 1/	Sugar per acre: Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All crops 1/
	No.	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
C.P. 44-101 2/	25	25.97	174.1	4837	4376	4288	4521
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Commercial Varieties							
C.P. 36-105	13	67	100	---	75	57	67
C.P. 48-103	23	72	125	90	101	76	91
C.P. 52-68	25	97	112	104	117	105	109
N. Co. 310	23	95	103	122	90	66	98
Unreleased Varieties							
C.P. 53-1	16	81	96	---	84	68	78
C.P. 55-14	6	30	93	---	---	28	28
C.P. 55-30	25	100	109	106	118	100	109
C.P. 56-21	6	67	101	---	---	68	68
C.P. 56-30	5	40	89	---	---	36	36
C.P. 57-25	10	20	96	---	19	---	19
C.P. 57-37	9	99	106	---	105	---	105
C.P. 57-71	10	73	106	---	77	---	77
C.P. 57-98	16	83	111	103	80	---	92
C.P. 57-108	10	107	107	---	114	---	114
C.P. 58-2	9	113	90	101	---	---	101
C.P. 58-15	5	105	123	128	---	---	128
C.P. 58-20	8	84	105	89	---	---	89
C.P. 58-43	8	88	118	103	---	---	103
C.P. 58-46	9	100	114	114	---	---	114
C.P. 58-48	9	100	115	115	---	---	115
C.P. 58-51	9	98	101	99	---	---	99
L. 55-6	24	91	98	104	84	71	89
L. 56-7	24	83	91	93	70	61	76
L. 56-17	6	47	86	---	---	41	41
L. 56-25	24	81	106	118	66	56	86
L. 57-2	10	93	123	---	114	---	114

1/ These averages are weighted according to the number of tests in plant cane, first-stubble, and second-stubble.

2/ Values for C. P. 44-101 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields of other varieties are expressed as percent of C. P. 44-101.

nd maturity of the cane. Most of hem were processing sugarcane by he latter part of October, however, nd good harvest weather prevailed ntil December 12. Then, severe reezes killed all sugarcane still in he field. At the Houma station, for xample, from December 12-14 mini- ium temperatures of 22°, 14°, and 5° were recorded. Most of the fro- en cane was salvaged, but a few cres had to be abandoned.

Experimental Technique

Each year 15 to 20 varieties are lanted at each of the 11 light-soil nd 4 heavy-soil locations. Some new arieties, introduced from the experi- ent stations during previous years, s well as a few commercial varieties, are included for comparison. A randomized-block design with 4 replications in 1/70-acre plots is used in each experiment. Cultivation, fertilization, and dusting for insect control are performed in accordance with standard practices by the cooperating plantation.

At harvest time the sugarcane is cut and weighed. Twenty-stalk samples are taken at random from each plot and transported to the Houma station for milling and juice analysis. Indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane are calculated by the Winter-Carp-Geerligs formula with adjustments for differences in juice extraction from each variety as determined in complete milling tests.

able 3. Average yields of 3 crops of 13 varieties of sugarcane grown on light soil at all locations, 1958-1962.

Variety	Tests	Cane 1/ per acre	Sugar 1/ per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All crops 1/
	No.	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
C.P. 44-101 2/	128	29.42	166.8	4997	4955	4668	4907
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Commercial Varieties							
C.P. 36-13	52	88	105	95	97	87	93
C.P. 36-105	107	90	98	93	86	84	88
C.P. 44-155	54	81	108	90	89	84	87
C.P. 47-193	61	82	109	85	93	88	89
C.P. 48-103	118	77	127	95	103	91	97
C.P. 52-68	125	90	112	98	104	102	101
N. Co. 310	124	91	106	106	92	86	96
Unreleased Varieties							
C. P. 53-1	92	94	100	100	92	80	94
C.P. 55-30	79	99	106	99	113	102	105
C.P. 57-98	25	87	109	100	80	---	95
C.P. 58-20	8	84	105	89	---	---	89
C.P. 58-48	9	98	116	114	---	---	114

1/ These averages are weighted according to the number of tests in plant cane, first-stubble, and second-stubble.

2/ Values for C. P. 44-101 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields for other varieties are expressed as percent of C. P. 44-101.

Results

Test on Light Soil

Commercial Varieties—1962
(table 2)

The low yield of C. P. 44-101 in 1962 (25.97 tons of cane per acre) reflects the effect of the summer drouth. However, the average yield of sugar per ton of cane for C. P. 44-101 did not differ greatly from the average for the past few years.

C. P. 52-68 was the outstanding variety in yields of sugar per acre, produced 109 percent of C. P. 44-101. This was primarily due to its high yields of sugar per ton of cane (112

Table 4. Average yields of 25 sugarcane varieties grown on heavy soil at all locations in 1962.

Variety	Tests	Cane 1/ per acre	Sugar 1/ per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: Plant cane	First stubble	Second 2/ stubble	All crops 1/
	No.	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
C.P. 44-101 3/	8	31.87	170.1	5967	5302	4247	5421
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Commercial Varieties							
C.P. 36-105	4	86	101	---	87	---	87
C.P. 47-193	8	84	110	92	88	111	92
C.P. 52-68	8	101	108	106	106	144	109
N. Co. 310	8	109	103	118	109	102	112
Unreleased Varieties							
C.P. 53-1	5	87	102	---	84	112	89
C.P. 55-14	1	43	104	---	---	44	44
C.P. 55-30	8	103	113	115	117	122	117
C.P. 57-25	4	43	98	---	42	---	42
C.P. 57-37	4	93	105	---	98	---	98
C.P. 57-71	4	71	118	---	83	---	83
C.P. 57-98	7	90	114	115	93	---	103
C.P. 57-108	4	94	104	---	98	---	98
C.P. 58-2	3	115	78	90	---	---	90
C.P. 58-15	3	89	125	111	---	---	111
C.P. 58-20	3	98	113	112	---	---	112
C.P. 58-43	3	104	123	127	---	---	127
C.P. 58-46	3	93	115	107	---	---	107
C.P. 58-48	3	107	115	122	---	---	122
C.P. 58-51	3	102	103	105	---	---	105
L. 55-6	8	100	95	109	75	102	95
L. 56-7	8	91	92	98	72	93	85
L. 56-17	1	76	97	---	---	73	73
L. 56-25	8	80	117	109	83	83	94
L. 57-2	4	68	124	---	84	---	84

1/ These averages are weighted according to the number of tests in plant cane, first-stubble, and second-stubble.

2/ Based on 1 test only.

3/ Values for C.P. 44-101 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields of other varieties are expressed as a percent of C. P. 44-101

percent of C. P. 44-101) because it yielded only 97 percent of C. P. 44-101 in tons of cane per acre.

Although the average yield of sugar per acre for N. Co. 310 in all tests was 97 percent of C. P. 44-101, its yields dropped to 90 percent and 66 percent in the first-stubble and second-stubble tests, respectively. Its plant-cane yields, averaging 122 percent of C. P. 44-101, were very good.

C. P. 48-103, again outstanding in yields of sugar per ton of cane, produced 125 percent of C. P. 44-101. C. P. 36-105 has been dropped from the testing program, and only stubble results were available.

Commercial Varieties—1958-1962 (table 3)

For the 5-year period, C. P. 44-101 yielded more cane per acre (29.42 tons) than other commercial varieties, but it was lower than most of them in sugar per ton of cane. C. P. 52-68 yielded 101 percent of C. P. 44-101 in sugar per acre and C. P. 48-103 and N. Co. 310, 97 percent and 96 percent, respectively. These differences may well be within the range of experimental error. The second-stubble crop yields of N. Co. 310 were slightly better than in 1962, but a general decline has been noted (4). In yield of sugar per acre C. P. 36-13 averaged 95 to 97 percent of C. P. 44-101 in plant-cane and first-stubble crops, respectively, but only 87 percent in the second-stubble crop. Although C. P. 44-155 and C. P. 47-193 were superior to C. P. 44-101 in yield of sugar per ton of cane, C. P. 44-101 produced more cane and sugar per acre. C. P. 36-105 averaged 88

Table 5. Average yields of 3 crops of 10 varieties of sugarcane grown on heavy soil at all locations, 1958-1962.

Variety	Tests	Cane[1] per acre	Sugar[1] per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All crops[1]
	No.	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
C.P. 44-101[2]	42	27.21	170.4	4690	4668	4229	4636
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Commercial Varieties							
C.P. 36-105	36	97	95	93	93	88	92
C.P. 47-193	42	83	110	88	92	102	91
C.P. 52-68	42	98	107	101	106	118	105
N. Co. 310	42	102	104	112	102	98	106
Unreleased Varieties							
C.P. 53-1	30	95	102	103	91	109	97
C.P. 55-30	29	101	109	104	116	123	110
C.P. 57-98	11	88	114	104	93	---	100
C.P. 58-20	3	98	113	111	---	---	111
C.P. 58-48	3	107	115	122	---	---	122

1/ These averages are weighted according to the number of tests in plant cane, first-stubble, and second-stubble.

2/ Values for C. P. 44-101 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields of other varieties are expressed as percent of C. P. 44-101.

percent of C. P. 44-101 in yield of sugar per acre.

Unreleased Varieties—1962 (table 2)

Twenty-two unreleased varieties were tested in 1962, and all but 4 (C. P. 55-30, C. P. 57-98, C. P. 58-20, and C. P. 58-48) have been discarded. C. P. 55-30 averaged 109 percent of C. P. 44-101 in yield of sugar per acre. It was outstanding in first-stubble crop yields. C. P. 57-98, which was considered promising in 1961, did not yield well in the first-stubble crop (80 percent of C. P. 44-101). C. P. 58-20, which apparently lacks vigor, was only 89 percent of C. P. 44-101 in yields of sugar per acre. C. P. 58-48 gave excellent yields, 114 percent of C. P. 44-101 in sugar per acre. C. P. 58-20 and C. P. 58-48 have been in outfield plant cane tests only, but the stubble crops of C. P. 58-48 at Houma and Baton Rouge stations were generally weak (data not shown).

Unreleased Varieties—1958-1962 (table 3)

C. P. 55-30 outyielded all other varieties in sugar per acre as an average of all tests. It has excellent stubbling ability and good vigor. For the 5-year period it averaged 109 percent of C. P. 44-101 in sugar per ton of cane on both light and heavy soils (tables 2 and 5). It matures earlier than C. P. 52-68, but not as early as C. P. 48-103(2). Its most serious limitation as a commercial variety is its susceptibility to mosaic(1). At present no mosaic-resistant high-yielding variety is in the advanced stage of testing. There are insuffi-

Table 6. Average yields of 3 crops of 14 varieties of sugarcane grown on light and heavy soil at all locations in the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche area, 1958-1962.

Variety	Light soil: Tests	Light soil: Cane per acre	Light soil: Sugar per ton of cane	Light soil: Sugar per acre	Heavy soil: Tests	Heavy soil: Cane per acre	Heavy soil: Sugar per ton of cane	Heavy soil: Sugar per acre
	No.	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	No.	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
C.P. 44-101 1/	58	30.61	160.5	4913	32	27.65	166.6	4606
	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
Commercial Varieties								
C.P. 36-13	23	84	109	92	---	---	---	---
C.P. 36-105	55	91	100	91	27	98	96	94
C.P. 43-47	29	90	107	97	---	---	---	---
C.P. 44-155	25	80	114	90	---	---	---	---
C.P. 47-193	32	79	110	87	32	83	111	92
C.P. 48-103	58	78	130	101	---	---	---	---
C.P. 52-68	56	93	113	105	32	99	106	105
N. Co. 310	55	91	110	100	32	101	106	107
Unreleased Varieties								
C.P. 53-1	41	96	99	95	23	95	102	97
C.P. 55-30	38	102	108	110	22	102	107	109
C.P. 57-98	12	85	114	97	8	88	115	101
C.P. 58-20	4	85	111	94	2	105	118	123
C.P. 58-48	4	97	122	118	2	101	118	119

1/ Values for C. P. 44-101 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields of other varieties are expressed as percent of C. P. 44-101. Each average is weighted according to the number of tests in plant-cane, first-stubble, and second-stubble.

ient data on the other varieties for a 5-year evaluation.

Test on Heavy Soil
1962 (table 4)

Yields on heavy soil were good in 962. Most varieties produced high-r yields on heavy soil than on light. C. P. 44-101 yielded 31.87 tons of ane per acre. C. P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310 outyielded C. P. 44-101 by 9 per-ent and 12 percent, respectively, in ugar per acre. The unreleased vari-ties C. P. 55-30, C. P. 58-20, and C. P. 58-48 also outyielded C. P. 44-101 in ugar per acre by 17, 12, and 27 per-ent, respectively.

1958-1962 (table 5)

C. P. 52-68 has proved to be as val-uable on heavy soil as on light. N. Co. 310 has maintained yields in stubble rops on heavy soil much better than n light, yielding 102 percent of C. P. 44-101 in first- and 98 percent in the second-stubble crops. The unreleased variety C. P. 55-30 was again the highest-yielding of all varieties in which the stubble crop data are available, yielding 110 percent of C. P. 44-101 in sugar per acre. C. P. 58-20 and C. P. 58-48 produced high yields in plant-cane crops.

Tests by Areas—1958-1962
(tables 6-8)

In comparison with other varieties, C. P. 44-101 produced more cane per acre in the Red River and Mississippi River areas than in the Teche area. However, yields of sugar per ton of cane were higher in the Teche area, and therefore sugar per acre yields of C. P. 44-101 differed little in the 3 areas.

In the Mississippi River area, C. P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310 outyielded C. P.

Table 7. Average yields of 13 varieties of sugarcane grown on light and heavy soil at all locations in the Bayou Teche area, 1958-1962.

Variety	Light soil: Tests	Light soil: Cane per acre	Light soil: Sugar per ton of cane	Light soil: Sugar per acre	Heavy soil: Tests	Heavy soil: Cane per acre	Heavy soil: Sugar per ton of cane	Heavy soil: Sugar per acre
	No.	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	No.	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
C.P. 44-101 1/	60	27.60	176.1	4860	10	25.82	183.3	4733
	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
Commercial Varieties								
C.P. 36-13	22	90	106	95	---	---	---	---
C.P. 36-105	42	87	93	81	9	95	92	87
C.P. 44-155	22	82	105	86	---	---	---	---
C.P. 47-193	22	83	111	92	10	82	106	87
C.P. 48-103	50	73	124	90	---	---	---	---
C.P. 52-68	59	90	109	98	10	96	110	104
N. Co. 310	59	91	103	94	10	104	99	104
Unreleased Varieties								
C.P. 53-1	43	93	102	94	7	94	103	97
C.P. 55-30	36	94	105	99	7	98	113	111
C.P. 57-98	12	88	104	92	3	89	109	98
C.P. 58-20	4	83	99	82	1	84	107	89
C.P. 58-48	5	98	109	108	1	122	107	130

1/ Values for C. P. 44-101 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields of other varieties are expressed as percent of C. P. 44-101. Each average is weighted according to the number of tests in plant-cane, first-stubble, and second-stubble.

44-101 on heavy soil in sugar per acre. On light soil N. Co. 310 equalled C. P. 44-101 in yield of sugar per acre, whereas C. P. 48-103 and C. P. 52-68 averaged 101 and 105 percent of C. P. 44-101. In 29 tests on light soil, C. P. 43-47 averaged 97 percent of C. P. 44-101. C. P. 55-30 was outstanding on both light and heavy soils.

In the Teche area, C. P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310 appeared to be the best commercial varieties on heavy soil whereas C. P. 52-68 and C. P. 44-101

Table 8. Average yields of 3 crops of 12 varieties of sugarcane grown on light soil in the Red River area, 1958-1962.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre
	No.	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
C.P. 44-101 1/	10	33.42	154.7	5170
	No.	%	%	%
	Commercial Varieties			
C.P. 36-13	7	96	97	91
C.P. 36-105	10	93	90	84
C.P. 43-47	7	84	110	89
C.P. 44-155	7	81	105	83
C.P. 47-193	7	90	106	93
C.P. 48-103	10	87	128	111
C.P. 52-68	10	81	122	99
N. Co. 310	10	93	99	92
	Unreleased Varieties			
C.P. 53-1	8	91	92	84
C.P. 55-30	5	98	101	99
C.P. 57-98	1	89	107	94

1/ Values for C. P. 44-101 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields of other varieties are expressed as percent of C. P. 44-101. Each average is weighted according to the number of tests in plant-cane, first-stubble, and second-stubble.

veraged best on light. C. P. 36-13 ielded 95 percent of C. P. 44-101 on ght soil in the Teche area in 22 ests. C. P. 55-30 was satisfactory on ght soil and superior on heavy.

C. P. 48-103 was by far the best ariety in yields of sugar per ton of ane and sugar per acre in the Red iver area. C. P. 52-68 and C. P. 55-0 were about equal to C. P. 44-101 n yields of sugar per acre.

Summary

Yields of cane per acre on light oil were reduced by the summer routh in 1962. C. P. 52-68 was the utstanding variety in 1962, yielding bout the same as C. P. 44-101 in ane per acre but much higher in ugar per ton and sugar per acre. N. Co. 310 produced high plant cane ields but was lower in first-stubble nd very low in second-stubble. Yields f N. Co. 310 did not drop appreci-bly in stubble on heavy soil.

Although C. P. 52-68 was the out-tanding commercial variety in 1962, -year averages of C. P. 44-101, C. P. 8-103, C. P. 52-68, and N. Co. 310 n production of sugar per acre on ight soil differed very little. On eavy soil, however, C. P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310 were apparently the best arieties on a 5-year average. C. P. 4-101 was best in yield of cane per cre whereas C. P. 48-103 was consis-ently the best in yield of sugar per on of cane and earliness of maturity. C. P. 52-68 averaged well in sugar er ton and sugar per acre in all reas and on both light and heavy oil. Stubble yields of sugar per acre vith C. P. 52-68 were highly satisfac-ory. N. Co. 310 yielded well in plant-ane but poorly in second-stubble. Average of all crops in yield of sugar per acre with N. Co. 310 almost equalled C. P. 44-101.

C. P. 36-13, C. P. 43-47, C. P. 44-155, and C. P. 47-193 did not yield as much sugar per acre as the other commercial varieties, but they are considered important because of their greater resistance to mosaic. All these varieties were superior to C. P. 44-101 in yield of sugar per ton of cane. C. P. 47-193 matures relatively early. C. P. 36-13 yielded almost as much sugar per acre as C. P. 44-101 in plant-cane and first-stubble on light soil.

C. P. 55-30, the most promising unreleased variety in advanced stages of testing, yielded well in all areas and on both light and heavy soils. Yield of sugar per acre in stubble crops was outstanding. However, this variety is susceptible to mosaic.

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---

[1] Associate Professor of Agronomy, Department of Outfield Sugars, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

[2] Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

[3] Climatological Data for Louisiana, U. S. Weather Bureau.

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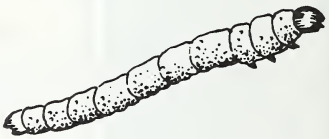

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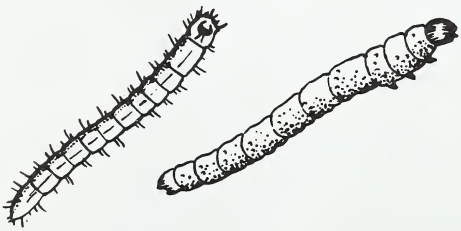

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cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Announcing The

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

of the

U. S. A., Inc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1963

GRAND BALL ROOM, ROOSEVELT HOTEL
123 Baronne Street
New Orleans, La.
Meeting Convenes at 2:00 P. M.

At this meeting there will be an election of Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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The Annual Meeting

Just in case someone may have missed the announcement on the front cover of this issue, The Annual Meeting of this organization will be held in the Grand Ball Room of the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans on Thursday, September 26th, 1963 and the meeting is scheduled to start about 2 P.M.

Much cane has gone through the mill, so to speak, during the two score years and one that the American Sugar Cane League has been striving, first to rebuild, and later to expand the Louisiana Sugar Industry. In the past forty-one years our industry has descended into the pits of despair as diseases and insects have ravaged the crop and it has enjoyed, as it is now enjoying, the high exhileration of bumper crops in the fields produced by new cane varieties which have been developed under the leadership of the American Sugar Cane League.

It is good to be able to report that, with the exception of one member who voted by proxy, the members of the League voted on September 10th to increase League dues to two cents a ton. This increase of a half a cent a ton in dues will provide additional funds for varietal and other scientific research that is essential if Louisiana expects to hold its place in the rapidly expanding sugar economy of the United States.

The meeting in the Roosevelt Hotel on September 26th will be the Forty-First Annual Meeting of this organization. All members of the League are invited to attend.

The Fair

The Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair will be held in New Iberia on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, September 27th, 28th, and 29th, and Mr. J. B. Luke of Bunkie, La., will be the King. Believe it or not, the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair is twenty-six years old. Mr. Luke will be its twenty-second King.

King Sucrose XXII is a product of a long line of sugar cane farmers and we are quite sure needs no introduction to the Louisiana sugar industry.

(Continued on page 300)

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Many growers are still ordering C. P. 55-30. It's no use, there isn't any C. P. 55-30 left to be purchased.

By August 16, the deadline for ordering cane, there were 6400 tons of C. P. 55-30 ordered. There were only 4000 tons available in the whole belt for distribution. The allocation was made on August 19 and on that day every ton of C. P. 55-30 was then committed to growers who requested the variety. In fact, it is sincerely hoped that the writer's estimate of C. P. 55-30 on each station is not high. If the estimates are in error and on the high side, some growers will not receive as much cane as they were allocated.

It should be pointed out that more C. P. 55-30 cane will be distributed than of any other variety released in Louisiana in the past. Louisiana growers received 2200 tons of C. P. 52-68 in 1958. C. P. 52-68 was the last release of a new variety. Far less cane was distributed of many other varieties previously released.

Growers will receive C. P. 55-30 during the last week of September, between Monday the 23rd and Friday the 27th. A surrender order is now in the mail to each grower who ordered C. P. 55-30, giving the exact date of the pick-up of the cane. Growers are reminded to be sure to take along enough slings.

It is anticipated that growers and Secondary Stations will "stretch" the total amount of C. P. 55-30 seed this year to plant approximately 1700 acres for 1964. Next year this cane can be increased again to the maximum to plant approximately 8 or 9 for 1 acre or about 14,000 acres. If the cane then appears to have superior quality and yield growers can plant as much as 98,000 or about 28 per cent of the total acreage in the State to C. P. 55-30 for the 1966 crop.

Growers should be interested to know that three new promising unreleased varieties are being transferred to Secondary Increase Stations this year. These are C. P. 58-48, C. P. 59-43, and L. 60-1. All three will be heat treated for stunting disease on arrival at Secondary Stations this year. Test field results on these three canes show they have enough promise to be increased for possible release in the future.

Twelve new L. 61 series varieties and ten new C. P. 61 series varieties are being transferred to the Test Fields and Primary Increase Stations this year. This is more than double the usual number to be transferred to Test Fields and Primary Stations.

Plans are now being made to handle the anticipated increased number of exceptionally promising looking canes resulting from the expanded cane breeding program which began in 1957. Seedlings produced during the 1958 cane breeding period are now at the Test Field and Primary Station stages. It is expected that many more promising looking varieties will be found in the more than one half million seedlings now being evaluated. These will have to be thoroughly tested and this will take additional manpower and money.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

C. P. 55-30 Distribution and Unreleased Varieties

Tax Legislation

If President Kennedy achieves his No. 1 legislative goal of a tax cut this year two Louisianans will be largely responsible for his victory.

Hale Boggs, Majority Whip of the House of Representatives, also is one of the top ranking members of the powerful Ways and Means Committee which originates tax legislation. For months he has been working like a beaver to get the bill through his committee in a form which would be palatable to a majority of the members of the House. Hale, in a recent press interview, said he thought the chances of passage this year are good. In his position as the No. 3 man on the Democratic leadership team he is the official sounder-outer of the House membership on legislation so he knows the odds. When Hale says the chances are "good", it is better than an even bet the bill will be passed.

As time runs out on this session of Congress the Administration is counting more and more on another Louisianan, Russell Long, to get the tax job done in the Senate. On the Senate Finance Committee, which handles the matter in the upper chamber, Senator Long is No. 2 in seniority, ranking just under Senator Harry Byrd, Committee Chairman. The Administration's selection of Long to manage its tax bill is ironic. He has opposed the Administration almost as much as he has supported it and last year he was quite active in shooting holes in Kennedy's 1962 tax revision bill. His willingness to manage the 1963 tax bill is an Administration victory in itself.

Senator Long has a hard job ahead in the Finance Committee. Its venerable Chairman, Harry Byrd, is bitterly opposed to the 1963 tax cut proposals. Byrd announced that his committee will not begin work on the tax bill until it has been passed by the House. Then, he said, he will hold six weeks of public hearings and two weeks of executive sessions before final committee action. If that schedule is followed the bill will be delayed until next year. Senator Long's job is to coax his Committee Chairman into shortening the tax hearings and hurrying up committee procedure.

Russell Long is brilliant and persuasive, but he will have to utilize to the fullest all of his talents and the magic charm of the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit if he gets Senator Byrd to change his schedule.

A Friend Dies

With deep regret we report the death of Manuel Lopez de Quintana, 67, of cancer, in Miami, September 1.

Mr. de Quintana was Executive Vice-President of Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, South Bay, Florida. He was well known and highly respected in the sugar industry as one of the best production men in the business.

To his family, business associates and friends we offer our heartfelt sympathy.

SPREAD OF SUGARCANE MOSAIC IN THE FALL IN LOUISIANA

By Natale Zummo, Plant Pathologist, Crops Research Division, Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Introduction

Increase in incidence of sugarcane in Louisiana and the necessity for continued roguing of the three leading commercial varieties in most areas of the sugarcane district makes knowledge of the seasonal spread of the disease important in planning control measures. At the time of the mosaic epidemic in Louisiana in the 1930's, most commercial sugarcane was planted in October. Since little or no germination and growth occurred before the winter freezes, fall spread of mosaic was unimportant and studies of spread were apparently limited to the spring.[1, 2] Now, however, planting begins in August and the bulk of the cane is planted during September. Cane planted that early makes considerable growth before freezing weather occurs and is exposed to vectors of sugarcane mosaic for several weeks.

Experimental

Experiments conducted during the past three years demonstrated that mosaic spreads more in the fall than is generally realized. In 1960, mosaic-free seedcane of the varieties C. P. 44-101, C. P. 52-68, and N. Co. 310 (32 10-ft. plots of each variety) was planted at Greenwood Plantation, Thibodaux, La., on September 19 and at Waterford Plantation, Killona, La., on September 21. After germination, the cane became infected with mosaic in the fall, but symptoms were not apparent in all infected plants. Examination of this cane in the spring when growth resumed after being killed by a freeze on December 3 showed considerably more mosaic than was observed in the fall (table 1). At Greenwood, where only a trace of mosaic was apparent in the fall, there was 2.5 percent when the cane emerged in the spring, and at Waterford, with only a trace in the fall, 13 percent of the plants showed mosaic in the spring.

In 1961, mosaic-free cane (10 10-ft. plots of each of the three varieties) planted at Greenwood and Waterford again showed a considerable amount of fall mosaic spread (table 1). At Greenwood, there was 0.6 percent mosaic apparent in the fall and 1 percent

Table 1. Mosaic in fall and spring in plant cane of three varieties of sugarcane, Waterford and Greenwood Plantations, 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Location and variety	Plants on Dec. 2, 1960		Plants on Mar. 30, 1961		Plants on Dec. 4, 1961		Plants on Mar. 27, 1962	
	Total	With mosaic	Total	With mosaic	Total	With mosaic	Total	With mosaic
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Waterford:								
C.P. 44-101	964	Tr	839	19.1	924	0.8	468	5.3
C.P. 52-68	1,456	Tr	1,491	10.5	970	0.8	471	3.2
N.Co. 310	1,159	Tr	1,222	12.6	789	2.7	480	6.9
Weighted average		Tr		13.2		1.3		5.1
Greenwood:								
C.P. 44-101	974	Tr	998	0.9	249	1.2	225	0.9
C. P. 52-68	970	Tr	1,158	0.8	365	0.5	214	1.9
N.Co. 310	1,113	0.9	1,113	5.8	156	0	173	0.6
Weighted average		0.3		2.5		0.6		1.1

1/ Fall counts made before freezes on December 3, 1960, and December 25, 1961.

2/ Spring counts made as soon as stands were established and mosaic symptoms evident.

Table 2. Mosaic developing in a screened greenhouse in sugarcane plants transferred from Waterford and Greenwood Plantations following a freeze in December, 1961.

Variety	Plants from Waterford		Plants from Greenwood	
	Total	With mosaic	Total	With mosaic
	No.	%	No.	%
C. P. 44-101	56	7.1	20	0
C. P. 52-68	66	3.0	63	4.8
N. Co. 310	63	6.3	74	1.4
Weighted average		5.4		2.5

Table 3. Mosaic in early- (September) and late-planted (October) cane of three varieties, Waterford Plantation, 1961. Mosaic readings April 19, 1962.

Variety	Planted Sept. 20, 1961		Planted Oct. 31, 1961	
	Planted observed		Plants observed	
	Total	With mosaic	Total	With mosaic
	No.	%	No.	%
C. P. 44-101	177	5.1	68	0
C. P. 52-68	145	3.4	37	0
N. Co. 310	133	6.7	59	0
Weighted average		5.4		0

when the cane emerged in the spring. At Waterford, there was 1.3 percent mosaic in the fall and 5.1 percent when the cane emerged in the spring.

To determine whether the increase in mosaic observed in the spring was due to fall infection not apparent because mosaic symptoms had not developed before the cane was killed by a freeze, plants of each variety were taken at random at each location following the first freeze in December, 1961, and planted in a greenhouse screened against insects. The plants were allowed to grow until large enough to exhibit mosaic symptoms. An average of 2.5 percent of the plants from Greenwood and 5.4 percent of those from Waterford devel-

(Continued on next page)

oped mosaic (table 2). These data show that the higher mosaic infection in the spring compared with that observed in the fall resulted from infection in the fall that did not develop symptoms before the cane was killed by freezing weather.

Evidence that mosaic spreads less in late-planted than in early-planted cane is afforded by an experiment at Waterford Plantation, in which mosaic-free seedcane was planted on September 20 and October 31, 1961, with five replications each of C. P. 44-101, C. P. 62-68 and N. Co. 310 in adjoining rows in the same field. In the spring there was an average of 5.4 percent mosaic in the early-planted cane and one in the late-planted (table 3).

Discussion

These findings are important in planning roguing operations for control of mosaic, particularly in cane heat-treated for control of ratoon stunting disease. Mosaic frequently spreads more rapidly in heat-treated cane, which is usually planted earlier than in untreated cane. One reason may be that the heat-treated cane emerges and consequently is exposed to insect vectors of mosaic for a longer time in the fall than untreated cane.[3]

Fall spread of mosaic is important in areas where cane to be used for seed is rogued for mosaic control. Consideration should be given to roguing plant cane at least once in the fall. Varieties that are susceptible to mosaic should be planted as late as practical to reduce mosaic spread in them.

---

[1] Shaffer, M. L. 1939. Seed selection and roguing in the practical control of mosaic disease of sugarcane in Louisiana. International. Soc. Sugar Cane Technol. Proc. 6 554-563.

[2] Summers, Eaton M., Brandes, E. W. and Rands, R. D. 1948. Mosaic of sugarcane in the United States, with special reference to strains of the virus. U. S. Dept Agr. Techn. Bull. 40:284-285.

[3] Zummo, N. 1962. Spread of mosaic in heat-treated and untreated sugarcane. Sugar Bull. 40:284-285.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 295)

He was born and grew up in Centerville, in St. Mary Parish. Right now he farms Hill Crest Plantation just outside the city limits of Bunkie.

J. B. LUKE

There is a lot more that we could say about J. B. Luke. For instance he was graduated from L.S.U. with a scientific degree in agricultural education in 1935, and taught agriculture in Louisiana schools for a number of years after his graduation. He was a Colonel in the Air Force during World War II, and right now he is a leader in the civic, fraternal, and church affairs of his community.

The news release from the Fair says, "J. B. Luke is a typical American farmer of the 1960's — he is farmer, Army Officer, public official, banker, and Solid Citizen." We will not attempt to improve on this description.

Gilbert J. Durbin Day

We note with a great deal of pride that Friday, September 27th will be "Gilbert J. Durbin Day" at the Fair. On that day, the General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League will be honored at a luncheon to be held in the New Iberia Recreation Center,

(Continued on page 302)

COMMERCIAL ROGUING AS A PRACTICAL CONTROL OF SUGARCANE MOSAIC IN LOUISIANA

By Charles H. Hadden and I. L. Forbes

A study was made during the summers of 1961 and 1962 to determine the practicability of controlling sugarcane mosaic by commercial roguing in seed cane plots. Varieties studied were C. P. 44-101, C. P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310. All roguing was done by Sugas Pest Control under the supervision of the senior author.

In 1961, a complete record was kept on the percentages of mosaic-diseased plants removed from the three varieties, during three roguings, at each location. The total cane rogued in the summer of 1961 included 262.14 acres of C. P. 44-101, 197.38 acres of C. P. 52-68, and 100.83 acres of N. Co. 310. The average per cent of stools removed in three roguings on all plantations was .37 for C. P. 44-101, .88 for C. P. 52-68, and .39 for N. Co. 310. Roguing of N. Co. 310 was impractical on several plantations because of the high initial infections of mosaic. In most cases on plantations where N. Co. 310 was too highly infected to rogue, the mosaic was also high in C. P. 44-101 and C. P. 52-68, but roguing was still economical with these two varieties.

Roguing in 1962 included 199.34 acres of C. P. 44-101, 176.25 acres of C. P. 52-68, and 86.25 acres of N. Co. 310. The average per cent of stools removed in three roguings on all plantations was .57 from C. P. 44-101, .77 from C. P. 52-68, and .99 from N. Co. 310. A slightly higher per cent of stools was removed from plant cane in 1962 than was rogued from the crop used for seed cane in 1961. Stubble cane of a crop rogued as plant cane or first stubble in 1961 also showed small increases in mosaic in 1962. However, the per cent of mosaic found in stubble cane, which had been rogued the previous year, was much less than the per cent found in stubble cane which had not been rogued the previous year.

Counts were made in 1962 of mosaic build-up in cane not being rogued. This was adjacent to fields being rogued. Mosaic spread was very low in plant cane of the three varieties, whether rogued or not rogued. In C. P. 44-101 stubble cane, mosaic spread was also very low. However, spread was very rapid in stubble cane of C. P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310. The greatest increase of mosaic in non-rogued cane was from an initial infection of 3.03 per cent in May to 7.67 per cent in July in C. P. 52-68 stubble.

Cane of the above varieties rogued in the summer of 1962, was planted in August of the same year. In October of 1962 the per cent mosaic in this crop was less than the amount that had been removed from the crop used for seed purposes in August. In May of 1963 inspections on four plantations showed that in plant cane the per cent of mosaic was greater than the per cent removed from the crop used for seed cane in 1962. Mosaic percentages were sufficiently low in plant cane in May of 1963 for roguing to be done in all cases except in one field of N. Co. 310 plant cane where the per cent of mosaic was 3.99.

This study showed that in no case did roguing entirely eliminate mosaic from any variety at any location. However, the per cent infection was maintained at a low level. Commercial roguing is without a doubt of value in maintaining mosaic infection at a low level in present commercial varieties.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 300)

at which United States Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman will be the featured speaker. The Secretary will be introduced by Senator Allen J. Ellender.

Among the other celebrities who will attend the luncheon honoring Mr. Durbin are Senator Russell Long, Congressman Edwin E. Willis, Congressman Edward F. Hebert, Congressman Hale Boggs, Mr. Irvin Hoff who is the Executive Director of the Cane Sugar Refiners Association, six hundred of you, and the Old Mule if they'll let him in, which is doubtful.

The program of the Fair is as follows:

Friday, September 27th

7:00 A.M.—Farmer's Day—All Day in City
10:00 A.M.—Blessing of the Crops—Opening of 1963 Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Traditional Blessing of Crops by Auxiliary Bishop Warren Boudreaux, Pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church (Mass in Sugar Cane Festival Building).
11:00 A.M.—Opening of Agricultural and Livestock Fairs in City Park and West End Park.
12:00 Noon—Luncheon Honoring Gilbert J. Durbin
1:00 P.M.—Quick Pistol Contest
2:00 P.M.—Opening of Flower - Art - Photography - Ceramic - Wood Carving and Sculpture Shows (National Guard Armory, City Park).
4:00 P.M.—Reception Honoring the Wife of King Sucrose XXII.
5:00 P.M.—Agricultural Parade
6:00 P.M.—Rehearsals—Queen Contestants, Maids, Visiting Queens and Grand Dukes (Sugar Cane Festival Building).
8:00 P.M.—Fais Do-Do (Street Dance) Square Dance.
8:00 P.M.—Teen-Age Dance - New Iberia Recreation Center - City Park.

Saturday, September 28th

10:00 A.M.—Children's Parade
10:00 A.M.—Coffee Party, Judging of the Parish Queen Contestants for Queen Sugar XXII (Private).
11:00 A.M.—Maids and Visiting Queen's Coffee Party.
12:00 Noon—Press-Radio Luncheon
2:00 P.M.—Negro Parade, Honoring Queen Brown Sugar IX and her King.
3:00 P.M.—4-H Club Pig Auction, City Park.
3:30 P.M.—Water Ski Show, Bayou Teche, City Park.
3:30 P.M.—Reception - Gold Room of Frederic Hotel, Honoring all former Sugar Queens and Kings.
5:00 P.M.—Fireman's Water Fight, Bayou Teche - City Park.
6:00 P.M.—King's Dinner, Honoring all Former Sugar Kings and their Wives.
8:15 P.M.—Coronation of Queen Sugar XXII - Sugar Cane Festival Building, City Park.
10:00 P.M.—Coronation Ball, New Iberia Recreation Center, City Park.
11:00 P.M.—Grand March at Coronation Ball.

Sunday, September 29th

1:00 P.M.—Boat Races, Bayou Teche, City Park
2:00 P.M.—Queen's Parade
3:00 P.M.—Horse Show, Acadian Ball Park
5:15 P.M.—Royal Reception, New Iberia Recreation Center, City Park.

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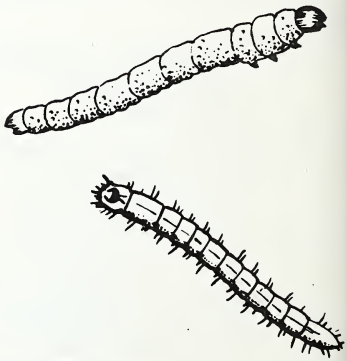

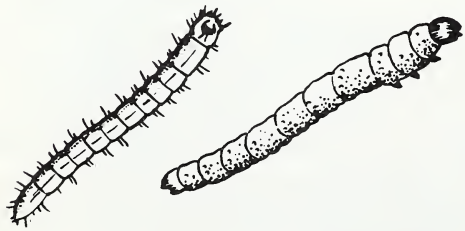

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